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OR AND SABLE

*The Edition of this book is limited  
to 295 copies, and 20 copies on  
Japanese Vellum Paper*



James Marquis of Mont-  
ross His Ma<sup>s</sup> Lieutenant and  
Generall Governour of the King-  
doms of Scotland

I, James Patrick Graham younger of Inverbra-  
kie, Esq<sup>r</sup> being employed by us (since the begin-  
ning of these troubles in this Kingdom) in His Ma<sup>s</sup>  
service, and Esq<sup>r</sup> approven himselfe, most faithfull  
and valiant in some being still as he was wounded,  
as he is; these are therefore not only to witness the  
same, but also to assure you (whosoever it shall please  
God, to reduce His Ma<sup>s</sup> service into the former  
condition, and restore unto His Ma<sup>s</sup> His just right)  
that (in His Ma<sup>s</sup> name and authority) he shall be  
faithfully acknowledged, and honorably reward-  
ed, according as he Esq<sup>r</sup> gallantly deserved given  
at Strathpeffer 20 Julis 1646

James Graham

# OR AND SABLE

---

A BOOK OF THE GRÆMES  
AND GRAHAMS

BY

LOUISA G. GRÆME

WILLIAM BROWN  
26 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

1903

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1135573

To my Nephews

LAURENCE OLIPHANT GRÆME

CAPTAIN IN THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS  
AND ADJUTANT OF THE SCOTTISH HORSE

AND

DAVID HENRY GRÆME

CAPTAIN IN THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

DESCENDED FROM FATHER TO SON

FOR TWENTY-EIGHT GENERATIONS FROM WILLIAM DE GRÆME, A.D. 1125

I dedicate these pages

WITH THE EARNEST PRAYER THAT WHATEVER MAY BE FOUND IN THEIR  
ANCESTORS OF SINGLE-MINDED ENDEAVOUR AND LOYAL TRUE-  
HEARTEDNESS TO LIVE THEIR LIVES TO THE BEST OF  
THEIR POWER AS BRAVE AND NOBLE-MINDED MEN  
IN THAT STATE OF LIFE TO WHICH IT HAD  
PLEASED GOD TO CALL THEM, MAY  
BE EMULATED BY THEIR  
DESCENDANTS, AT THE  
CLOSE OF EIGHT  
CENTURIES



*Beet Smith - 22.50*





## Preface

CURRENT events and a variety of interests crowd so thickly on the brain, occupying so fully the time and thought of the present generation, that it has neither leisure nor inclination to listen to the oft-repeated verbal recitals, which formed to a great extent the family-history education of its predecessors; and it appears to me that many of the so-called traditions (which nevertheless recorded *facts*) are in danger of slipping away altogether from our own, and succeeding generations.

It is with the hope of at least arresting a few of these, relating to the family of Græmes and Grahams, that I have ventured to put together, in what I trust may prove a readable form, anything I have found of interest to their descendants; in this endeavour I have confined myself (with one exception) to those episodes or events which can be corroborated by family archives or historical records. In such manner I have hoped to make this volume acceptable not only to their descendants in this practical and fact-seeking twentieth century, but also of interest to the more earnest student of antiquarian research. The one exception is, the burning of the so-called witch, Kate M'Niven of Monzie. The story is one which has descended from father to son in every walk of life, and the proof is the stone and relic she bestowed on Inchbrakie.

The student of the Græme and Graham families is much confused by the repetition in succeeding generations of the same Christian names.

In the Inchbrakie branch alone, each eldest and second son was called Patrick and George, or George and Patrick alternately; but when to this is added in generations of the different branches, those of John, James and David, duplicated in bewildering alternation, confusion becomes worse confounded. Every care has been taken to unravel this knot, and place the right men in the right place with as much accuracy as possible.

The spelling I have adhered to in the Sketch of Descent "Græme" is

the one found on the seals attached to the ancient charters, seals which took the place of signatures. In 1579, probably one of the earliest dates for a woman's signature, the Lady Agnes Græme, daughter of the second Earl of Montrose, signs her letters Agnes Græm; and passing to the next century, we find the clerks and others who drew up the legal documents almost invariably using the spelling of Graham, though these were witnessed and signed Græme by the persons written of in the substance of the charters as Graham.

This caused, in many instances, where either indifference was felt or trouble caused by adhering to the old spelling, younger sons and even the main branch to let the matter slip. This is peculiarly apparent in the Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney's family in 1620-50. The Bishop, of course, signed his Episcopal signature only from 1603 onwards, and though on his daughter's tomb he carves the Græme, he addresses his letters to his son of Gorthie, to Graham; while his second son, who founds the House of Græmeshall, adheres to the old spelling; and the descendants of his fourth son, who also commenced with the diphthong, gradually are beaten into the use of the "aha." Many of the Bishop's grandsons continued the diphthong spelling, notably the Gorthies, as well as Græmeshall, and a David Græme.

The Archdean of Ross, Græme of Drynie, is referred to as late as 1680 in a ratification by Barbara, Countess of Seafieid, as Robert Græme, but his descendants were fast abandoning it for Graham.

Mercer's Chronicle (MS.), in 1662, writes of Balgowan as "Græme," and until Lord Lynedoch's date, that family never used any spelling but æ, while John Græme of Eskbank used the æ, and his son Robert, who succeeded Lynedoch, altered it to the "aha." The Garvock Græmes and Fintry Grahams, springing from the same father, spell it differently; and the Duke of Montrose adopted the modern spelling permanently.

Examples could be multiplied, but I have said enough to prove that the oldest and original spelling bore no "h" in the name, unless it was written "Ghræme." The almost universal use of the name of the estate as surname for the holder at the time often caused the loss of old spellings.

With regard to the designation "Great Baron," by which many of the

families are described, it may be pointed out that the greater Commoners of Scotland were divided by their charters into two classes — “Great Barons” and “Lesser Barons.” This depended on the extent of the lands of which the several baronies consisted; and in the earlier centuries that amount depended almost exclusively on their descent from noble houses; their fines and responsibilities were also arranged in proportion to their being a Great or Lesser Baron. The cadets of cadets, who held even smaller holdings, were simply “Lairds”; and in the eighteenth century were often designated “bonnet Lairds,” signifying that though the estate could be covered by their caps or “bonnets,” yet they were owners with descent.

By the eighteenth century (unless perhaps in charters) the term “Great Baron” was not specially used, though their wives were designated Lady or “Leddy,” but *only* when the name of an estate followed.

The tartan of the Græmes and Grahams is well known; there is a slight difference between that of the Montrose and the Monteith clans. In 1401 tartan is mentioned in the accounts of Bishop John of Glasgow, treasurer to James III. of Scotland.

With regard to the kilt, there can be little doubt that it is of very early origin. There are many sculptured stones on which it is represented; the oldest was found in the wall of Antoninus, and is preserved at Croy. Other stones are at Dull and Dupplin in Perthshire, Nigg in Ross-shire, Forres, St Andrews, and there is Macmillan’s Cross in Argyllshire;<sup>1</sup> the periods of these extend from the sixth to the ninth century. I am told that a very complete representation of the Highland dress is to be seen on one of the corbels of Paisley Abbey, carved in the fifteenth century. The figure is represented as wearing a kilt, brogues, a feather in the bonnet, a belt, etc.

I cannot conclude without an expression of sincere thanks to those who have so liberally bestowed their knowledge (with which research has endowed them) on myself: namely to Mr J. Maitland Thomson, the Curator, and Mr J. Anderson, the Sub-Curator of the Register House; and to Mr Francis Grant, Clerk to the Lyon Court. I have also to thank the officials at the Register House, Edinburgh, and the officials of the British Museum for much courteous assistance.

<sup>1</sup> “Archæologia,” xxi. p. 456.

My heartfelt thanks are also due to the late Mr Guthrie Smith and Mr George Smythe, whom, alas, they cannot reach. While to the Viscountess Strathallan, to Lord Ruthven, Colonel the Honourable Robert Boyle, Sir Reginald Graham, Bart. of Norton-Conyers, Sir Graham Hamond-Græme, Bart., Colonel Smythe of Methven Castle, Mr Graham of Fintry, Mr Sanderson of Learmonth Terrace, Edinburgh, the Reverend J. Fergusson of Aberdalgie, and many others who have lent me valuable assistance, I offer my grateful acknowledgments for their kindness ; and last, but not least, to my sisters for their unselfish and devoted assistance, without which the work could not have been accomplished ; a work which, while claiming from myself every care that could ensure its accuracy, lays no claim to any literary ability.

LOUISA GRACE GRÆME.

MORTIMER,  
BERKS, *October 1903.*

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# Sketch of Græme Descent

through the

## Noble House of Montrose

NEARLY eight hundred years ago the first authentic record of the Græme A. D. 1125-8. is found, when William appears as witness to the Charter of Foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood,<sup>1</sup> which was founded in A. D. 1125-8 by King David I. of Scotland.

William de Græme stands out, from the tradition surrounding that period, as a historic personality; for we not only find him a witness to the Holyrood Charter, but to that of the Priory of Durham in 1139,<sup>2</sup> and also acquiring many and broad lands, including those of Charleton and Burrowfield,<sup>3</sup> near Glasgow; and the lordship of Kinaber, Co. Kincardine; together with the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith, all granted to him by King David.<sup>4</sup> He gave to the monks of Haddington the lands of Clerken Town when Adda, Countess of Northumberland, laid the foundation of that convent.<sup>5</sup>

No facts of William's ancestry have reached us; tradition alone records that he sprung from a renowned "Graym," who was the father-in-law<sup>6</sup> of Fergus II., King of the Scots, and had come over with that monarch from Denmark. "Graym" is said to have married a Princess of the House of Denmark,<sup>7</sup> and their offspring became the wife of Fergus. He also commanded the king's army, during which period he attacked and demolished the wall of Antoninus, built across Scotland from the Firth of Forth to

<sup>1</sup> "Scots Compendium."

<sup>2</sup> Burke Peerage.

<sup>3</sup> Report Hist. MSS.

<sup>4</sup> "Scots Compendium."

<sup>5</sup> MSS. Sir Reginald Graham, Bart., Norton Conyers.

<sup>6</sup> MS. "Genealogy of House of Drummond," Wiseheart.

<sup>7</sup> "History of Scotland," by R. H., 1571, Buchanan, etc. See also Nimmo's "History of Stirlingshire."

that of the Clyde, which marked the northern limit of the country conquered by the Romans.

After the death of King Fergus "Graym" became guardian to the young King Eugene (his grandson), and when he had restored religion, law and order to the State he resigned his guardianship and placed the government of the kingdom in Eugene's hands so soon as that monarch reached full age.

Whether every descendant of the Montrose family accepts this tradition we must leave to their own decision, but it would seem that the characteristics and records of the family point rather to the Scandinavian than Norman descent, which is the other alternative of William de Græme's origin.

Wall of  
Antoninus.

For those who accept the former, a very interesting account of the building of the wall of Antoninus, showing its date and progress, may be found in Mr Gillespie's edition of the "History of Stirlingshire," to which volume I am indebted for the following:—

Inscriptions,  
1057.

When Falkirk Parish Church (which had been built by Malcolm Canmore<sup>1</sup>) was razed to the ground in 1011 a white marble slab was discovered amongst the foundations, about one foot square in size. It bears two inscriptions—one relating to the foundation of the monastery in 1057, and the other to the memory of the Thane who broke down the great wall. The latter runs as follows:—

FVNERTVS HIC DESN ROB GRAHAM  
ILLE EVERVS VALL SEVERVS  
A.C.D. 15 FERVSIVS II R. SCO.

From the existence of this slab<sup>2</sup> it seems that the tradition must have been accepted as fact in the year 1057. That the remains of this wall in that district are called to this day "Graham's Dyke" cannot be disputed.

Mr James Browne's assertion that the whole tradition is "absurd fiction" is scarcely argument, and certainly not proof, especially as he

<sup>1</sup> Or Cean, More, signifying Greathead.

<sup>2</sup> Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, is thought by some to be a forgery.

appears unable to give any reason for the name the Dyke bears; the etymology of which he says "has confounded antiquarians and puzzled philologists," while he throws great doubt on its being derived from "Grym," which signifies strength, in the British and Welsh languages of the period.

In an old black-letter book in the library at Innerpefferay, Perthshire (the title-page of which is very quaintly ornamented and bears the date 1577 as the year of printing), is the most detailed account of "Grym" that I have hitherto come across.

It is a history of Scotland, dedicated to the Lord Robert Dudley, Earl of Lycester, Baron of Denbigh, Knight of the Garter, etc., etc.; the author is one Raphael Holmshead. The following are one or two extracts:—

"The Scots and Picts being informed (of the building of the wall) they assembled together, and under the leading of a noble man called Graym, they set upon the Brytagnes (who were building the Dyke from Abercorn to Dumbarton by order of the Romans, making it of 'turfe,' sustained with certain posts of timber passing athwart the border) as they were busie in working about the same, and slue not only a great number of labours and souldiours, which were set to labour to defend the work, but also entering into the British borders fetched from thence a great bootie of cattaile and other riches, etc.

Graym's  
Dyke,  
A. D. 405.

"This Graym, who as I sayde was chief of the enterprys, was borne in Denmark (as some holde opinion) in the tyme of the Scottish men's banishment, and had a Scottish man to his father descended of a noble house, and a Danish lady to his mother; he himself also married a noblewoman of that nation, and had by hir a daughter, whom Fergus by the perswasione of the King of Denmark took to wyfe, and had issue by hir (before his coming into Scotland) three sons, Eugunius, Dongarus, and Constantuos, of whom hereafter mention shall be made.

"Others affryme that this Grayme was a Briton born, and that thro' hate of the Romanes for their cruel government he fledde forth of his native country, and continued ever after amongst the Scottes, first in Denmark and then in Albion."

The author goes on to relate that whilst the Britons were busy sending

"Ambassadors" to Rome to consult about their defences the Picts and Scots advanced under the leadership of "Graym." He was chief in repulsing the "Bretagnes, and razed down the wall of Abercorn, not leaving one piece thereon, so that only a few tokens are left to this day of that huge and wonderful work; it is called now in these days Grams dyke, because that Grayme ye have heard was not only chief in repulsing the Bretagnes from the same, but also at this time in the razing of it he was the greatest doer."

Mr Gillespie's "History of Stirlingshire" tells us this wall runs along from Castle Cary parallel with Bonny water; after clearing Seabog wood it passes on to Chapel Hill, where a small Castellum stood on the north side of the ditch. It is between this point and Elf Hill that the wall bears the local name of "Graham's Dyke," from the tradition that it was at this spot "Graym" broke through the military cordon defending it.<sup>1</sup>

1125-39,  
William,  
1st in line.

For my purpose the years 1125-39, with their indisputable proof of the tenure of the Grames on Scotch soil, are sufficient. Certainly at this period, William de Grame was a person of assured position and wealth and established (as many of his descendants were to be also) in the confidence and friendship of his king.

1170-1200,  
John,  
2nd in line.

It was his second son, John de Grame, who was destined to continue the line to the Earldom and Dukedom of Montrose.<sup>2</sup>

He witnessed a charter of the Newbattle Monastery in 1170, and was present at the Court held by King Alexander at Alyth in 1200, when all claims to certain lands of the Church of Glasgow were resigned by William Comyn.

There is a curious coat represented in Mr Stodart's "Scottish Arms," which was borne by John's nephew at the siege of Caerlavrock. This Henry de Grame was in Curia Regis at Edinburgh in 1189-96.

William,  
3rd in line,  
A. D. 1200.

John de Grame was succeeded by his son William as third in line<sup>3</sup>—the only special mention of him that I have met with is in a charter of

<sup>1</sup> "Historie of Scotland," by R. II., 1571.

<sup>2</sup> The elder son's line, Peter de Grame of Dalkeith, failed in male issue in the fifth generation. See Burke.

<sup>3</sup> Burke's Peerage.



Alexander of Seton, confirmed by William II., surnamed the Lion, in 1200, to which his seal is appended.<sup>1</sup>

His son David, fourth in line, was the first to hold lands near Montrose. To him also descended the lands of Kynaber, obtained by his great grandfather, William de Grame—the first of our line—the grant of these lands were conferred on him as David of Grame pater (senior), Knight of Kynaber, Charlton and Borrowfield, in shire of Forfar, together with the fishing of the water of Northesk, in free Barony, for the service of a bowman in the King's army, and a suit of Court dress, and granted under the Great Seal by William the Lion at the King's head Court of Forfar.<sup>2</sup>

David of  
Kynaber,  
4th in line.

He also obtained a grant of lands in Midlothian from his cousin Henry of Dalkeith.<sup>1</sup> Four sons were born to him—David, Sir Patrick (who witnessed a charter by Alexander II. to Newbottle Monastery in 1248), Sir Thomas and Sir William.<sup>1</sup>

Younger sons,  
4th in line,  
A.D. 1248.

The eldest son succeeded as fifth in line, and was known as Sir David of Dundaff, having obtained a charter of Dundaff and Strath-carron<sup>2</sup> (formerly the King's forest) from the Earl of Dunbar; the charter of confirmation is dated at Scone, 1237, by Alexander II. to David of Græme for his homage and service the whole "waste lands" of Dundaff and Strath-carron.

Sir David  
of Dundaff,  
5th in line.

We find David's name as witness in a charter of the lands of Dunipace,<sup>3</sup> by Adam of Morham, to St Mary's Church, of Cambus; and soon after he became one of the guarantees in a treaty with Henry III., A.D. 1244.<sup>1</sup> He died, leaving by his wife, Agnes, a son.

Sir David Græme of Dundaff and Kincardine, sixth in line, was sheriff of the county of Berwick,<sup>1</sup> and in 1242 had become husband of Annabella, daughter of Robert, fourth Earl of Strathearn. By this time the broad acres, secured by his predecessors, had been enlarged and strengthened, for we find the lands of Strathblane<sup>4</sup> in Stirling and Mugdoc in Lennox (granted by Maldurin, "Earl of Lenos") added to those of Dundaff and the lands before mentioned, and secured by charter under the Great Seal of Alexander III.

David of  
Kincardine  
and  
Aberuthven,  
6th in line,  
A.D. 1242.

<sup>1</sup> Burke's Peerage.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. MSS. Com.

<sup>3</sup> Cartulary Cambuskenneth.

<sup>4</sup> "Scots Compendium," etc.

Through David of Kincardine's marriage with Annabella, he obtained further lands, being granted by her brother Malise, Earl of Stratherne,<sup>1</sup> charters of the lands of Kincardine, Coule, Clune, Foscayle, Perny and Bardrals, in feu and heritage, for the payment yearly of one penny in name of Blench farm.

Charter,  
A.D. 1260.

The date of this charter is circa 1260, and it is witnessed by Robert, Bishop of Dunblane, Sir Stephen of Moray, and Sir Nicholas, Rector of Crieff. In the charter of confirmation of these lands granted to David's son Patrick by Alexander III. at Scone, 1285, it is stipulated that, if these lands should fall to the King, three suits are to be rendered at Perth annually at the three head plea.<sup>1</sup>

The "Perny,"<sup>2</sup> mentioned in the above charter, forms part of the Barony of Aberuthven, which became the portion of the first Laird of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven as son of William, first Earl of Montrose; and to this day the burial-ground of that barony is held by the tenth Laird of Inchbrakie, descended for 770 years from father to son.

Younger sons  
of 6th in line.

David and Annabella had three sons, Patrick, John and David (all men of more than common note). We will for the moment pass over the eldest, and turn to Sir John Græme of Dundaff, their second son, the beloved friend and companion of Scotland's chief flower of chivalry, Sir William Wallace! There is not a more touching page in the annals of the Græmes than that which records through the muse of "Blind Harry" Wallace's lament for his comrade in arms—

Sir John of  
Dundaff, son  
of 6th in line,  
A.D. 1289.

"My dearest brother that I ever had,  
My only friend when I was hard bestead;  
My hope, my health! O man of honour great,  
My faithful aid and strength in every strait!  
Thy matchless wisdom cannot here be told,  
Thy noble manhood, truth, and courage bold,  
Wisely thou knew to rule and to govern;  
A bounteous hand, a heart as true as steel,  
A steady mind most courteous and genteel."

<sup>1</sup> Hist. MSS. Com.

<sup>2</sup> See "Patrick, first Laird of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven," in this vol.

Sir John's strong patriotism and valour made him a brilliant personage of his century, and he stands out conspicuously to us from amidst the shadowland in which we seem to grope when garnering history of the period in which he lived.

He appears to have been born previous to Kincardine (acquired by his father from Malise, Earl of Strathearn) becoming the residence of the family, for tradition fixes his birthplace at Graham's Castle, which stood near the source of the Carron, and close to which was a chapel, with burial-place, called Kirk of Muir.<sup>1</sup>

Wallace, we find, often rested at this castle between his arduous campaigns, and we can fancy the two heroes in earnest consultation as to the best means for releasing their beloved country from the miseries of civil war.

On the 21st of July 1298, Wallace, accompanied by Græme, arranged his troops in fighting order at the Field of Falkirk, and charged them in the following words<sup>2</sup> :—

Hig hav pult on into a gamen, happet gif ye kunnet

or,

I haif brockt you to ring, hop gif you cun ;

and when, on the 22nd, Sir John fell on the disastrous field, Wallace, half broken-hearted for his friend and the reverse, traced (it is said with his sword) the inscription, still to be read on Sir John's tomb at Falkirk in Latin, and which, roughly translated, runs thus—

Heir lyes Sir John the Græme, both wight and wise,  
Ane of the chiefs rescewit Scotland thrise,  
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,  
Not was gude Græme ; of truth and hardiment.

The original plain slab was erected by Sir W. Wallace himself, a second slab with a renewed inscription was added, and the uppermost stone placed, by Mr William Graham of Airth in 1772. This is believed to have been inscribed from the original, and bears the words composed by Wallace himself—

<sup>1</sup> Nimmo's "History of Stirlingshire."

<sup>2</sup> Cotton MSS., Wallace Papers.

Mente manūque potens, et Vallœ fidus Achates,  
 Conditur hic Græmus bello interfeclus ab Anglis.  
 xxii Julii 1298.

The swords of  
 Sir John of  
 Dundaff, 1298.

The swords are handed down by the family as those of Sir John de Græme; the short single-handed sword in the possession of the Duke of Montrose, bearing on its blade the following inscription:—

“Sir John the Græme very wicht and wise,  
 Ane of the chiefs relievit Scotland thryse,  
 Fought with ys sword, and ner thout schame,  
 Commandit nane to Beir it Bot his name.”

On the hilt are initials, “S. J. G.,” date 1406.

The other sword is a long two-handed one. It was for some time in the possession of the Orchill branch of the Græmes, but was presented, towards the close of the eighteenth century, by the late William Græme of Orchill to the Masonic Lodge at Auchterarder (of which he was at that time Grand Master), where it is now preserved.

The handle or hilt measures 3 feet across, and the length of it is 1 foot 4 inches. The blade is 4 feet long, and tapers in width from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Originally the blade was 9 inches longer, but for some reason was cut, so that the full original length of the sword was 6 feet 1 inch. These two-handed swords were usually borne by the leader's men-at-arms.

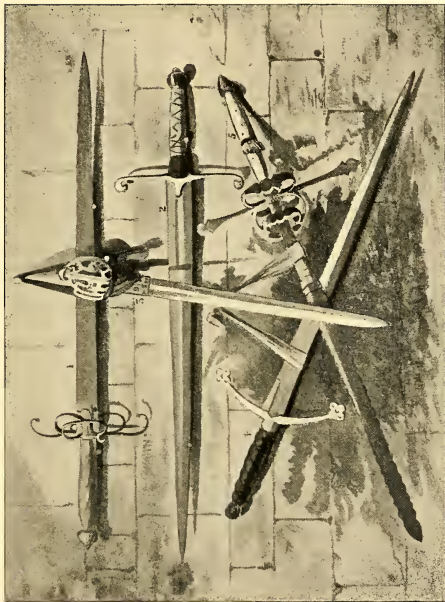
Whether the lines on the first of these swords were engraved by Wallace's desire, and expressed a wish of Sir John's known to him, or whether they are the work of the owner in 1406, who records thus the tradition of Sir John's wishes, does not appear, but they go to prove how the hero loved his sword, and how it has been the keeper of his fame!

David of  
 Lovat, son of  
 6th in line,  
 A.D. 1268.

The younger brother of Sir John, and youngest son of Sir David, sixth in line, was named after his father David. He, however, took the other side, and was a nominee of Balliol, when he claimed the Scottish Crown.

He married, previously to 1268, Muriel, the daughter and co-heiress (with her two sisters) of Byset of Lovat, in Inverness. Muriel's grandfather had founded Beaulieu Priory, in Ross-shire.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Charters of the Priory of Beaulieu, E. C. Batton, Grampian Club. For further particulars, see “Memorials of Angus and Mearns.”



Ancient Swords.—1. Sir William Wallace. 2. King Robert the Bruce. 3. Single-handed double-edged sword of Sir John de Gramme. 4. The Laird of Lundie. 5. The Black Douglas.



David had been taken prisoner by the English, but was released from prison by Edward I. in 1297 on condition that he served in the wars against France. There is a seal<sup>1</sup> of his in the Chapter House, Westminster (some of crosses fitchee three escallops). They had a son called Patrick.<sup>2</sup>

Patrick (the eldest brother of Sir John and David) carried on the line as seventh in succession, under the title of Sir Patrick of Kincardine, and took an active and leading part in the events of his time. He negotiated the marriage of Prince Alexander (son of Alexander III.) with Margaret, daughter of Guy, Earl of Flanders, in 1281.

A.D. 1272-96,  
Sir Patrick of  
Kincardine,  
7th in line.

Previously he had, in 1272, been witness, with Robert, Bishop of Dunblane, and others, to a charter granting lands by Alexander, Lord of Striaveling, to the Church of St Servan of Alveth for ever.<sup>3</sup>

On the Eve of St Luke, 17th October 1282, he is, with the abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth and Robert, Bishop of Dunblane, assembled in full Court, under the title of Domini Patrick de Graym, vicecomitatus (sheriff) of Striaveling, and present at the witnessing of a charter given by William of Kymonde (son and heir of Anne, daughter of deceased William of Ketilistowne) of the whole lands of Badinath to the Abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth.<sup>3</sup> Again, about the year 1285, we find him granted a charter by Sir Thomas of Monymusk of the lands of Cuyle, in Strathearn, with Domini Johanne Abbate de Cambus Kenneth as his principal witness.<sup>4</sup>

The same year Patrick Graym of Kincardine receives at Scone, in November, the confirmation of his charter of the lands of Fossehall, in Strathearn, from Malise, Earl of Strathearn. It is a charter of donation, and is confirmed by Alexander III.<sup>5</sup>

The year before had found him sitting in Parliament at Scone, when the "maiden of Norway" was acknowledged heir to the Crown of Scotland.

On 12th July 1292 he swore fealty to Edward I., accepting, with many other of his peers, a money gratuity. He was present when Balliol paid homage to Edward later in that year; but when Edward summoned Sir

<sup>1</sup> "Ancient Scottish Seals," D. Laing.

<sup>3</sup> Cartulary of Cambuskenneth, Grampian Club.

<sup>5</sup> Historical MSS. Com.

<sup>2</sup> History of the Frasers.

<sup>4</sup> Original Charter, Buchanan House.

Patrick to attend him into France in 1294, Patrick, disgusted with Edward's treatment of Balliol, and also with the King's cruelty towards the inhabitants of Berwick, joined the Scottish army, and died<sup>1</sup> (as so many of his line have done) fighting for his country at Dunbar, 28th April 1296, lamented by the English as one of the "wisest and noblest of the Scottish barons." Some records state he had a son, Sir Nicol, who obtained the lands of Esk by marriage with the heiress of Robert D'Avenel, and was thus the root of Abercorn.<sup>2</sup>

David, 1st  
of Montrose,  
8th in line,  
A.D. 1297.

His successor and eldest son, David, first of Montrose and eighth in line, was, on his father's death, taken prisoner to England, but was released in 1297 on condition that he served Edward in his foreign wars.

He obtained the grants of many lands, given to him by Robert the Bruce for faithful services, and exchanged those of Cardross, in Dumbarton, with His Majesty for Montrose, in Forfar. He died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by his son, Sir David of Kincardine and Auld Montrose, as ninth in line.

David of  
Kincardine,  
9th in line,  
A.D. 1320.

In 1320 Sir David of Kincardine signed the famous "Letter of Independence" to the Pope, to which his seal<sup>3</sup> (but in an imperfect condition) is still appended in the General Register House, Edinburgh. This letter was discovered and betrayed by the Countess of Strathearn, the wife of Sir David's kinsman, which betrayal caused her to be imprisoned for life. In the trial regarding this letter the name of a Sir Patrick de Graym appears.<sup>4</sup> He must, I think, have been an uncle of Sir David's. He was, however, acquitted with the others, and is probably the Sir Patrick de Graym in the list given by Dalrymple as slain at Halidon, July 10, 1333.

Sir David of  
Kincardine  
and Auld  
Montrose,  
10th in line.

Sir David of Kincardine appears as a guarantor of a treaty with England in 1322, and dying, was succeeded by his son, Sir David of Kincardine and auld Montrose, as tenth in line, and took a very prominent part in the days which proved that might must support right.

Spelling of  
name.

For the first time in the Cambuskenneth charters the spelling of the name is written Graham in 1361. Hitherto, both in these charters and on various seals, it has been spelt Grame or Graym, and this spelling was

<sup>1</sup> Hemingford, vol. i.

<sup>2</sup> See Laing's "Seals."

<sup>3</sup> Norton Conyers MSS.

<sup>4</sup> Dalrymple's "Annals of Scotland."



adhered to in the charter of Robert the Bruce,<sup>1</sup> when in exchange for the lands of Sokach and Earldom of Garrick, the islands of Inchkillach and Inchfode, in the Earldom of Lennox, Sir David receives further lands in Charlton and Kynabar, their confirmation being dated Edinburgh, January 11th, 1359.

We find his name appended to no less than five of the Cambuskenneth Charters<sup>2</sup>—(1) A Charter by Robert Erskine of that ilk and the Barony of Kinnoul, granting to the Covent of Cambuskenneth the patronage of the church of Kinnoul, dated at Stirling, 27th January 1361.

(2) A Charter by King David II. confirming the above, dated Edinburgh, 7th April 1361.

(3) A Charter by David II. from "motives of piety" for the welfare of the souls of himself and his Queen, Margaret of Scotland, to the Church of St Mary of Cambuskenneth of an annual rent of ten pounds of silver due to the King from the lands of Plane (Pleane), Stirlingshire, dated at Perth on 13th August 1364.

(4) Charters from King David II. confirming the said grant to St Mary's Church (notwithstanding the revocation of all the King's grants made by a Parliament held at Scone), dated at Edinburgh, 25th February 1366.

(5) Sir David witnesses the Bull of Pope Urban V. confirming the Charter at Perth, and dated at Mount Flasco, 15th June 1369.<sup>2</sup>

Sir David was one of the Scottish Barons employed to negotiate the ransom of David II., King of Scotland, and sat in the Scottish Parliament in 1357. He appears to have enjoyed a long life for those troublous times, for we find him taking oath of homage and swearing fealty to Robert II., King of Scots, at Scone on 27th March 1371.

On April 4th, 1373, he is witnessing the second act of Settlement of the Crown of Scotland, and the last time his name appears is in March 1374, when a decret of Parliament of Robert II., held at Scone, confirms Sir David's claims to the lands of Auld Montrose, "notwithstanding anything shewn on behalf of Sir John Lindsay of Thurston";<sup>1</sup> but it is 1404 before his son and successor, Sir Patrick, eleventh in line, makes his

Sir David of  
Kincardine,  
10th in line.

Sir Patrick,  
11th in line,  
A.D. 1404.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. MSS. Report.

<sup>2</sup> Cartulary of Cambuskenneth.

appearance as having succeeded to his father ; he had previously acted as hostage for the release of King David.

A Patrick  
Grame,  
Knight, 1336.

There is an anecdote of previous years regarding a Scottish Knight, by name Sir Patrick Graym, who, returning from abroad, took part in the jousts which were held in the intervals of attack, between the Scottish and English armies then lying before Berwick. The story runs as follows, and is most probably an exploit of the boyish days of Sir Patrick Græme of Kincardine, Lord of Dundaff.<sup>1</sup>

The English and Scottish armies were lying before Berwick wearied with the inactivity engendered by the truce of the summer of 1336, and to vary the monotony Henry of Lancaster challenged the Knight of Liddesdale to combat in the lists.

During the joust the Scottish Knight was wounded by his own spear, which would have brought the entertainment to a speedy end had not Lancaster requested Alan Ramsay to bring up twenty Scottish gentlemen of arms to meet the same number of English.

Two English had been slain, and William de Ramsay and John Hay had already shared the same fate, when at this juncture Patrick Graym arrived from abroad, an English Baron, Richard Talbot, requested to run the courses with him, and was wounded ; had Talbot been armed according to the arrangements laid down for the joust, he would have been killed on the spot ; as it was, Graym's lance pierced through the two breastplates which Talbot wore, and sunk an inch into his breast.<sup>2</sup>

At the supper held afterwards, an English knight, whose name is not given, challenged Graym to fight. As Patrick responded he added pleasantly,<sup>3</sup> "Brother, prepare for death and confess yourself," and so it fell out, for Graym transfixed him with a spear and left him dead upon the field.

There are at least two charters extant in which Sir Patrick is mentioned :<sup>4</sup> (1) a Charter of Impignoration, dated at Kyncardyne 10th Nov. 1382, by Simon of Moravia, of his whole lands of Ardaych moir in

<sup>1</sup> This Patrick may have been the Montrose of that name who was implicated in the famous Letter of Independence previously referred to.

<sup>2</sup> Dalrymple's "Annals of Scotland," Wigtown, vol. ii. p. 224.

<sup>3</sup> Fordun.

<sup>4</sup> Hist. MSS. Report.

Dumbarton, to Sir Patrick for £40 sterling, to be held as freely by him, as Simon and his predecessors had held them. (A seal showing Or, a Chief, three escallops, with remains of a label, and surrounded by tracery, and words "S. Patric ii. Grame," is appended to Indenture for the maintenance of a Chaplain at Holyrood Alter Church, Dumbarton, 10 Feb. 1372.)<sup>1</sup>

By Sir Patrick's first wife, Matilda, he had a son and heir William, and one daughter Matilda, who married Sir John Drummond, Knight of Con-craig. We do not know the surname of this first wife Matilda; it is just possible she may have been a sister of the above-mentioned Simon of Moravia.

Sir Patrick of Kincardyne, Lord of Dundaff, 11th in line, A.D. 1382.

By Sir Patrick's second wife Euphame,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Sir John Stewart of Rolston, he had four younger sons.

The second charter I have alluded to is dated at Perth the 10th of March; the date of the year is worn away, but it proves Sir Patrick's second marriage. It is a Charter of Impignoration by Walter Stewart of Raylistown, to Sir Patrick Grame, Lord of Kincardine, of the lands of Cultchermeny and Bodraym, to be held by him and his heirs by the Lady Euphania, his spouse, the sister of the granter; whom failing, then by the true and lawful heirs of the said Sir Patrick for the rendering of the services due and wont to the lord and superior of the said lands.

Patrick, the eldest son of Sir Patrick and Euphania Stewart, his second wife, married Euphame, the only heir of the Earl of Strathearn by Euphemia Ross, his countess. They had a son Malise, who exchanged the lands of the Earldom of Strathearn for various lands, all given under one charter as the Earldom of Menteith; now said to be extinct. Of the three sons of this Malise the eldest succeeded him in the Earldom; the second, Sir John of Kilbride;<sup>3</sup> the third, Walter, founded the family of Graham of Buchquhapple. With regard to the remaining sons of Sir Patrick and Euphame Stewart<sup>4</sup> we can learn but little, except in the case of Robert, who appears to have been a very prominent personage in the reign of James I. of Scotland, and to have become instrumental in the con-

Origin of the Earldom of Menteith.

Younger sons of 11th in line.

<sup>1</sup> Laing's "Ancient Seals," Supt. Catg.

<sup>2</sup> Burke says Egidia.

<sup>3</sup> Founder of Grahams of Norton Conyers, Esk and Netherby, Norton Conyers MS.

<sup>4</sup> They were Robert, David and Alexander.

spiracy which ended in taking the life of that benevolent and energetic monarch who, in his conscientious endeavours to restore law and order to the nation, had, however, acted unjustly towards the individual.

In Sir Robert's earlier years, circa 1399, his father and Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgie had drawn up an indenture, in which they proposed "God willand," that Marion Oliphant should wed Robin de Græme, their respective son and daughter.<sup>1</sup>

This indenture was apparently never carried out, and "Robin's" eldest and half brother appears to have married Mariotta.

The "exchange" of the Earldom of Strathearn by Robert's nephew Malise, to which we have alluded above, had been in reality a seizure by James I. of the whole of the earl's lands in Strathearn. Malise was absent in England at that time, but his uncle Robert greatly resented this confiscation. Robert also was, like many other of the Scottish nobles, strongly attached to the House of Albany, which attachment had been in no way lessened by one of the first acts of James I. in imprisoning Sir Robert as an adherent of that house.

Sir Robert's  
rebellion,  
younger son of  
11th in line,  
1437.

Such an indignity to the person of a Græme, and inflicted by his Sovereign, was not one to be lightly held or forgotten, and it aroused in Robert the strong instinct of feudal revenge, which he permitted to burn hotly to the last hour of his life.

The story is a matter of history,<sup>2</sup> and well known, and those who wish to renew acquaintance with it must brace themselves to read of bitter and cruel deeds. Two bright spots of relief in the tragedy cannot be passed over without allusion: the heroic act of Catherine Douglas in using her fair white arm as the bolt of the door, until the arm was broken by the pressure without; and the defence of the Queen by the young son of Robert Græme who thereby saved the life of Her Majesty.

Robert's life ended as the lives of all those who are traitors to their king deserve that they should end, but to the last he declared that as he had long ago renounced his allegiance under "hand and seal," and defied the King as his mortal enemy, that it became lawful for him to slay him should they meet, or opportunity occur.

<sup>1</sup> Historical MSS. Report.

<sup>2</sup> Death of the King of Scottis, Maitland Club.

The old chronicle adds of Sir Robert:—"He was a man of great heart and manhood and full discreet, and a great scholar of laws positive, canon, and civil, both; and yet he was condemned!"

We now return to his father, Sir Patrick, whom we find witness to a charter, 6th May 1400, by Robert III., between David Flemyng, Lord of Bygar, and Lenze and his "beloved and special friend Sir John of Dalyck."<sup>1</sup> Sir Patrick must have died a few years after this, and been succeeded by his eldest son, Sir William Græme, Knight of Kincardine, the twelfth in line, who held a Charter of Entail from Robert, Duke of Albany, of the lands of Auld Montrose, dated February 1407.<sup>2</sup>

Sir William of Kincardine, 12th in line, A.D. 1407.

Like his father, he married twice; his first wife being Mariotta Oliphant—the young lady who had been previously destined to be the bride of his half-brother Robin. She bore Sir William two sons, Alexander and John. After her death he married (about 1400) the Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III., and had by her five sons, all of whose descendants are entitled to wear the double tressure on their coats, signifying their royal descent; they were—

The royal wife of 12th in line.

1. Robert of Strathcarron, of whom are the Grahams of Fintry and Claverhouse;
  2. Patrick, who became Archbishop of St Andrews;
  3. William, from whom descends the Græmes of Garvock and Balgowan (the progenitors of Lord Lynedoch);
  4. Harry; and
  5. Walter of Wallacetown, of whom came the Grahams of Knockdolian.
- (These five sons of Lord Graham were all nephews of James I.)

Younger sons of 12th in line.

I have been unable to find any charter or circumstance of importance in which Sir William took part. His eldest son Alexander having predeceased him, leaving two sons named Patrick and Alexander, Sir William on his death, circa 1444, was succeeded by his grandson, Patrick, the fourteenth in line, and the first Lord Græme.

Alexander, 13th in line, d. v. p.

Patrick, 1st Lord Graham, 14th in line, A.D. 1444.

Patrick was one of the Lords of the Regency during the minority of James II., and was created a Lord of Parliament in 1445, with the title of First Lord Græme. It was just about this time that he succeeded his

<sup>1</sup> Historical MS. Commission.

<sup>2</sup> Burke.

grandfather, for he was given sasine at Kincardine<sup>1</sup> by Andrew Mercer (then owner of Inchbrakie), the King's Bailie, of the Barony of Kincardine.

Mercer issued letters patent, under "the rede wax and the quhite," stating he had given sasine of the lands and Barony of Kincardine in the shire of Perth to a noble and worthy man, Patrick the Græme; according to the charter of new infeftment made thereon.

Charter of  
Kincardine,  
1444-5.

This was executed at Kincardine and sealed with the seal of Andrew Mercer, King's Bailie, together with those of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles Knight,<sup>2</sup> Edmund, the Hay of the Leys, and Patrick Morai (of Abercairny), as witnesses.

The old yew tree at Kincardine, under which the courts of the Græmes were held and their charters signed, is still standing in excellent condition. It and the ruins of the old Castle are carefully preserved by Mrs Johnson-Browne of Kincardine, in whose family that property has been for some time.

In 1459, Patrick, First Lord Græme, obtained from James II. a warrant<sup>1</sup> to build creeves on the water of Allan, near Stirling; also to dam and stank over said water on the King's lands, and to apply the profit of the said creeves to his own use. This is dated at Stirling, 27th March 1459.

Landed proprietors were already deeming it necessary to obtain and guard their rights to the salmon fisheries, the results of which, at that date, were one of the chief means of supplying the table of the upper classes.

Just one more charter we find Patrick Lord Græme connected with. On 13th January 1460, he and his eldest boy join in an indenture on the one hand, with Robert Graham of Fintry their uncle and his son David on the other, to bind themselves by payment respectively of 1000 merks to the King, and 2000 merks by the party failing the other; that Patrick Lord Græme, and his son William, shall not impugn the rights to the lands of Fintry and Buckleyvie<sup>3</sup> in Lordship of Menteith; and that

<sup>1</sup> Montrose Papers, Hist. MS. Com. Report.

<sup>2</sup> This ancient and honourable family is carried on to this day in the persons of Lord Camperdown and the Right Rev. Chinnery Haldane, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.

<sup>3</sup> Buckleyvie was held two hundred years later by a grandson of the third Baron of Inchbrakie.

# Sketch of Grame Descent xxxiii

Robert Grame of Fintry and his son David shall not impugn the rights of Patrick and his son to the lands of old Montrose, Kynaber, and Charleton, nor to the fishings of the waters of Northesk and Southesk.

Sir Patrick had two children by his wife Elizabeth.<sup>1</sup> His only daughter Katherine married Sir Humphrey Morai of Abercairny, most probably son and successor of the Sir Patrick Morai who witnessed the Sasine (previously mentioned) of the lands of Kincardine given by the King's bailie. His only son succeeded in 1465 at his father's death, and was William, second Lord Grame, fifteenth in line. He married Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Angus, and had two sons—William, first Earl of Montrose, and George (from whom sprung the Grahams of Callendar), both of whom were destined to fall at Flodden. His daughters were Jean, married to John Ogilvy, Lord Airlie; a daughter, Cristian, married to James Halden of Gleneagles, second to Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure.<sup>2</sup>

Katherine,  
daughter of  
14th in line.

William, 2nd  
Lord Grame,  
15th in line,  
A. D. 1465.

Grame of  
Callendar.

We know that the second Lord Graham was a man who travelled, for a safe-conduct pass was granted to him on 23rd November 1466 to enable him to travel in England, or to pass through that country on his way abroad; but we know little beside, for his tenure of the honours and lands was short. Seven years after his father's death his own is recorded in 1472, and he is succeeded by his son, William, the first Earl of Montrose, and sixteenth in line, who married three times. His first wife was Annabella, daughter of the Lord John Drummond, and she died leaving an only son, who was to carry on the line.

William,  
1st Earl of  
Montrose,  
16th in line,  
A. D. 1472.

1st wife of  
the 1st Earl.  
2nd wife of  
1st Earl.

Daughters of  
1st Earl.

On the death of Annabella, Lord William Grame married, for his second wife, Janet, a daughter of Sir A. Edmonstowne. She became the mother of three daughters—Lady Margaret, married to William, eldest son of the second Earl of Lennox;<sup>3</sup> Lady Elizabeth, married in 1513 to Walter, the Master of Drummond; and Lady Nichola, married in 1539 John Moray of Abercairny, her first cousin.

In 1501 William added to his many lands the estate of Inchbrakie which had already been possessed by two or three different families in succession, those just previous to the Grames being the Mercers of Innerpeffray.

Purchase of  
Inchbrakie,  
1501, from  
Mercers of  
Innerpeffray.

<sup>1</sup> Norton Conyers MS. and Burke.

<sup>2</sup> Norton Conyers MS. says June.

<sup>3</sup> Burke.

Robert, the first Mercer who held Inchbrakie, had a younger son Andrew Mercer, who had married Margaret Murray of Tullibardine, and he obtained the appointment of Chamberlain to the Earldom of Strathearn from the King.

Meanwhile his father and elder brother were both dead, and Innerpeffray and Inchbrakie were in possession of his nephew, Robert Mercer, third laird.

About 1440 Robert the laird appears to have been pressed for money, for in that year his uncle Andrew obtained a mortgage over the lands of Inchbrakie, which he foreclosed; and thus the King's bailie became the owner of the estate whose castle was burnt down and left a ruin by Cromwell 160 years later.

We have already alluded to this Andrew Mercer of Inchbrakie as having in 1444-5 given Sasine "under the reade wax and the quhite" to William's father (the first Lord Græme) of the Barony of Kincardine under charter of new infeftment.

During Andrew Mercer's lifetime, in 1471-2, on February 24th, his son Peter had obtained a royal charter of the lands of Inchbrakie, on his mother, Margaret Murray's, resignation of them.

Mr Fittis suggests that this resignation was probably owing to the fact that her dowry had been employed for their mortgage.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew Mercer died shortly afterwards in 1473, and his son Peter, the Laird of Inchbrakie, went as ambassador to Denmark in 1494.

Whether his absence abroad or the expenses his position as ambassador entailed induced to the sale of Inchbrakie it is impossible to say, but on 4th December 1501 (five years subsequent to his appointment) Inchbrakie is sold by him to William, second Lord Grame,<sup>2</sup> the future Earl, who in 1502 obtains the royal charter to the barony, which (eleven years later) he settles on his second son (Patrick, first Græme of Inchbrakie) just before the Earl and its late owner, Andrew Mercer, lay down their lives at Flodden.

The charter is confirmed at Stirling 20th January 1504. It states that

<sup>1</sup> Barony of Gorthy, R. S. Fittis.

<sup>2</sup> Charter of Confirmation, Inchbrakie Papers, Great Seal, 2619.



Inchbrakie, with the lands pertaining, are sold and alienated by King James IV. to William, Lord Grame, his heirs and assignees, he to pay annually to the King one silver penny in name of blanche ferme. This charter is witnessed by M. Alex. Muncreyf, rector of Menmure; John Graham, Patrick Graham; D. Andro Graham, vicar of Creyf, D. Will. Johneson, chaplains; and D. John Brown, chaplain and notary public, at the town of Kincardine 4th Dec. 1501.<sup>1</sup>

How strange are the turns of Fortune's wheel! If these men could have looked down the long vista of 317 years they would have seen the descendant of Andrew Mercer become the owner of Braco, in Stirlingshire,<sup>2</sup> which estate is sold by a descendant of Patrick Græme!<sup>3</sup>

Three years after his purchase of Inchbrakie Lord Grame was created the first Earl of Montrose. He was a gallant soldier, and his title was accorded him as reward for his brilliant action at the battle of Sauchieburn in 1488, which, however, had failed to save the life of his royal master, James III.

Creation of  
Earldom,  
A.D. 1504, to  
16th in line.

One of the Earl's first actions after his creation was to settle lands on his Countess, for there is a warrant by James III. for a charter under the Great Seal on 3rd March 1504 in favor of Janet Edmonstone, wife of William, first Earl of Montrose, of lands and Barony of Aberuthven, excepting lands of Inchbrakie and Pitencloch,<sup>4</sup> to be held of the King for services used and wont. Thus it would appear that Aberuthven was for the time settled on the Earl's second wife, which disposition he altered after his third marriage.

Janet Edmonstone did not long enjoy her rank as Countess of Montrose, and two years later the Earl was widowed for the second time; entering into his third alliance after an interval of two or three years.

The Earl's third choice fell upon Cristane Wavane (pronounced Wäne). She was the daughter of Thomas Wavane of Stevinstone, in Fifeshire, and Cristane Cant, his wife. A mutilated notarial instrument narrates that in the presence of a noted venerable man, James Allirdes, Provost of the Church and Chapel of St Mary (de Rupe), at St Andrews, Archdeacon of

Cristane  
Wavane,  
Countess of  
Montrose,  
her descent  
and marriage  
to 1st Earl,  
16th in line,  
circa 1507.

<sup>1</sup> Charter of Confirmation, Inchbrakie Papers, Great Seal, 2619.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch XXVIII.

<sup>3</sup> A.D. 1818.

<sup>4</sup> Hist. MS. Com. Report.

Moray and Canon of Glasgow, Nicholas Cant and Cristane Berklaw, his spouse, resign the lands of Lethyn and Carnegowre, called Kynninis, in Fife, in favour of Adam Wavane, son and heir-apparent of Thomas Wavane of Stevinstone, and of Cristane Cant, his wife, daughter and heir-apparent of the said Nicholas Cant.

This resignation, we are told, took place 26th November 1481 in the lodging of William (Shevez), Archbishop of St Andrews (probably in Edinburgh), and in presence of many notable people, among others, John Halden of Glenegas (Gleneagles). Cristane Berklaw's husband, Nicholas Cant, is not present, so she ratifies the charter in his absence by the extension of her right hand over the book in the hand of the notary.<sup>1</sup>

Cristane Wavane, sister of the above Adam,<sup>2</sup> married for her first husband Patrick Lord Haliburton, and the Barony of Segy in Kinross is confirmed to him on 24th May 1505, when he resigns it to the longest liver of them two or their lawful heirs.<sup>3</sup>

Lord Haliburton was the sixth lord ; his ancestor had been slain at the battle of Durham, 17th October 1346,<sup>4</sup> and he married Cristane Wavane as his second wife, and died in 1506, when his widow, styled Cristane Wavane Lady Segy, marries the Earl of Montrose,<sup>5</sup> and becomes the mother of Patrick, first Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, and his brother Andrew, afterwards Bishop of Dunblane.

Indentures,  
1471-1507.

The following indentures are examples of the means by which at this time the larger as well as small proprietors endeavoured to protect and support each other against those who were inimical to them.

The earliest I have met with<sup>6</sup> are dated 1471, in April and September of that year, the former between "Andro Rolhoc, Baron of Duncrup, Robert Rolhoc, his son and heir-apparent, and David Rolhoc, second son of the said Andrew," are bound to Laurence Lord Oliphant for the whole

<sup>1</sup> Lang's Charters, 184, Reg. Ho., Edin.

<sup>2</sup> Another brother, Mr W. Wawane, was an official in the Archdeaconate of Lothian at St Andrews and Canon of Aberdeen : he was tutor to Janet one of the heirs of Patrick the late Lord Haliburton. 26 Feb. 1597-8. Hist. MSS. Com. Report of Lord Home's Papers.

<sup>3</sup> Register of the Great Seal, 2857.

<sup>4</sup> Dalrymple's "Annals of Scotland."

<sup>5</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

<sup>6</sup> Earl of Home's Papers. Hist. MS. Report. On record as stated by the late Mr Riddell in an Inchbrakie document, see also Sketch I., pp. 1 and 2.

term of their lives, the said Andro and Robert binding themselves, also that the son and heir of Robert shall marry only with consent of Lord Oliphant.

The latter is between Lord Oliphant and "Umfra Moray of Abercarny for ten yeirs for 'bondinman,' except for such alleguince til his Sovrand Lord the King and the Lord Game."

I cannot refrain from quoting one more, dated 1495, between "Lucas Bruiss of Coppillindy, all the days of his life," to Laurence Lord Oliphant, for which the said Lucas has given "the bodeley aith ye haly Wangeles traith." This curious oath was witnessed by Thomas Spens of Kinspindy, Alex. Dundass of Fingask, etc., etc.

At Incheffray, on the 11th April 1500, is drawn up an indenture of friendship between John Lord Oliphant and William (then) Lord Game, and signed and sealed by the former declaring "that they should stand by each other during their lives."<sup>1</sup>

Again at Edinburgh, on 25th February 1507,<sup>2</sup> Ninian Bonar of Keltie, Knight, signs a bond of man-rent, by which he becomes "Man" to William, Earl of Montrose "all the days of his life for services done him by the Earl."<sup>1</sup>

At this date, and for many years to come, there were no legal authorities to maintain order, or to restrain the disposition of surrounding lairds of greater or lesser degree. Neighbouring landowners bound themselves to serve each other in times of emergency, and thus mutually to defend, protect, and preserve their lands, at a period when many of their acres, and often whole properties, were "apprised" from the weaker by the stronger arm.

Children of the Earl's 3rd wife, Lady Segy.

Cristane, Countess of Montrose bore the Earl two boys, and almost as soon as their little feet had learnt to walk alone, they were left fatherless and their mother again a widow.

Birth of the first Baron of Inchbrakie, A. D. 1513, 17th in descent.

1513, which was destined to be the most fatal year for Scotland's warriors, had dawned, and ere the summer leaves had begun to fade the

<sup>1</sup> Hist. MS. Com. Report.

<sup>2</sup> The will of Ninian's descendants is preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh, date 1617.

## xxxviii Sketch of Grame Descent

Battle of Flodden had been fought, and—lost, and the flower of Scotland's chivalry had been mown down, never more to lift their swords for Scotland's honour!

King James  
IV.

James IV., beloved and popular as he was, seems mainly to have been the cause of the slaughter of Flodden. We are told he missed the hour of his victory whilst he dallied by the side of the beautiful but crafty Lady Heron; at any rate, there is little doubt that had he listened to the advice of his most trusty councillors, or even to that of his queen, Flodden would never have been lost. Instead of this, he turned a deaf ear to the mother of his heir, and taunted his bravest nobles with cowardice, whilst with an infatuation that amounted to fatality, he allowed himself to be lured down from the heights to meet the English (who had skilfully arrayed their forces between the Scotch army and its country) in the open plain, and resisted all the entreaties of his commanders to attack the enemy whilst they were crossing the River Till.

Borthwick, who was Master of the Artillery, went down on his knees to the King, beseeching his royal master to give him permission to bring the guns to bear on the foe as they defiled across the narrow bridge, but the King was inexorable and his own life was the penalty he paid.

Unpopular as the war had been to the Scots, they had to a man gathered loyally round their King at his summons; and one of the first to do so had been William, first Earl of Montrose, the descendant and progenitor of many heroes. We know he had seen James III. fall at Sauchieburn; little could he foresee that it was to be his fate to see a second king slain in battle, and that he himself would never return to his home in one of the fairest of Scotland's straths.

Field of  
Flodden,  
1513.

With him went George of Callendar, his brother, and many others—indeed, almost all of his kin and kith; and we know, how when James IV. was slain his nobles closed round the royal corpse, guarding it against English hands and swords from daylight, until night falling relieved them from their obstinate defence. And when the dawn broke once more it found 8000 dead upon the field; not a Scottish castle or cottage but wept its chief or son.

What wonder that the hearts of Scotland's children swell at the

## Sketch of Grame Descent xxxix

memory of their forbears who died like heroes, whose names shall never be forgotten in Scottish story, and whose deeds of prowess have fired their descendants to do and die in the succeeding generations, and will continue to do so in the years still to come.

Of the children of William, first Earl, his eldest son William carried on the succession as second Earl of Montrose; he was a youth when his father was slain at Flodden, and later on married the Lady Janet Keith, daughter of the third Earl marischal, and left a large family. His grandson continued the line as third Earl, and two of his younger sons founded the families of Graham of Orchil (carried on in the eighteenth century by the House of Inchbrakie) and Graham of Knockdolian.

Eldest son and successors to the Earldom of Montrose.

Families founded by the grandsons of the 1st Earl.

The first Earl's daughters all married brilliantly as became their station, the two elder becoming the wives of the Earl of Lennox and Lord Drummond respectively, the youngest, Nichola, marrying John Moray, Baron of Abercairny, a wealthy and influential Great Baron. His lineage was as ancient and honourable as that of the Græmes, and he was Nichola's first cousin twice removed. Like herself he had been left fatherless for Scotland's sake, both his father and grandfather having fallen on "Flodden's fatal field." They married in 1539, and their descendants in the fifth and seventh generations married daughters of the House of Inchbrakie.

Daughters of the 1st Earl of Montrose, sisters to the 1st Laird of Inchbrakie.

The will of the Lady Nichola Moray, a most interesting document of the time, is extant, and bears date the 5th December 1582.<sup>1</sup> A redemption by Laurence Lord Oliphant from Nicolace Graham, Lady Abercairdny, of three-eighteenth parts of the lands of Findo Gask wadset to her for 800 merks is dated 13th May 1559.<sup>2</sup>

Passing over for the moment an account of the first Earl's second son, Patrick of Inchbrakie, we will glance at the life of his third and youngest son, Andrew, Inchbrakie's brother-german and Bishop of Dunblane.

Third son of the 1st Earl.

Andrew or Andro Græme must have been a mere infant at the date of his father's untimely death, and his mother, Christian, Countess of Montrose (probably his guardian), had him educated for the Church.

<sup>1</sup> General Register House, Edinburgh.—In it David, her son, and Barbara Murray, her daughter, spouse to Harrie Schaw of Cambusmore, are executors. Her estate is valued at £880, including a sum of £40 by the Laird of Inchbrakie.

<sup>2</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

We have no records of his boyhood and early years, which in the intervals of his education were most likely passed at his mother's home, and very few indeed of his long life, for he not only outlived his elder brother, the Laird of Inchbrakie, but Inchbrakie's son, and lived on into the life of the third laird.

The first record I find of him is so late as 1574, when he must have been over sixty years of age ; he is mentioned then as Vicar of Wick.<sup>1</sup> The Grame clan must have had some strong interest in the North, for later on we shall find Andrew's nephew, Robert Græme of Inchbrakie, holding livings and an Archdeanery there. I think it is possible this northern link may have been the result of the connection with the descendants of David, son of the sixth in line, who became (through his marriage) Lord of the lands of Lovat.<sup>2</sup>

A.D. 1575,  
Andro  
Grame,  
Bishop of  
Dunblane,  
younger son  
of 1st Earl  
and brother to  
Inchbrakie.

Andrew Grame had probably been holding the living of Wick (or Weik as it was spelt in old documents) for some years, and held religious views which enabled him to follow in the steps of the Reformation, for the year following on it, in 1575, he is appointed to the Bishopric of Dunblane as its first Protestant bishop.<sup>3</sup>

Grub, when recording the appointment, states (without deducing his authorities) that Andrew Graham, "son to the Laird of Morphie," was elected Bishop of Dunblane in the summer of 1575 ; but the genealogies of the Dukes of Montrose and of the Inchbrakie family have always adhered to the statement that he was the youngest son of the first Earl of Montrose. An old document in the General Register House, and mentioned by Keith, confirms this. He writes : "On the 17th of May 1575 there is a mandate in the MS. Register of the gifts of pensions, etc., for the consecration of Andro Graham, whom the Dean and Chapter had elected. This Andrew Graham has no designation at all in the mandate. However, by a "Presentation" to him by the infant King (in custody of the noble house of Montrose), it certainly appears that he was uncle to that nobleman. The presentation bears date July 28th, 1575."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland."

<sup>2</sup> Page xxiv.

<sup>3</sup> "Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland," "Memoirs of Bishop Guthrie," Spottiswood's "History of the Church of Scotland," "Chronology of the Bishop of Dunblane," Grub.

<sup>4</sup> Large new Catalogue of Bishops, by Robt. Keith.

Andrew Grame was in reality grand-uncle to the Peer of 1575, whose father (the Bishop's full nephew) had fallen at the battle of Pinkie before his succession to the title. These documents prove Andrew's descent without a doubt.

In the same MS. there is a writ entitled "The Bishop's admission to the Temporality of Dunblane, 28th July 1575," and another<sup>1</sup> bears the title of the "Restitution of the Temporality of the Bishopric of Dunblane"; this is of the same date, but further styles Andrew "Preacher of the word of God."

On the 16th June 1579, his name appears for the first time in a sederunt of Stirling Castle, and again in a charter of confirmation on 1st June 1582, by James Chisholm, Archdeacon of Dunblane, who, "with consent of Andrew, Bishop of Dunblane," etc.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew  
Grame,  
Bishop of  
Dunblane,  
A. D. 1587.

Eight years later, we know that the bishopric, which has been passing through troublous times, is at rest again; for in February 1587, there is a royal proclamation at the Market Crosses of Edinburgh, Stirling and Dunblane, stating that, notwithstanding the restoration from sentence of forfeiture of William Chisholm, former Bishop of Dunblane, that Andrew Grame, Bishop of Dunblane, "had full rights to all the emoluments of the said benefice," and the Lords of Council and Session are required "to grant letters in all the four formes, upoun the persons addettit in the saide frutes," to answer and obey the said Andro and his factors.<sup>2</sup> We scarcely feel surprised when, seven years later, in 1594, a strong endeavour is made to deprive Andrew of his bishopric on the plea that, in consequence of his age, he has not been able to preach or administer the sacraments. This was more than possible, for he must have been fully eighty years of age. But it does not seem clear what the result of the petition was; certainly no name appears on the list of the bishops of Dunblane between Andrew's and that of his grand-nephew and successor, George Græme, eleven years later; and presumably he retained his mitre to the close of his long life, which must have counted at least ninety odd years.

Here we leave the story of the House of Montrose, which, in 1644, be-

<sup>1</sup> Register Privy Council.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

came a marquisate in the person of James Graham, the fifth Earl and nineteenth in lineal descent, one of the greatest and most important characters of his day; and it was further raised to a dukedom in 1707.

It would be impossible, in the compass of a work like this, to enter further into the particulars of the descent of the House of Montrose, or continue it to the present day. Such a task has too large a scope for a mere sketch like the present, and must be left to the charge of a more competent pen.

With the second Earl the close kinship ceases between the House of Inchbrakie and that of Montrose, though the loyal devotion of a clan is ever given to their chief; and, of course, during the sixteenth and part of the seventeenth centuries, Inchbrakie's relationship of half-brother to the second Earl and his sisters, and in the following generations that of nephew and cousin, were strong and binding ties, causing continual intercourse between the members of the two families.

The task now before us is, by slow and careful steps at first, guided only by the scanty information to be found of the early part of the sixteenth century (until one moves more freely in the brightening light of the succeeding years), to trace the story of the boy and his heirs who built the line of the Barony of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven and its many branches, together with that of many other Græmes and Grahams whose pride it is to claim descent from the scions of the Noble House of Montrose.







## Sketch I

### Patrick Græme, First Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, 1513-1538

THE founder of this House became owner of the lands at a very early age, owing to his father, the first Earl of Montrose, having been slain at Flodden.

1513.  
Patrick, 1st of  
Inchbrakie,  
son of the  
1st Earl of  
Montrose.

So far as I know, there is no date of his birth extant, and it is only surmise that it occurred about 1508 or 1509, as his mother's marriage took place subsequent to 1506.<sup>1</sup>

The lands to which he succeeded as the second son of the Earl of Montrose were of considerable value and importance at that time—young Patrick's Charter is dated 20th June 1513,<sup>2</sup> three months before the Earl was killed at Flodden, and in it he gives to Patrick, and his heirs male in succession, the lands (amongst others) of "Inchbrakke" or "Inchbraco" and "Pettquelerant" and those of "By Cullard of Foules."

I say among others, because later on when litigation occurs on some matter he is styled Patrick Græme of "Pyony" or "Pyreny" in the Stewartship of Strathearn; Patrick also owned the lands of Strathbowie, these latter forming part of the Barony termed Aberuthven.

Lands of  
Pyreny.

The Countess of Montrose (Christian Wavane, Lady Segy and Haliburton) also had dowered her eldest son Patrick with lands, but these were resigned by him at a very early age at Edinburgh in 1512.<sup>3</sup> There is a "Reversion" by Patrick Græme, son to William, Earl of Montrose, of the lands of Nethur Crago for £100, and a five years' lease at 10 merks yearly, to the ladies of Dirleton, Jane, Marian, and Margaret.

Countess  
of Montrose,  
the mother of  
1st Laird.

These ladies were step-sisters to young Patrick, their father (the Countess of Montrose's first husband) having been Patrick, sixth and last

The ladies  
Dirleton,  
step-sisters to  
1st Laird.

<sup>1</sup> Earl of Home's Papers. Hist. MSS. Report.  
ad annum, 1513.

<sup>2</sup> Charter penus Dominum de Inchbracko  
Hist. MSS. Report.

<sup>3</sup> Earl of Home's Papers.

Lord Haliburton, and their mother, his first wife, having been Margaret, daughter of James Douglas of Pompherston and Aucherston.

Lady Ruthven,  
step-sister of  
1st Laird.

The eldest of these three step-sisters had married William Lord Ruthven, and their grandson William Earl of Gowrie, added the title of Lord Haliburton to his own, being descended from the eldest daughter. The second sister Marian married George, fourth Lord Home.<sup>1</sup>

Lady Hume,  
step-sister of  
1st Laird.

Tutelage of  
Xtian,  
Countess  
of Montrose.

It would appear from the Reversion alluded to that Lord Haliburton had settled Nethur Crago on his second wife, Christian Wavane, Lady Segy, as part of her jointure ; and that it had been settled on her heirs at the time of her marriage with the Earl of Montrose ; when making up young Patrick's portion the Earl probably wished to have the lands more or less massed together, and as undivided as possible ; and the exchange of Nethur Crago for £100 was conducive to this arrangement ; thus Patrick's step-sister Marian became its owner. On the death of his father, Patrick was placed under the tutelage of his mother, the Countess Xtian in the "first instance," and under his brother William, the second Earl ; and in 1516, when there is litigation before the Supreme Civil Court there is a special mention of Patrick<sup>2</sup> Græme of "Pyony" and of Christian Wavane, Countess of Montrose, his "mater tutoria."

A charter dated 28th June 1522, mentions William, the second Earl, as lawful tutor to "Patricii Grahame," "fratris sui."<sup>3</sup>

The supposition I have made regarding the date of Patrick's birth seems to be fairly correct, for in December 1523 he appears to have attained his fifteenth year, and be thus entitled to witness charters freed from the tutelage of mother and brother.

The charter is an interesting one inasmuch as it is drawn up on the occasion of the marriage of his young kinswoman, Elizabeth Ruthven, the daughter of his step-sister, Janet Dirleton, (her marriage to Lord Ruthven has already been referred to in the Reversion of Nether Crago in 1512).

It must be borne in mind that Lady Ruthven must necessarily have been many years older than Patrick ; still her daughter, Elizabeth Ruthven, must have been of a very tender age, when widowed by Flodden, of her first husband, the Earl of Errol.

<sup>1</sup> Earl of Home's Papers. Hist. MSS. Com.

<sup>2</sup> On Record.

<sup>3</sup> Kilsyth Charter Chest.

It is on the occasion of the Lady Errol's second marriage, 12th December 1523, to Ninian "Lord of Ros and Mailvale" who is settling on his bride the lands of Stonehous, Prestoun, Morningside,<sup>1</sup> etc., that young Patrick makes his first signature to the "Registrum Magni Sigillie."

Signature  
A. D. 1523.

Patrick either built, or restored and enlarged the old castle of Inchbrakie. It was a fortified building surrounded by a moat, and defended by a drawbridge; one hundred and twenty years later, Cromwell and his emissaries set fire to it, making it a heap of ruins; traces of it can still be seen standing to the east of the site of the last mansion; and the moat which surrounded it is distinctly visible, showing a large circle with an approach; within the circle stands an oval ring of beech trees divided by four entrances or apertures, and probably these trees formed a beech hedge surrounding the garden or pleasance; to the left stands the historic yew tree which comes into prominence during the time of the fourth and fifth lairds.

Inchbrakie  
Castle, 1519.

The young lairds of these early days had need of all necessary appliances to turn their homes into fortresses. There still lingered in the Scottish mind the reply, given a hundred years previously by the Convention of nobles summoned by King Robert the Bruce, to whom he had put the impolitic question, "By what title did they hold their lands?" Simultaneously every sword had flashed from its scabbard, and the shout of "we carry our titles in our right hand," must have made the Bruce feel that he was before his time in the matter of equity!

Land Titles  
in 1400.

Nor were still more recent examples wanting to show the uncertainty of the times in which our young laird was living.

I have already referred to the "Bonds of Friendship" entered into by landowners large and small, in order to protect themselves, and each other, against the turbulence or revenge of their respective followers.

In 1518 we read, that on the 21st of May a letter of summons is raised upon my "Lord Drummond for the violence committed upon Andrew Toscheoch, the Lyon King at Arms,"<sup>2</sup> and another instance is in 1530, when Alexander of Strowan, having a dispute with the Tullibardine of that day regarding the marches of their respective estates; Alexander

<sup>1</sup> Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials."

is attacked and slain by the Athole retainers, but it would be wearisome to multiply such instances, they were sufficiently numerous to make them a matter of almost every-day occurrence.

A. D. 1513.  
Half-sister of  
1st Laird  
afterwards  
Lady  
Madertie.

In 1513 Patrick's second sister the Lady Elizabeth Grame had married Walter, Master of Drummond, and was living in the Strath at Madderty, just midway between her childhood's home of the Royal Castle of Kincardine, and her young brother's home of Inchbrakie.

His mother the widowed Countess of Montrose was apparently a woman of some strength of character; she had been given by the late Earl the senior place in the tutorship of their son, and her name appears prominently in the legal proceedings of young Inchbrakie's claim for lands—we have found no record of the time or place of her death.

Patrick's marriage was one of the most important events of his very short life, and the details regarding it are most scanty.

Wife of the  
1st of  
Inchbrakie.

We know it occurred in his early youth and that his bride was of royal blood for he married the Lady Margaret Steuart. "Oy"<sup>1</sup> to the Duke of Albany, her genealogy is as follows: James II., King of Scotland, had a second son Alexander of Scotland, he was created Duke of Albany—tempo 1452—and married Lady Katherine Sinclair daughter of the Earl of Orkney. A son Alexander was born of this marriage, but the Duke and Duchess of Albany being afterwards divorced, this boy was declared illegitimate; he took holy orders, becoming Bishop of Moray. This Bishop *was the father* of Margaret Steuart, who became the wife of the first Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven. He seems to have had other

Her descent.

children than Margaret, for the Records speak of his son Alexander Steuart of Scotstownhill, whose tutor dative was Henry Sinclair, Bishop of Ross (probably his step-uncle). After Inchbraikie's death in 1536, his widow married Colin Campbell of Lochow and Glenurchy;<sup>2</sup> a decret arbitral also speaks of her as his spouse on April 16th, 1548,<sup>3</sup> it is by Maister Laurence Oliphant, Vicar of Foulis, and other arbiters chosen by Laurence Lord Oliphant, and Margaret Steuart and Colin Campbell her spouse for settling the disputes between Lord Oliphant and the Campbells

<sup>1</sup> Grand-daughter.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers and Black Book of Taymouth.

<sup>3</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

regarding the lands of Dalquhorquhy in lordship of Carny set by Alexander Abbot of Incheffray to the deceist Walter Oliphant and Margaret Maxwell his spouse and the said Margaret Steuart in liferent probably these lands were Abbey tacks to her father Bishop of Moray.

Her grandfather the Duke of Albany predeceased her husband by two years ; Patrick died at Inchbrakie in 1536, having scarcely attained his thirtieth year ; he was buried at " Incheffray," the Aberuthven burial-place had not yet been handed over to the Inchbrakies. He left to the care of his young widow their four children, George, Robert, Nichola, and Margaret.

In the following sketch of Inchbrakie's children we shall meet his widow again but married in a more distant home.

## Sketch II

### The Younger Children and Widow of Patrick, the First Great Baron of Inchbrakie

PATRICK the first Laird of Inchbrakie left four children, two sons and two daughters, the sketch of the eldest son and head of the family, George, will be found under his place as Second Laird;<sup>1</sup> and his younger brother Robert's career is noticed also under a separate heading, as Archdeacon of Ross,<sup>2</sup> founder of the family of Græmes of Drynie in the Black Isle, Ross-shire, where he had settled when he went north and where his children remained.<sup>3</sup>

Patrick's two daughters both married. Nichola the eldest, had at her birth been given the name of her aunt the Lady Nichola Grame, who married John Moray of Abercairny; and both aunt and niece were to bear the same surname through their wedded lives, though differently spelt, for Inchbrakie's daughter became the wife of Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre.

The family of Ochtertyre sprang from Sir David Murray of Tullibardine, he had no less than seventeen sons, and it was the youngest of these (Patrick) who founded the Murrays of Ochtertyre. In about 1430 he became possessed of the land of Dullarie,<sup>4</sup> and shortly afterwards of Ochtertyre.<sup>5</sup>

Eldest daughter of 1st Laird, Nichola Græme, Lady Ochtertyre.

Nichola Græme of Inchbrakie married Sir David's descendant Patrick Murray the fifth of Ochtertyre, which estate lay about five miles from her home at Inchbrakie; there was even a more convenient meeting-place for the young lovers, a boon in those days of difficult locomotion when the women of the family rarely stirred from the protecting walls of their own

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch IV.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch III.

<sup>3</sup> See Sketch XXXII.

<sup>4</sup> Dullerie, Perthshire, now in the possession of A. G. Murray, Esq., kinsman to Ochtertyre.

<sup>5</sup> From a MS. Genealogy in the possession of Sir Patrick Murray, Bart., of Ochtertyre.



homes, for by this time was not Patrick's Uncle Antonio settled at Dollerie of which he had been granted a long lease, and his young nephew might often come riding over to see his uncle and cousins and possibly metal more attractive than them all! and we know that the estate of Dollerie marches with Inchbrakie on the east, and the bonny woodland walk that lies between, where the friendship between the young couple could be cemented into love; that friendship which had probably commenced when young Patrick Murray lost his father at Pinkie in 1547, and when he would specially be seeking counsel and advice from his uncle for the management of the paternal estates which then fell to him.

Nichola Græme died April 1560, having left her only son William to succeed to the estate and carry on the line. This boy must have been reared and cared for by his grandmother, "Lady Ochertyre," Agnes Hay of Megginch, a widow from 1547 until 1603 when she had attained the great age of 101 years, having seen her widowed son Patrick die in 1589, and four great grandsons born to her, the children of Nichola Græme's William, and of Bethia Murray of Letterbannochie, his wife. The genealogy briefly records a fact which shows us that William and Bethia close their lives in the same year 1647, within a very short space of each other, having attained their eighty-ninth and eighty-first years respectively. From Nichola Græme and Patrick Murray the line of Ochertyre continues to this day, a baronetcy having been bestowed on their grandson William who was the eighth in line.<sup>1</sup>

Murray of  
Ochertyre,  
grandson of  
1st Laird of  
Inchbrakie.

Jonet,<sup>2</sup> the younger daughter of Inchbrakie's first laird, married twice. We know less of her, and her connections by marriage, for the new ties made by Inchbrakie's widow appear to have closed round the second daughter.

Jonet,  
daughter of  
1st Laird.

Lady Inchbrako had chosen for her second lord, Campbell of Glenurchy<sup>3</sup> (ancestor of the noble House of Breadalbane), and when she followed him to his wild western home in Argyleshire, Jonet went with her mother, and the years of her girlhood and early womanhood would be passed near

Margaret  
Stewart's  
(Lady  
Inchbrakie),  
second  
marriage.

<sup>1</sup> MS. Genealogies of the House of Ochertyre.

<sup>2</sup> Usually called Margaret in genealogies but her will proves Jonet to have been her name.

<sup>3</sup> Glenurchy's receipts for her jointure are amongst the Inchbrakie Papers.

Balloch at her stepfather's home in Glenurchy, where she first saw her future husband, Campbell of Ardkinglass.

Descent of  
Ardkinglass,  
Jonet Græme's  
husband.

One hundred years earlier, in the first part of the fifteenth century, the sister of Queen Annabel (daughter to Sir John Drummond of Stobhall) had married Sir Colin Campbell, and their second son founded the family of Ardkinglass who were thus kinsmen to Glenurchy.

Future records show that with the blood, they inherited the wild and turbulent spirit of the western highlands, for in the accounts leading us down to the middle of the seventeenth century (especially in those generations which succeed the date of Jonet and her husband) they appear in opposition to their king.

He is Con-  
troller of  
Scotland,  
A.D. 1570.

James Campbell was Controller of Scotland during the minority of King James VI., and his brother Alexander (Provost of St Giles in Edinburgh, 1554), becoming a Protestant at the Reformation in 1572, was made Bishop of Brechin.<sup>1</sup>

Everything points to the surmise that James, Controller of Scotland, was the husband of Jonet; though at present I have not proved it by the conclusive documentary evidence which confirms the other marriages of the family.

A.D. 1578.

James Campbell's name appears as acting surety on June 24, 1577, and March 29, 1578, and we can realise the crushing sorrow that fell on Jonet and her husband the statesman, when the accusation was brought against their son, young Ardkinglass, in 1591, of the assassination of Sir James Campbell of Cawdor,<sup>2</sup> husband of Mary Keith, daughter of the Earl Marischal. The turbulent spirit to which allusion has been made, ran very high in their children and succeeding generations; for their great grandson on 17th January 1661 was put to the horn and denounced a rebel, warned to appear before Parliament and disobeyed, and was therefore on 3rd Sept. 1662 forfeited of his estates in consequence of "Murthour, birning, and killing of sundry persones of the name and surname of Lamond."

Campbells of  
Ardkinglass,  
grandsons of  
1st Laird,  
A.D. 1591.

The Lyon King at Arms and his heralds took part in this ceremony,

<sup>1</sup> "History of Brechin," by D. Black.

<sup>2</sup> See notice Campbells of Cawdor in Taylor's "Historic Families of Scotland."

which was of an elaborate description, thus testifying to the distinction of the forfeited man, these persons were all clad in their "Coates of Airmes" and at the principal gate of the Parliament House made their declaration and "raive their airmes," they then proceeded to the "Mercat Croce" of Edinburgh, and after three fanfares on their trumpets made the same declaration of forfeiture and "also did ryve their airmes, and did affix thame backward on the said Mercat Croce."<sup>1</sup> Various mentions continue to be made concerning Ardkinglass<sup>2</sup> proving him as staunch an adherer to, and follower of his Chief Argyle, as his kinsmen the Græmes were of their Chief Montrose.

Great grand-  
son of the 1st  
Laird, 1662.

Jonet Græme's husband, James Campbell of Ardkinglass, predeceased her, and she married for the second time Robert Buchanan of Leny, an ancient Stirlingshire family, but whose names do not show the somewhat unenviable notoriety of public mention. On one occasion in 1687 we meet with young John Buchanan, Jonet's grandson; he and his kinsman, Robert of Arnpryer, are disputing concerning the exhibition of writs in John's possession. The judges' shrift to these disputants is of a singularly short and sensible nature, for when the case was laid before them "the Lords bade them agree."<sup>3</sup>

A. D. 1687.  
Buchanan of  
Leny, great  
grandson of  
1st Laird.

The last record of Jonet Græme is the testament made by her at Leny on the 16th May 1574. She styles herself as Jonet Græme, spouse to Robert Buchanan of Leny. This is given up in August 1575 by her eldest son, Campbell of Ardkinglass—no other relative is mentioned except her husband; and as debts due to him are mentioned, it is certain he survives her.<sup>4</sup>

A. D. 1575.

Lady Inchbrako bore her second husband, Campbell of Glenurchy, two daughters and then died. The elder, Beatrix, interests us most strongly of the two, for she renews her childhood's acquaintance with Inchbrakie, by settling permanently in Stratherne as the wife of Campbell of Lawers,<sup>5</sup> where she may cross our path in the sketch of her half-brother the second laird.

Widow of 1st  
Laird.

Beatrix  
Campbell,  
half-sister to  
2nd Laird.

<sup>1</sup> Nicholl's Diary, 1650-67.    <sup>2</sup> Diary of Lord Fountainhall.    <sup>3</sup> Diary of Lord Fountainhall.

<sup>4</sup> General Register House, Edin.

<sup>5</sup> Black Book of Taysmouth.

## Sketch III

### Robert Græme, Archdeacon of Ross, Younger Son of First Great Baron and Founder of the Branch called the Græmes of Drynie, 1513-1602

ROBERT, the younger son of Patrick, first laird of Inchbrakie, and grandson of the Earl of Montrose, was educated for the Church.

It seems, when he accompanied his mother to Glenurchy or visited her there in company with his young sisters Nichola and Margaret, as if his mind and character had become imbued with some of the turbulent highland spirit of that date, and it is not unlikely that the blood of the royal Stuarts which raced in his veins gave him a somewhat imperious nature, but one which was ever ready to be leant on, and give support to any weaker spirit which might appeal to him for advice or assistance; we realise this more fully as we read of the many instances in which he bound himself as cautioner for friends and neighbours.<sup>1</sup> If doubt was ever expressed as to proof of the Archdeacon's descent from Inchbrakie, it must be set at rest once and for all by the will of his brother,<sup>2</sup> the second laird, who constitutes "Robert Græme my *brother german*, Archdeacon of Ross," one of the Curators for his children, and it will be seen that the Archdeacon became the owner of Drynm, Drym, Drennie or Drynie, a property lying in the Black Isle, Ross-shire, and founded the family of the Græmes of Drynie, a line which has continued to the last generation in male descent, the only branch of Inchbrakie which has so continued with exception of the main stem itself.

Robert,  
younger son of  
1st Laird.

We find in 1567, in a deed of the "Decanum Dunkeldensum" that

<sup>1</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli 2757, 1920, 2282, etc.

<sup>2</sup> General Register House, Edinburgh.

Robert was in January of that year Prebendary of Alyth,<sup>1</sup> the gift to this appointment was in the hands of the Bishop of Dunkeld and generally conferred on a Prebendary of that Cathedral, so we presume Robert was holding such an appointment at the time of obtaining the gift of Alyth.<sup>2</sup> In 1569 he is a witness to a charter of confirmation of lands in Fifeshire, between Alexander, Lord Hume, and John Wemyss; in this charter still further confirmation of his descent is shown, for he is here styled<sup>3</sup> the "Brother German to the Baron of Inchbrakie." It will be remembered that between the Humes and the Græmes a connection had been formed by the marriage to Lord Hume of the Lady Marion Dirleton (step-sister to Robert's father, the first laird), and the Alexander alluded to in the preceding charter is their son.

Robert  
Græme,  
Archdeacon,  
younger son  
of 1st Laird,  
1569.

The lands of Nether Craigo had fallen to Lord Hume's mother Marion, on the reversion of them by the little Patrick Græme in 1512;<sup>4</sup> Alexander was contemporary with Robert Græme, and though not exactly a kinsman stood in the same degree of friendship that a first cousin might, the witnessed charter shows that a strong friendly feeling had been formed between the young men.

In 1572, Regent Moray who always guarded church property, had been succeeded by Regent Morton, and he, not being so scrupulous had not hesitated in the name of the infant king to grant to the Treasurer, William, Lord Ruthven, the lead on the cathedral church of Ross; this was soon followed by the destruction of the roof itself thus exposed to the inclemency of Ross-shire winters.

A.D. 1572.

Patrick Lindsay did his best to restore it in 1615, but it became utterly ruined when in 1652-3 Cromwell had the stones of it used for building his citadel at Inverness. Thus when the 2nd of August 1573 brought to Robert Græme the presentation of the Archdeanery of Ross from James the VI., the cathedral church was on the eve of ruin.<sup>5</sup>

Appointment  
to the  
Archdeanery  
of Ross, 1573.

This appointment was confirmed to Andrew in the following year when the General Assembly had met at Edinburgh on March 6th, 1574,<sup>6</sup> and at

<sup>1</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli.

<sup>2</sup> New Statistical Account of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. Mag. Sig.

<sup>4</sup> See Sketch of first Laird.

<sup>5</sup> Old Statistical Account of Scotland.

<sup>6</sup> Book of the Universal Kirk Reg. Assig.

their subsequent meeting on the 7th August, a commission was appointed to visit the counties of Caithness and Sutherland. It was formed in consequence of the Bishop of Caithness not having been admitted as one of the reformed Bishops. As Robert's name holds a somewhat prominent place in the commission it is appended in full.

A. D. 1574,  
Commission  
of General  
Assembly to  
Archdeacon  
of Ross.

"At Eden, the 11th day of August in the year of God 1574, the whole Kirk presently assembled in one voice and mind giveth full concession special power and charge to their loved brethren Mr Robert Græme Archdeacon of Ross and Mr John Robertson Treasurer thereof conjointly and severally to pass to the Counties of Caithness and Sutherland and there to build kirks colleges and schools and other places needful, within the said bounds ; and in the same to plant ministers, teachers, elders, and deacons, schoolmasters, and other members necessary and requisite for erecting a perfect reformed Kirk ; suspend for a time or simpliciter deprive such as they shall find unworthy or not apt for their office, whether it be for crimes committed or ignorance ; abolish, eradicate and destroy all Monuments of idolatry ; establish and set up the true worship of the eternal God, as well in Cathedral and College Kirks, as in other places within the said bounds, conform to the order taken and agreed upon in the Book of Discipline ; and also to search and enquire the names of all those that possess benefices within the said bounds, and at whose provision they have been ; and if any are vacant, or happen to be vacant within the commissi- onary, to confer and give the same to the persons qualified, and being presented by the just patrons of the same, due examination preceeding ; to reject and refuse such as they shall find unable and not apt thereto, as they will answer to God and the Kirk thereupon ; their diligence to be done therein with these presents to report to the next assembly general, where it shall happen to be for the time. Given in the General Assembly, and Ninth Session thereof. Subscribed by the Clerk of the same day, year and place foresaid."<sup>1</sup>

At this time the members of the General Assembly had a strong opinion of the zeal, energy and discretion, together with the organising powers likely to be displayed by the Archdeacon ; but either they were

<sup>1</sup> Calderwood's "History of the Kirk of Scotland."

too exacting in their demands (like many other governing bodies who rarely come in contact with the detail of the work they institute), or else the Archdeacon was unsuitable for the work selected, for scarcely had a year elapsed when a complaint was made against him to the Assembly, at its sitting on 6th August 1575.<sup>1</sup>

The Parish of Kilearnen (or Redcastle), whose church was dedicated to St Trenæus, had been in the days of the Roman Catholic supremacy, always held by the Archdeacon of Ross,<sup>2</sup> it appears that custom was continued, for at this time Robert is holding that living<sup>3</sup> as well as that of Kirkmichael (now Resolis) but we certainly do not find that he could be charged with the receipt of large fees and emoluments in spite of his so-called plurality of livings, for the "hail stipend of the hail Archdenerii of Ross" consisted of twelve chaldrons of Meal or "Victuals" and the sum of £12, 13s. 4d. money, Robert was also obliged in consequence of the distance between these parishes to sustain "Reidares,"<sup>4</sup> at Kilearnen and Kirkmichael; Mr Alexander Mackenzie at the former, receiving £16 per annum; and Alexander Clunes at Kirkmichael, in receipt of "twenty merks and Kirklands" and no doubt in consequence, his churches may not have received the personal supervision so necessary to the well-being of a parish, and yet so rarely given during many periods of the Church's history.<sup>5</sup>

Stipend of  
Archdeacon,  
1575.

The complaint brought before the General Assembly in Aug. 1575, stated that the Archdeacon had not been "diligent in his visitations" and that he held more offices than he could discharge.

Robert Græme was not a man to be crushed by any partially founded charges brought against him, nor yet to truckle in any manner to obtain office; plain, straightforward, and somewhat rough and stern in character, there was no man more fitted to "meet his enemies at his gates," and he appears always ready to be on the defensive, or to clear himself from, rather than shirk or quietly endure slander, or unfounded accusation, even to within a few weeks of his death!

<sup>1</sup> Scots Fasti—"Book of the Kirk," etc.

<sup>2</sup> Dr Rankin's "History of the Church of Scotland from Queen Margaret to the Reformation."

<sup>3</sup> Register of Readers and Ministers—"Book of the Kirk."

<sup>4</sup> "Readers."

<sup>5</sup> Register of Readers—"Book of the Kirk."

At any rate the charge of 1575 passes over his head for he retains his "offices" and the parish of Foderty<sup>1</sup> is added to them in 1585 for a year, thus adding a further charge on to what his enemies considered were already overburdened shoulders; he resigned Foderty when reappointed on the Commission to Caithness in 1586 by the General Assembly.

Commission  
to Caithness,  
1586.

Once again, at the end of the year 1587 are various accusations brought against him,<sup>2</sup> and this time they take more definite and detailed form. First comes the one stating "that he had a Highland Kirk which he served not."

Promptly comes the Archdeacon's defence that he "laiked the knowledge of the Irish (Gaelic) language, and yet upon *his* expense was that Church served!"

Again they state he makes "no residence" at his own kirk.

"As to non-residence," boldly replies the Archdeacon, "I have neither manse nor gleib." His reply hit the nail on the head and the process for "non-residence," etc., is remitted and though another was appointed Commissioner in his room in Feb. 1587, Robert retains his Archdeanery, Killernan, etc., until his death.

There are at least three confirmations to him as "Roberti Grahme" Archdeacon of Ross in the lands of "Canonia Rossen," the one of 1573, 25th Feb. 1581, and 1st Sept. 1584,<sup>3</sup> and in 1575 his name is found as a witness to a bond for Lord Lindsay of the Byres.<sup>4</sup>

The date of the purchase of the lands of Drynie I have not been able to find, but there is a sale mentioned of the lands of Easter Drynie by Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, to a certain Alexander Bane and Agnes Fraser, his wife, in 1575;<sup>5</sup> whether these formed part of the Archdeacon's property afterwards or not, it is difficult to say, more probably they march with Drynie proper, which appears to have originally been owned by the Mackenzies; for every now and again there is to be traced a rather brisk spirit of antagonism between Alexander Bane and a certain Rory Mackenzie (brother to Kintail) and the Archdeacon and his sons.

A. D. 1575.

The first time we meet the Archdeacon and Rory together, there seems

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Assig. Fasti.

<sup>2</sup> Scots Fasti, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli.

<sup>4</sup> Register of the Privy Council, Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli.



to have been no stint of friendship between them, for Rory being in some sort of trouble, Robert Græme stands for him and subscribes "his name as security" to a "Bond" about 1578.

Archdeacon  
of Ross  
and Rory  
Mackenzie.

Up to about this time, Robert seems to have kept up his friendships and interests in the south, but now his brother the laird is dead, he is growing older (he must have been close on sixty), and is fully occupied with the affairs of the Chanonry of Ross and his northern lands.

He must have been glad to find himself relieved<sup>1</sup> of the caution of £5000 scots he had shared for David Graham of Fintrie with Robert Græme of Thornick and Wm. Graham of Claverhouse, his kinsmen. Their chief, John, Earl of Montrose (Robert's cousin) taking the caution on his own shoulders.<sup>2</sup>

A. D. 1592,  
David Graham  
of Fintrie.

All this was for the unfortunate David of Fintrie, executed that same year in Edinburgh and who was descended from Sir Wm. Graham of Kincardine,<sup>3</sup> being a kinsman both of the Archdeacon and his brother Inchbrakie.

Robert Græme had married many years previous to this event; for in 1597-8 we find his eldest son George (Robert had gone to the old stock when seeking a name for his boy) a witness with him, proving him of full legal age.

Archdeacon  
and his family,  
1597.

The Archdeacon had chosen his wife from a north country family, the Dunbars of Albrach,<sup>4</sup> the fact being mentioned in a settlement on her as his wife Marjorie, and the mother of his children.

Marjorie  
Dunbar of  
Albrach,  
wife to the  
Archdeacon.

The name of their son George first occurs in 1597 when he is styled George, son and heir of the Archdeacon of Ross; and again in 1598 when Mr John Learmonth Advocat procures a band by George Dunbar of Albrach (probably a near kinsman of the Archdeacon's wife) for William Thomesown, Burgess of the Chanonry of Ross, in 2000 merks, that Thomesown should not harm John Irving of Kynok.

This band is subscribed at the Chanonry of Ross before the Archdeacon and George.<sup>5</sup> The accusations brought in those days were certainly not wanting in strong language, nor apparently very accurate,

<sup>1</sup> Register of the Privy Council.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch VII.

<sup>3</sup> See Sketch of Descent.

<sup>4</sup> Register of Adjudication.

<sup>5</sup> Regis. Magni Sigilli.

from the repeated inability of the accusers to prove them. As an example, I will relate what seems to have been a very exciting "raid" in which both the Archdeacon, his eldest son, and his manservant were (falsely) accused of taking a prominent part.<sup>1</sup>

The action against them was brought by Mr Munro, the Chancellor of Ross, and a certain Donald Thornton of no residence, against a Robert Grant and twenty other persons for not appearing as witnesses when called on to do so against Rory McKenzie of Cutelord (brother to McKenzie of Kintail) and six others, who with Robert Græme, Archdeacon of Ross, his son George, and their man John Inch went at night and by way of "Hame suchen" on the 26th April 1602 to the house of Mr George Monro in the chanonry.

They are stated to have been armed with "pistols" and other "forbidden weapons," and owing to the directions of Rory McKenzie, they with "engines," etc., "brak up the doors" of the house; pulled George Monro and his son out of their beds and beat them; threw Mrs Monro out of the window (!) into the close, where she lay nearly dead with cold, and after carrying away much of the "plenishings" of the house, and wounding the Monro's servant, they crowned all these misdemeanours by carrying off a certain Janet Thornton (the aforesaid Donald's daughter) and bore her off to the "Seyside," where they had a boat waiting to transport her over the "water," whence they took her to the dwelling of Archibald Falconer, "where, and in other obscure parts of the country they still detain her!" The accusers hesitated at nothing, and having piled up the horrors for their case, they appeal to the King and the Council, to punish such "Act of Oppression," which if carried on will infallibly prevent good subjects reposing in surety of their "lives, bairns or gudes," and almost threaten the Council in their appeal that if no punishment ensue it will encourage "insolent subjects" (poor Archdeacon!) to oppress others.

The Archdeacon and son falsely accused by Monro, Chancellor.

They so far prevail that charge is given the Archdeacon to produce his son George and their servant if called on.

It would be only reasonable to suppose that after such a systematic

<sup>1</sup> Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland.

and detailed charge more than one of its accusations could have been substantiated, but nothing of the sort occurred.

The Archdeacon his son George and the manservant are completely acquitted, as the accusers fail in all proof; and Rory Mackenzie though bound over to appear until Janet Thornton shall have been found, is equally "passed from pursuit." Their complete acquittal, A.D. 1602.

During this action several persons had stood surety for the Archdeacon and others until their innocence was proved, and on the Archdeacon's side we find McKenzie of Kintail, Maister John McKenzie, "parson of Dingwall" and "Patrick Græme in Auchterarder" for £2000—whilst there are also back and forward sureties for the Archdeacon and Rory Mackenzie not to harm each other, showing a strong breach in the friendship of the men who had formerly stood by each other, into which breach their "devoted friend and kinsman," as he is styled, Kenneth of Kintail, throws himself as surety or cautioner.<sup>1</sup> It must not be supposed such actions as these were either uncommon occurrences, or confined to the north country. Down in Perthshire's more peaceful and perhaps more sober living Strath, we find the Grahams of Panhoillos in open feud with Sir John Murray of Tullibardine, who with his son and heir is bound over not to harm Robert Græme of Panhoillos or Elizabeth Drummond, his mother—while again John Hamilton of Blair is the cautioner that these two latter shall not harm Sir John Murray, and on 23rd January 1592, John Erle of Monteith has had to find surety of 10,000 merks "that he sall on nawayis invade nor perseu Walter Lecky of that Ilk his kin etc in the deedlie feid standing betweixt him and his saides friendis."<sup>2</sup> Grahams of Panhoillos.

We can well believe, however, that the righteous wrath and indignation of the Archdeacon would reach a high pitch, and be thoroughly awakened by the fact, that Rory Mackenzie's foolish escapade should have brought his own name forward in such a matter, to the probable scandal of his sacred profession, and it is quite possible some strong words would be forthcoming on the Archdeacon's part in the heat of remonstrance and defence.

But for all that it would seem that the strength of Robert Græme had

<sup>1</sup> Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials."

been stretched to its last span, and the proud imperious spirit shaken to its deepest depth—one beyond the strength of the frail body, now about eighty years of age.

Death of the  
Archdeacon,  
A.D. 1602.

The 22nd June 1602 is the last date in the Records on which his name appears, and on November 4th, 1602<sup>1</sup> Munro of Foulis is bound over not to harm George Graham son of the "late Archdeacon of Ross," so the stern upright spirit has passed to rest, leaving his nephew George of Inchbrakie<sup>2</sup> to bear the dignities of the Church, and his son George of Drynie to continue the line of that Estate<sup>3</sup> in the succeeding generations.

<sup>1</sup> Records of Privy Council.

<sup>2</sup> George, Bishop of Orkney.

<sup>3</sup> Sketch Græmes of Drynie.

## Sketch IV

### George Græme, Second Great Baron of the Barony of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, 1538-1575

THE first and second Lairds of Inchbrakie were conspicuous by their early marriages, and very soon after his father's death we find George our second laird contemplating matrimony, or perhaps we should say, having it contemplated for him! probably it was hastened to suit his mother the Lady Margaret Stewart, who was anxious to betake herself to her new home in Argyleshire; but it must remain an open question whether his marriage really occurred at the time the following Frank is dated, for he cannot have been much more than fourteen years of age.

King James V. gave a letter or Frank dated 1538 to Robert master of Montrose of the ward of the lands of "Strathie-bowie" (which had belonged to the deceased Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie) on the marriage of George Græme "sone and are of the said umquhile Patrick."<sup>1</sup>

King James V.  
Frank, 1538.

Contemplates  
marriage.

Such a grant shows that George was still a ward when the marriage was contemplated.

These lands of Strathiebowie and Nether Pernzie<sup>2</sup> in the Stewartry of Strathearn became in this generation as in the previous one, the subject of a special retour; in 1555<sup>3</sup> (October) we find George retoured heir to his father Patrick to them, just as in 1516 that same Patrick the first baron, had been retoured heir to his father the Earl of Montrose. This pointedly corroborates the descent of the older Inchbrakies, though curiously enough (says Mr Riddle) it was never adduced at the noted service in 1770 when the Inchbrakie of that day was served heir male to Patrick first of Inchbrakie.

1555, special  
retour.

It appears more probable that *this* retour of 1555 was made with

<sup>1</sup> Public Records.

<sup>2</sup> Retour—Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>3</sup> Public Records.

regard to marriage settlements as it occurred so long after his succession and when he was not more than about twenty-four years of age.

We also find another retour to our laird at this date, of the lands of Crago—

This paper is docketed<sup>1</sup> Nota Andrew of Fawdouryd (?) gift of Maintenance of lands of Crago to George Græme of Inchbrakie.

The tenour of this document is, that Andrew Ker son and heir of the late Margaret Haliburton one of the ladies of Dirleton, assigns to his cousin George Græme of Inchbrakie son to the late Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie "*brother to my said Mother*" the power to uptake and intromit to his own use and profit all rents etc of the farms and lands of Crago.

What I should like to draw attention to is the statement in this document that, Margaret Dirleton and Patrick Græme the first laird are spoken of as brother and sister; if they were so, then Cristane Wavane Lady Haliburton and Countess of Montrose must have been the mother of Margaret as well as of Patrick, hitherto there has been no mention of her having any children while Lady Haliburton.

Marion Rollo's  
marriage to  
the 2nd Baron,  
A. D. 1555.

George's wife was Marion Rollo or Rollock, daughter of the Laird of Duncrub,<sup>2</sup> which property marches with the Græme land at Aberuthven, and as she afterwards married a second time (and could not have done so until twenty-one years later) when she became the mother of the Laird of Balgowan, we may safely fix upon this latter date 1555 as about the period of the marriage of George and Marion Rollo.

George Græme's name is rarely recorded in the public archives. Apparently of a retiring character and gentle disposition, in strong contrast to that of the forcible Archdeacon of Ross, his brother, he led a somewhat uneventful life.

Many of his earlier days must have been spent with his mother at her new home in Glenurchy,<sup>3</sup> and later on he lived the quiet, busy life of a country gentleman of that period with large estates to manage,

<sup>1</sup> Methven Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Charta penes Dominnum Rollo etiam Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI ad Annum 1603.

<sup>3</sup> He was too young to have taken part at Pinkie.

but without means of locomotion the present day affords for reaching the outlying parts.

Now, and for many a year after, money was almost an unknown commodity in the country, just as it is in the present day in many parts of the Highlands. Scarcity of money, 1530.

Proprietors had to look for their rents not in coin, but in so many bolls of "meall"<sup>1</sup> and "beir,"<sup>2</sup> in "heads" of oxen, sheep and poultry. The greater the supervision exercised over the many farms, the more likely were these commodities to come in punctually and in prime condition; and nine broad miles separated Inchbrakie from Aberuthven.

Since the foundation of the barony Scotland had been recovering from the disastrous effects of Flodden, which had so long paralysed the whole country, and a quieter era had settled down on the cultivated and more populous straths, and though the death of the studious and artistic James V. brought to light again the many points of dispute between the Catholic and reformed Churches,<sup>3</sup> as between the English and Scotch kingdoms which resulted in the battle of Pinkie in 1547, yet the country was not devastated in the same manner as in 1513, and rapidly regained its position during the earlier years of Queen Mary. A.D. 1513 to 1547.

George Græme was at first too young, and then either too wise or too indifferent, to mix himself up in the discussions of this period. His sister Nichola's father-in-law, the Laird of Ochertyre, and his first cousin, the young Master of Montrose, had both fallen at Pinkie. When the country had quieted down sufficiently to permit private interests to resume their sway, George married, and he and Marion Rollock, daughter of the Baron of Duncrub,<sup>4</sup> settling down at Inchbrakie Castle, tried to forget the continual discord and clashing of Church and State which occurred from time to time, while they devoted themselves to rearing the large family that sprung up around them of two sons and four daughters, who grew up within the moat of Inchbrakie's Castle, playing many a game with their cousins the young Abercairnys, running across

Deaths of  
Laird of  
Ochertyre  
and Master of  
Montrose.

<sup>1</sup> Oatmeal.

<sup>2</sup> Barley.

<sup>3</sup> His widow, Mary of Guise, became regent.

<sup>4</sup> Ancestor to the present Lord Rollo of Duncrub.

the park which separated their homes by little more than a stone's-throw, while George and Marion could walk over discreetly to benefit from the matronly and experienced counsels of their aunt, the Lady Nichola Moray, who at this period was sadly mourning the loss of her husband and her young nephew at Pinkie.

Improvement  
of the state  
of Scotland.

James V.'s encouragement of the graces and culture of life was telling on this generation, and it is quite possible that George Græme was of a studious turn of mind, which kept him thus quietly at home surrounded by his children. It was at this period Sir Philip Sydney in England was writing his MSS. with the refined grace which hereafter was to charm the world, and the Book of Common Prayer, the Geneva Bible, the Bishop's Bible, all saw the light during George's life.

A.D. 1547,  
Progress in  
Europe.

The University of Leyden was being founded, and the arts were not neglected. Enamelled and Venetian glass was invented in Germany and England, and (with Bernard Palissy's ceramic art) were beautifying the houses of the rich ; while the Escorial was being designed in Spain, and Italy and Holland were flooded with the glorious canvases and colours of some of the world's most famous painters.

Thus, while the whole of Europe was awakening, may not some of the light have reached our northern island, and filtered into the lives of those of its sons who were scholars before they were soldiers !

Mary Queen  
of Scots visits  
Kincardine  
Castle, 1562.

A manuscript in the French language, being the "Book of Sir J. Ogilvie, Master of the Household to Mary Queen of Scots," gives us an interesting record of the journey of that queen through Perthshire. It is dated 1st August 1562. On the 12th of August the Queen and part of her train dined at Callendar and slept at Stirling, where she was joined by the rest of her train, who had dined at Lithgow. She continued at Stirling till the 18th of August, when she set out from thence with part of her train and dined and supped at Kincardine (Castle). On the 19th she left Kincardine after dinner, sleeping that night at St Johnstone (Perth), where she remained until the 21st.

High revelry would be held at the castle of the Earl of Montrose to welcome his Queen, and his cousin George and his wife would be amongst



the guests. The Rollos must have added to the throng of courtiers who paid homage to the most beautiful woman of her day within the walls of the old keep.

Another cousin of George Græme's was living near him at Madertie, the beautiful and fascinating<sup>1</sup> Lilius Ruthven, daughter of his step-aunt, Lady Janet Dirleton, and Lord Ruthven,<sup>2</sup> and wife of David, second Lord Drummond.

The connection between the Inchbrakies and Dirletons had not been forgotten, though the kinship was not of blood; and as Patrick Græme, the first laird, witnessed the charter at the marriage of Elizabeth Ruthven, so George his son is witness to the precept of settlement for Lilius Ruthven's daughter, while George's daughter was Lady Drummond's god-daughter.

George's  
connections.

This settlement that George witnessed was in 1562, when Lord Drummond's daughter Jean marries John, now Master of Graham (heir to the earldom of Montrose through the death of his father at Pinkie), and her father bestows the handsome dower of 6000 merks on his fifth daughter.

Marriage of  
Master of  
Graham,  
A. D. 1562.

The settlement bears the names of William Murray of Tullibardine, Alexander, William, and Mungo Græme; of Cambuskenneth, Killearn, and Rotearnes respectively, (sons to the Earl of Montrose and uncles to the bridegroom), followed by the names of George Græme of Inchbrakie, Malcolm Drummond of Borland, and John Drummond of Pityallonie.<sup>3</sup>

The other (and I believe only) instance of George's signature is found just before his marriage (ten years earlier), when he witnesses a deed of confirmation of lands between Andro and William Murray of Arngask on 10th December 1553.

The autumn of 1565 was notably troublous in the county with which we are concerned. In Strathearn and Glenalmond specially, great "heirships" and oppression took place; the men of Athol and the Stuarts of Lorn slew many in their combats in Strathardle;<sup>4</sup> and the dry summer of 1567 brought its attendant scarcity and misery<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Genealogy of the House of Drummond.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch I.

<sup>3</sup> Precept MS. Genealogy of House of Drummond. <sup>4</sup> Chronicle of Fortingall. <sup>5</sup> Birrell's Diary.

Tumults in  
1565-7. in the ensuing winter. In spite of Regent Moray's endeavour to repress crime by justice dealt out with no niggard hand, lawless vengeance and outrage broke loose and held strong sway, and we find the bonnie woods of Ochertyre a scene of wild disorder when "mad Andrew Murray," having shot Touran Murray, brother to the Laird of Tullibardine, holds Ochertyre for several days, slaying any person who attempted his capture, and finally, with his followers, making his escape.<sup>1</sup>

Taxes on  
Land,  
A.D. 1567. A curious note in the Privy Council Records show, the calls of the State to which landed proprietors were subject in a form of taxation.

The King and Queen (Francis and Mary) order<sup>2</sup> "divers noble men" to surrender to John Chisholme, "Controller of artillery," "as much Tymmer<sup>3</sup> as he may require," and it goes on to state, "As certain tymmer had been cut, at Kincardine, Aberuthven, Abirdagy, and Moncrieff, that William Earle of Montrose, and David Lord Drummond, are ordained to divide the labour of conveying it to the mouth of the water of the Earn" by the oxen of their tenantry; whilst that previously cut at Aberuthven, and transported to the Tay, was to be sent to Leith and then conveyed to Edinburgh Castle.

So the lands of Aberuthven had contributed their portion, and many of George's trees had fallen!

In 1571 the laird attends the obsequies of his first cousin and chief, the second Earl of Montrose.

2nd Earl of  
Montrose,  
death and  
will, A.D.  
1571. The Earl's will is not proved for five years later by his daughter, the Lady Tullibardine, and his younger son, Mungo Græme; but in it are the following directions for his burial. He desires that if he "departs" in Strathearn he may be buried at Aberuthven, but that should he "depart" at old Montrose, then his funeral is to take place at the Church of St Mungo there.

In his will reference is made to his mansion of Kincardine and its plenishings.<sup>4</sup>

In November 1575 George Græme knows that his time has come, and with the calm and orderly mind produced by a well-spent life he

<sup>1</sup> Birrell's Diary.

<sup>2</sup> Register Privy Council.

<sup>3</sup> Timber.

<sup>4</sup> General Register House, Edinburgh.

proceeds to make his will, and yield up the care of his children to his wife and friends.<sup>1</sup>

The inventory makes special mention of grain and cattle on the lands of Beldhill, Crago and Inchbrakie. The harvest had just been gathered, and the "barne yaird" of Inchbrakie holds a full complement of stacks of oats and barley, with the fodder. The tenants of the lands of Pittenclerock, Perny, Ochterardour, all owe rent for their ingathered crops; whilst the Laird of Kinfauns, "Dene" George Spens, the Laird of Callendar, the Laird of Duncrub, Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre (his brother-in-law), and others, are all debtors of money.

Inchbrakie's  
inventory  
and death,  
A.D. 1575.

George himself, in turn, owes to Murray of Letterbandochie and David Sutherland small sums of money, various teinds to the Abbot of Inchaffrey, to the Laird of Tullibardine, and Mr Robert Mercer (former owner) for the rest of the teinds of Inchbrakie of the crop "4 bollis mele and tua bollis beir; and to the Abbey of Inchaffry for the teind of "Streiththic nine bollis vittale," with various small bills and wages.

His letter will is made at Inchbrakie on the 1st of November 1575, and runs as follows:—"I George Grahame of Inchebreky being in my lege pousta, veseit be the hand of God with sair infirmitie of seiknes, makis and dispones my latter will and Testament in presens of the Almyehtie God to quhome I rander my saule, perpetualie with him to regne in eternall fruitioun etc etc; and I desire you all that be heir present, to assist me in my prayer and making of my confession to the eternall God saying 'oure father' etc." The will goes on to constitute his "wele beloved Spouse in the Lord, Mairjorie<sup>2</sup> Rollok tutour testamatrix, and onlie intramissatrix with my bairns thair leving, in soumes of money etc etc, to be governet be hir in during her wedoheid and thair minoritie; and als I constitute my honorabill and wel-belovit freindis Johne Campbell of Laweris,<sup>3</sup> George Rollok of Duncrub,<sup>4</sup> Robert Grahame my bruther germane Archidene of Ross, and Maister Johne Stewart,<sup>5</sup> constable of the Castell of Striviling, Tutouris and cura-

Letter will,  
A.D. 1575.

<sup>1</sup> General Register House, Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup> She is called Marjorie and Marion indiscriminately.

<sup>3</sup> His half-sister's husband.

<sup>4</sup> His brother-in-law.

<sup>5</sup> His uncle.

toures to my foresaid spous and bairnis, and my cheif John, Erle of Montroise, overman to my spous and bairnis."

In case of his wife's "defalt or inabilities" he constitutes the foresaid friends in her place, providing that nothing is done for the children except with the advice and counsel of "foresaid chief overman."

Witnesses to  
will.

The witnesses to the will are Johne Grahame,<sup>1</sup> son to the Laird of Garvock, two servants belonging to the Laird of Lawers and Andro Drummond (doubtless the man who would draw up the will), notair publick, "with utheris diverse."

The will is an index of the man's nature, still in the zenith and prime of his life, at forty-five years of age. He not only has the usual religious preamble recorded, but it is a more earnest and complete one than is commonly used; and the request for the Lord's Prayer to be said with him at the close is a somewhat singular one, showing the reverent side of his character, while his expression of love to his wife, and warm confidence in his friends and relations show an affectionate nature, which must have shone through most actions of his life.

May we not picture the grouping of that solemn scene? the central figure of the man who though still almost young, was leaving all he loved, so humbly and so patiently, going forth to meet his Redeemer, his mind at rest as to his worldly affairs, his eyes fixed on his weeping wife, the solemn little knot of witnesses, and the grey light of the November day struggling through the deep embrasures of the castle walls, the bare branches of the beeches swaying fitfully in the wintry breeze.

Illness and  
death.

A few days pass of suffering and weakness, more or less prolonged, and George Græme's spirit had gone to its eternal home.

Thus his children will be cared for by John Campbell of Lawers (his half sister's husband), George Rollo (his brother-in-law), Robert Græme the "Archidene," his brother; and John Stewart, Constable of Stirling Castle, his uncle (his mother's brother).

Strange that the chief witness to the will is John, second son of Græme of Garvock, afterwards Græme of Balgowan, the man who in a year or two will win the heart of George's widow Marion, and who will faithfully care for the children of his friend.

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards John of Balgowan.

## Sketch V

### Widow and Children of George Græme, Second Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven

THE widowed Marjorie<sup>1</sup> Rollo, whose husband George Græme had died in 1575, married for her second husband John Græme, afterwards of Balgowan; at the time of the marriage he does not seem to have any landed designation beyond being the younger son of Græme of Garvock.

The family of Garvock, like that of Inchbrakie, was descended from a cadet of the House of Montrose, but their ancestor sprung from it before the creation of the earldom or barony. The first Græme of Garvock was William, fifth son of Sir William Græme, twelfth in line,<sup>2</sup> his mother having been the Princess Mary, daughter of Robert III., King of Scotland; the Græmes of Garvock to this day bear the double tressure on their coat, signifying their royal descent.

Second marriage of 2nd Laird's widow, circa A.D. 1578-80.

Marjorie Rollock's second husband was the great-great-grandson of this Sir William Græme, and the ancestor of Lord Lynedoch the hero of Barossa.

Marjorie bore Balgowan several children and was the mother of a large family, as there were at least six children, of whom Inchbrakie was the father.

We have not space in this sketch to touch on the children of this second marriage beyond calling to our reader's notice that the eldest son John of Balgowan, was the half-brother who will be so often noticed in the sketches of Marjorie's two elder sons, the third Laird and Bishop George.<sup>3</sup>

The 3rd Laird's half-brother.

Balgowan was purchased by Marjorie's second husband, Mr Græme, in 1584 from Lord Innerneath; this was followed in 1596 by the acquisition

A.D. 1584.

<sup>1</sup> Marion or Marjorie.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch of Descent.

<sup>3</sup> See Sketches VI. and VII.

Balgowan and various lands.  
 of Newraw (when Marjorie's son Patrick, the third Laird of Inchbrakie, witnesses the charter); his next acquisition being Meikle Colledge from the lands of the Abbey of Dunfermline in 1601, and the lands of Kippen in Strathearn, in 1605.<sup>1</sup>

On the 24th May 1596, we find a most elaborate specimen of Marione's handwriting at the foot of a discharge, given by her and John of Balgowan, to Alexander Murray of Woodend for 400 merks.

Lady Inchbrakie becomes Lady Balgowan.  
 It proves that Newraw had belonged to the late Patrick Murray; in it Marjorie styles herself "Marione Rollock, Lady Inchbrakie, Spouse to John Græme of Newraw," and, one of the witnesses being John Græme, "our sone lawfil,"<sup>2</sup> we may therefore conclude John was of legal age, and that his parents must have been man and wife for at least sixteen or seventeen years.

Marjorie was alive in 1610 we know, as her name appears in a charter of certain lands, with those of her grand-daughter, Annas Græme of Inchbrakie and *her* husband, Edward Toscheoch of Monzievairst.<sup>3</sup>

2nd Laird of children.  
 It is of the children of Marjorie Rollock and her first husband George, second Laird of Inchbrakie, that we now treat here, the sketch of their eldest son Patrick<sup>4</sup> (the third Laird of Inchbrakie), and of George, Bishop of Orkney,<sup>5</sup> their second son, will be found elsewhere.

Error regarding Bucklivie.  
 The older editions of Burke's "Landed Gentry" state that there was a third son, John, killed at the massacre of Glenfruan, who founded the family of Græmes of Bucklivie. This latter statement is incorrect, and I shall prove by the authority of charters in another sketch, that it was a great-grandson of our second laird who was the first of Bucklivie, and not his son; the Græmes of Fintrie were in possession of these lands at this date.

Marriages of the daughters of George, 2nd of Inchbrakie.  
 To return, however, to those younger children of whose existence we are certain. There were four daughters, Cristane, who married Drummond of Balloch; Nicholas, married to Maxtone of Cultoquhey; Annas, to Robertson of Fascally; Liliás, to Colville of Condie, and secondly to Oliphant of Gask; Katherine, to her kinsman, Campbell of Monzie.

<sup>1</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli.

<sup>4</sup> Sketch VII.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>6</sup> Sketch VI.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. Mag. Sig.

I have been unfortunate in not finding any trace of the settlements or contract of Annas and George Robertson of Fascally.

Nicholas married the eldest son of the Laird of Cultoquhey, James Maxtone; she must have gone from her guardian's (and step-father's) house at Balgowan, to her new home just three or four miles distant at Cultoquhey, where their descendant,<sup>1</sup> three hundred years later, succeeds to the "Guids" and "Gier" of the last Balgowan.

Circa 1590-95,  
Lady  
Cultoquhey.

The third daughter Cristane (or Beatrix) married a son of Drummond of Balloch. The feu-charter of Balloch dates from the reign of James IV., and was given to a scion of the family of Lord Perth, Walter Drummond and Rollo his wife, and their great-grandson is the bridegroom. Cristane's contract of marriage is recorded as follows:—"George Drummond Sen<sup>ior</sup> of Balloch takeing burden for Harie Drummond, his son and heir on the one part; and Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, John Græme of Balgowan, and Marion Rollok Ladie Inchbrakie his spouse, mother of the said Patrick, takeing burden for Cristane Græme, sister to the said Patrick on the other, dated 13<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1590." Eleven years later, in 1601 on the 27<sup>th</sup> Oct. Harie succeeds to Balloch; <sup>2</sup> he gives up the Will of ane honorable man George Drummond of Balloch his father,<sup>3</sup> and in 1610 a settlement of various lands and crofts is made on his wife, Cristane Græme.<sup>4</sup>

Lady Balloch,  
1590.

This couple had several children. Their eldest boy, George, became the sixth Laird of Balloch and married twice, his second wife, Margaret Græme of Gorthie, was his mother's grand-niece (and Bishop George's grand-daughter) therefore a cousin of his own; but it was the children of his first wife Agnes (sister to Lord Napier of Merchistown) who suffered so bitterly from the miseries of the Great troubles.<sup>5</sup>

Drummond  
grand-children  
of 2nd Laird.

The Ballochs were loyal to a man. We must hope that Cristane did not live to 1644, and have her heart broken by the pain of the death of her two eldest grandsons! John was killed under Montrose at the siege of Dunkirk, and George cruelly shot to death by order of the Convention

<sup>1</sup> The late James Maxtone-Graham of Cultoquhey.

<sup>2</sup> Retours.

<sup>3</sup> Edin. Commissariat of Wills.

<sup>4</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli.

<sup>5</sup> See Sketch XI., also MS. Genealogy of the House of Drummond in British Museum.

of Estates! Possibly this took place at the siege of Kincardine Castle, in which Lord Napier and his nephew John Drummond took so prominent a part, with Black Pate of Inchbrakie.

If Cristane survived to know of all these sad details her one comfort must have been her younger grandson (the half-brother of George and John), and the namesake of her husband "Harie," who appears to have been a most promising lad.

His kinsman when drawing up the Drummond genealogy, writes thus quaintly of the boy: "Harie now of Balloch, of whom we entertain some hopes, that he will not extinguish the Memorie of so honest and ancient a familie."<sup>1</sup>

The names of the Ballochs appear in the usual manner, in various "cautions" of the period,<sup>2</sup> and we also find Cristane's husband Harie Drummond, at variance with Edward Tosheoch of Monzievairst, the husband of her niece, Annas Græme, regarding the loss of 300 ells of linen, stolen by some tenants of Tosheoch; John Græme "fiar,"<sup>3</sup> of Balgowan is the lawyer on this occasion.<sup>4</sup>

Later on toward the end of the century young Harie Drummond obtains a charter of the whole Barony of Blair.<sup>5</sup> Many authorities call Cristane Lady Beatrix.

We now come to Lilius, the fourth and last daughter of Græme of Inchbrakie and his wife Marion Rollo, she married twice. Firstly, William Colville of Condrie, and secondly, Laurence Oliphant of Gask. Her first husband lived a very short period after their marriage, his death occurring after the birth of two daughters, Catherine and Marioni; the former's contract of marriage is with Mr John Murray, who held successively the ministry of the parishes of Kinkell and Trinity Gask; in it Catherine is described as daughter of Lilius Græme, relict of William Colville of Condrie, now spouse to Laurence Oliphant of Ross; the contract is dated at Ross 9th Feb. 1621, and is followed by a discharge by Mr Murray for the bride's dower of 1000 merks, which is witnessed by George Fyffe, Archdean of Dunblane, and Mr Patrick Drummond of Leuchar. Later

<sup>1</sup> MS. Pedigree of the House of Drummond.

<sup>2</sup> Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> Fiar signifies the heir.

<sup>4</sup> Chronicles and Memorials.

<sup>5</sup> Sasines of Perth.

Harie Drummond of Blair, 1610, grandson of 2nd Laird. Lilius, daughter of 2nd Laird, Mrs Colville of Condrie and Lady Gask.



on Mr John Murray is not at one with his wife's stepbrother Sir Laurence Oliphant of Gask, for in 1656 he brings an action against him.

Marioni married Sir James Murray of Tibbermuire; this marriage is proved by a receipt, in which Sir James grants him to have received from Laurence Oliphant of Lamberkin, 2000 merks as tochers gude to Marioni Colville, "now my spous," as granted by contract of marriage, dated at Perth 1613. "Subscribet befoir Thomas Graham son lawfull to the umqle Robert Graham, Arcdene of Ross, 1614." The document is witnessed, "Thomas Græme" in a fine hand and with precise use of the diphthong.<sup>1</sup>

Grand-  
daughters of  
the 2nd Laird,  
1613.

In 1615, Laurence Oliphant of Lamberkin was Chamberlain to Lord Oliphant of that day, and Gask documents prove that Lord Oliphant's Chamberlain, Laurence Oliphant of Ross, Laurence Oliphant of Lamberkin, were one and all the same man, Laurence Oliphant first Laird of Gask. There is also in the Gask Charter Chest a discharge by Lilius Græme and her second husband, which mentions various particulars regarding both her marriages.

From which we learn Lilius married Colville of Condie previous to 1601; for in that year he sells Condie to Laurence Oliphant (servitor of William Oliphant, advocate) for the sum of 3070 merks; the interest of which the said Laurence is bound to pay regularly to Colvill and his wife Lilius Græme, or the longer liver of the two, and afterwards to any heirs born to them, the payment to commence in 1602.

This proves her first marriage. The discharge then goes on to show that between this later date and 1606, Lilius has not only become a widow, but has been married again to Laurence Oliphant,<sup>2</sup> afterwards of Gask, who was the eldest son of Oliphant of Newton, to whom the purchaser of Condie (*another* Laurence Oliphant!) is now paying off the principal or capital of the purchase money.

Lilius' second  
marriage to  
future Laird  
of Gask.

We also learn that Lilius' first husband, Colville had owed her uncle George Græme Bishop of Dunblane, 500 merks; the opportunity is taken to discharge that debt, which had been contracted in 1602, February 8th, when George was at Scone and still "Maister George Græme."

<sup>1</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

<sup>2</sup> See Jacobite Lairds of Gask.

In this discharge our third Laird Patrick, and his young son George,<sup>1</sup> are freed from all further responsibilities as the guardians of Liliass' interest in this matter. This discharge is not registered in the Books of Council until 1613.

The interest payable to Liliass from the lands of Condie had plenty of demands on it, the daughters' dowers were to be provided, the Bishop to be paid; while in 1604 Laurence Oliphant pays for the relief of his spouse Liliass, a certain Archibald Primrois £60 for William Colville of Condie's band; while in 1617 Nicol Blair, a tailor, Burgess of Perth, makes his claim on the late Mr Colville, for which he gives receipt to Laurence for his wife.<sup>2</sup>

Liliass' home for many years lay at Ross, until 1625 when Gask was purchased by Laurence from his cousin, Lord Oliphant, who gives him a charter of that barony with all its woods and fishings, and special liberty of fishing in the water Earn for three days in forbidden time; to be held of the King in blench ferm fee, for yearly rendering if asked, at the Feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist, of a Chaplet of White Roses. This tribute was, of course, in the original charter of the Barony of Gask some centuries previously; but it is interesting to note that romantic offering became the duty of the Gask Laird and his wife Miss Liliass Græme. Two hundred years later, their descendant, Lady Nairn, the songstress of Scotland, was to write her famous ballads of Charles Edward, and fifty years later still, Ethel<sup>3</sup> and Liliass<sup>4</sup> Blair-Oliphant compose the words and music of "Gask's Tribute."

Liliass had a long married life, and one comparatively free from care in peaceful years during the pause before the country was racked by the "Great Troubles."

In July 1614, Lord Oliphant grants to Liliass, and her husband Laurence, a bond upon the lands of Lamberkin, for which they paid 600 merks.

They had a family of two sons and two daughters; their eldest boy married Liliass, the daughter of Lord Oliphant, so that for two successive

Gask's  
Tribute, the  
Chaplet of  
White Roses,  
1625.

A. D. 1631,  
Young Laird  
of Gask.

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards fourth laird.

<sup>2</sup> Mrs Maxtone Græme.

<sup>3</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

<sup>4</sup> Mrs Gregson Ellis.

generations Gask was ruled by a Laurence and Liliās; in the marriage contract of the younger couple, they bind themselves to pay certain dues and teinds to Mr James Pierson, Dean of Dunblane, and his successors.<sup>1</sup>

Liliās Græme's and Laurence Oliphant's daughter Margaret married 23rd February 1627 Mr Alexander Inglis, deputy-clerk of the Register of Sasines of the Sheriffdom of Perth. The witnesses of the contract are Mr John Graham of Reidfiurne, Mr James Graham, son lawful to the umquhile Mr Alex. Graham, burrow clerk of Glasgow, and Patrick, younger son of Laurence and Liliās Græme, and his discharge of her dower of 2000 merks is dated 1628.<sup>2</sup>

Grand-children to the 2nd Laird of Inchbrakie.

Their daughter Jean married Captain John Drummond, eighth Laird of Pitkellonzie, whose receipt for her tocher of 5500 merks, lies in the Gask Charter Chest, dated 22nd May 1629, and fifteen years later she is left a widow when her husband is killed at Charlemont in Ireland, where he was besieging the rebels in 1644,<sup>3</sup> and where he lies buried in the Cathedral Church.<sup>4</sup> Liliās Græme was left a widow for the second time, on the 22nd July 1632, when Gask's will is given up by her; he leaves a long inventory of his goods, and has made his will on a bed of sickness on June 22nd of the same year. Her widowhood lasted through all the worst of the troubles, and she saw three generations of the Barons of Inchbrakie laid to rest; her father, her brother Patrick, her nephew George, and was still alive when the fourth baron, Black Pate, her great-nephew, succeeded to the estates: she thus lived to welcome Montrose and speed him to his victories. It has been said that Gask, her son, took little or no part with the Chief of the Græmes.<sup>5</sup> An order from General Monck, 21st October 1651, permits Sir Laurence Oliphant to wear his sword, and allows him, his family and household, to go about their business. Liliās Græme, Lady Gask, is growing very frail, and the hand of time is heavy on her, as a couple of receipts for her dower and other monies show us in 1654 and '55; the firm, clear handwriting of her second

<sup>1</sup> The Oliphants in Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

<sup>3</sup> Browns of Fordell by Stoddart.

<sup>4</sup> MS. of the House of Drummond.

<sup>5</sup> It was his son who paid £6000 fine.

marriage contract in 1606 has grown feeble, though still lending testimony to the House of Inchbrakie's spelling of their name, forming the æ of the diphthong distinctly, when over seventy years of age ; the receipt of 1554 is witnessed by two grandsons, James and George Drummond, the sons of her daughter Jean, whose husband had died ten years previously.

## Sketch VI 1135573

George Græme, Bishop of Orkney and Zetland, and of Dunblane, Second Son of the Second Laird ; Founder of the Houses of Gorthie, Græmeshall and Breckness

THE second cleric of distinction in the Inchbrakie line was George, the younger son of the second laird, and great-grandson of the Earl of Montrose. He was bishop successively of two sees, viz., Dunblane, about 1606, and was translated to Orkney in 1615.

George,  
Bishop  
Græme, 2nd  
son of 2nd  
Laird.

From him sprang the houses of Gorthie, Græmeshall, and Breckness, three spurs from the older barony of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven.

Families  
descended of  
Inchbrakie.

As we gather up the threads of the broken life lines which have floated down to us, the remnants we draw together weave themselves into the semblance of a large and tender nature, exhibited in the varied interests and movements of his life, and we note the deep family affection and warm friendship which breathes in his letters, stirring with a human touch the hearts of those living three hundred years later. Surely the sympathy that can influence us through three centuries of time must fain make us love the man, though a few may blame the prelate.

His father had married early<sup>1</sup> Margaret Rollo or Rollock, a daughter of the house which now bears the title of Baron Rollo of Duncrub. It was probably about 1565 that the future bishop first saw the light, but of the years of his youth and boyhood nothing reaches us, with the exception that in 1575 his father dies, and the widowed mother marries for the second time, becoming the wife of John, younger son of Græme of Garvock, first Laird of Balgowan, and we may naturally suppose that George, as one of the youngest of her children, goes with her. At any

Birth of the  
Bishop, circa  
1565.

A.D. 1575,  
Lady  
Inchbrakie's  
2nd marriage.

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch IV.

rate, we know he learns to love the boy born to Balgowan, "my brother John," always thus alluded to in his letters, whereas (with one exception) his own and eldest brother he always entitles "the Laird of Inchbrakie."<sup>1</sup>

Education of  
the Bishop.

We meet George first at the University of St Andrews, surrounded by the youth of rank and learning of that century, while he himself shared in both, as the following lines and his pedigree show :—

Gramus orcadensis  
Dum corpus tuen quantillus homuncio Græme er  
Ardua dam mentes culmina, quantus Altar

Sibaldi Elogia.

A. D. 1587. Winning his "honors," he is laureated,<sup>2</sup> and becomes in 1587 Maister George Græme. But we may be sure the scholar played, too; frequent games of golf must have been won and lost on the breezy dunes of St Andrews, and the short turf is witness to many a light and boyish footstep which, later on, had to tread with care and circumspection—aye, and sorrow, too—the thorny path of future years, beset with all the dangers that fell to those who were loyal to Church and Throne!

First Parish,  
Clunie, 1590.

Too short a space is given to those happier days, and in 1590<sup>3</sup> we find George settled into harness in his first ministry in the parish of Clunie, while the cares of life and some tokens of the romance of love are already showing themselves on his horizon.

A. D. 1590.

Clunie was a parish in the Presbytery of Auchterarder, about six or eight miles in breadth and several in length. At the time of which we write it had already attained the distinction of having been chosen as the site for two castles. The older one stands on the shores of the loch, and its foundations, now grass-grown, alone are visible, standing on high ground, in the form of a tumulus, which contains an even older British house.

Castle of  
Clunie,  
Tempo.  
Edward Ist.

This castle is said to have been a royal residence, and was burnt to the ground in the time of King Edward I.

<sup>1</sup> Scottish Hist. Society, 1903.

<sup>2</sup> Act Rec. University St Andrews.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. Assig., Letter I.

The Clunie Castle which claims our special interest is an old Scottish keep in almost perfect preservation at the close of the nineteenth century.<sup>1</sup>

Clunie Castle,  
Priest's Rest-  
house.

It was built *circa* 1440 as a house of rest and convalescence for the priesthood, and was the property of the Diocese of Dunkeld.

A. D. 1440.

It is situated on a small island in Clunie Loch (much resembling Ellen's Isle on Loch Katrine), one of a picturesque chain of lochs in the Blairgowrie-Dunkeld district. The shores are clothed with varied and hanging woods to the water's edge, and the old white keep stands like a pearl in their setting.

There is extant an interesting letter to a late minister of Clunie, which I have been permitted to see.<sup>2</sup> It is dated 1791, and in compliance with a special request, the writer gives a short history of the Barony of Clunie, so far as he has been able to trace it from the title-deeds which have been at one time in his possession. He continues:—

History of  
the Barony  
of Clunie.

“The Loch, Island, and Chapel of Saint Katherine within the Loch, together with other parts of the Barony, and teinds of the whole, anciently belonged to the Bishop of Dunkeld; the rest of the Barony to the Herons of Glasclune.

A. D. 1590.

“About the time of the Reformation that part which pertained to Heron was appraised from him by Robert (afterwards Sir Robert) Crichton of Elliok, King's Advocate to James VI., and at the same time the Bishop of Dunkeld (then a brother of Sir Robert's) disposed to him his whole property in the Barony, with this remarkable reservation, that it should be in the Bishop's power at any time he pleased to require it and incumbent on the disponee to yield it and all title thereto, and to remove therefrom upon fourty days warning.

“The reason for this is very obvious. The two brothers had considered that, if the alteration in religion should take effect, the Church would be plundered of its patrimony and it would therefore be as well Sir Robert should get a part of that which belonged to the See of Dunkeld as any other; and if the old Establishment should prevail again, the Bishop would have been restored to his own.

<sup>1</sup> Now the property of Mr Cox of Sneigo.

<sup>2</sup> Through the kindness of the Rev. A. Aytoun Young.

History of  
the Barony  
of Clunie.

“Upon the rights I have mentioned Sir Robert Crichton procured a Charter of Confirmation and *Novo damus* from King James VI., of the whole Barony of Clunie, Loch, Isle, etc., within the advocacion, donation, and right of Patronage of the Parish, and Parish Kirk of Clunie, and Chapel of St Katherine within the Loch, and the same were enjoyed by him and by his son and successor until they were apprised from the latter by John Stewart of Denally—John was succeeded in the property by Walter, his son, who married a daughter of Nairne, Lord Strathurd; and Walter dying and leaving his widow and an only daughter behind him, the widow was married to James Ogilvy of Muirtown, and he, upon some claims which he had on the Estate, apprised the Barony of Cluny and its whole appendages from Miss Stewart, whilst she, having married John Ogilvie of Tushewan, with the consent of her husband, and in consideration of a sum paid, renounced all right to the Estate.”

The writer then gives the Ogilvie succession to the Earldom of Airly, and continues: “There is nothing in what I have said, that contradicts the opinion which my Lord of Buchan has formed, that the *Mirabilis Crichton* was a son of Sir Robert Crichton of Elliok, as Sir Robert might at one time be designed of Elliok and at another of Clunie.

“*Vide Vale si quid novisti rectius istis.*

“*Candidus imperti; si non his utere mecum.*”

At the date therefore of George Græme's appointment as minister of Clunie, Sir Robert Crichton was the great man of the parish. He had been Lord Advocate not only to Mary Queen of Scots, but continued to hold this appointment under James VI.; in spite of his great business capacity and his learning he appears to have been strongly susceptible to the charms of domestic life, for notwithstanding fate snatching from him two young wives in succession, he carried a third bride to the altar, and she outlived Sir Robert.

Marriages  
of Sir R.  
Crichton of  
Elliok and  
Clunie.

Sir Robert's first wife had been the mother of the Admirable Crichton;<sup>1</sup> she was the grand-daughter of Sir James Stewart of Beith, being the only daughter of his third son, Henry Stewart of Bucklivie,<sup>2</sup> but she did not

<sup>1</sup> Douglas Peerage.

<sup>2</sup> Confirmation of lands of Rossy Ochill to Elizabeth Stewart, 1558, Great Seal.



live to learn the terrible fate of her son, the most brilliant and versatile of boys, whose short career terminated miserably; he was stabbed to the heart one evening in an Italian city by the Prince of Mantua, his pupil. Sir Robert's second wife was Agnes Mowbray,<sup>1</sup> and the third wife, Isobel Borthwick,<sup>2</sup> became the mother of Marion,<sup>3</sup> the girl who was to become the wife of a bishop and the mother of many children, some of whom were to be founders of families, and to take active and leading parts in the Great Troubles.

Marion  
Crichtoun's  
mother.

Here then at Clunie began the romance of George Græme's life; here he learnt to love the little Marion Crichtoun who grew up in the old white castle he could see from his church, and he wooed her amidst the silvery birches, to the accompaniment of the whispering voices of the summer winds, and of the lapping wavelets on the shores of her island home.

Bishop  
Græme's wife.

On Sir Robert's death Lady Crichtoun married Mr James Stirling of Feddal, and we find his brother, Mr Henry Stirling of Ardoch, undertaking to complete Marion's education at his house, but more conflicting matters must have been at work than the simple education of a young girl; as far as we can see Ardoch possessed no great advantages over Feddal in learning, and we can only surmise that the marriage with George, approved by Marion's brother, Sir Robert, found no favour in the eyes of her mother and her new connections; Marion was dowered in the lands of Eister Crago, so this made her guardianship a matter of contention in the family, and she was sent to Ardoch as a home of greater security.

Lady  
Crichtoun's  
second  
marriage.

But such precaution was useless; love defies all bolts and bars, and, apparently in the sixteenth century, all legal restraints as well, for on the night of June 29th, 1592, Sir Robert Crichton, accompanied by Græme of Inchbrakie, Rollock of Duncrub (the latter's uncle), and forty horsemen, fully armed, rode up to Ardoch House and demanded admission.

Marion's  
rescue, 1592.

The three young men "under pretence" of seeking Lord Bothwell and

<sup>1</sup> Great Seal Confirmation of Lands of Easter Craigy, etc., 1575.

<sup>2</sup> Great Seal Sale of Easter Craigy by John Mowbray, his wife and son, to Sir Robert Crichton and Isobel Borthwick, his spouse, 1578.

<sup>3</sup> Great Seal Sale of Easter Craigy, 1602.

failing to be granted entrance "forcibly obtained it," and in spite of Henry Stirling's remonstrance, they treated the Lady of Ardoch most roughly, and then departed carrying with them Marion and "other valuables."<sup>1</sup>

This indictment was a pretty stiff one, but we shall never know how much of it would have been proved, for when the day came which had cited Crichton and his friends to appear before the Court there were no accusers to meet them.

The matter had fallen through or been privately arranged.

George Græme, however much his wishes may have inclined towards it, is not, with his friends. By this time he had been a minister three years and was also a member of the General Assembly, and in spite of the traces of unfettered will and action which we find in perhaps marked degree, it is hardly likely that he would so openly have belied the conduct due to his position as to join personally in the raid upon Ardoch, but would leave the matter in the hands of his friend Sir Robert, his uncle Rollo, and his brother, who accomplished the rescue of the future bishop's bride.<sup>2</sup>

Minister of  
Auchtergaven  
and Scone,  
A.D. 1595-9.

In 1595 we find George minister at Auchtergaven, which he held in conjunction with Logiebride; a few years later in 1599 he became minister of Scone,<sup>3</sup> and a new friendship is formed (which lasted through their lives) between him and David, Lord Scone, afterwards Viscount Stormount.

A.D. 1599.  
Sir David  
Murray of  
Gospertie,  
afterwards  
Lord Scone.  
A.D. 1600.

We can feel how strongly the loyal instinct of the Græmes would be aroused in George, when the following year the attempt was made by the Earl of Gowrie to take their sovereign's life, and how the young minister would share the indignation of Lord Scone, known at that time as Sir David Murray of Gospertie, now cupbearer to his monarch, and one of the most active in saving the life of the King from the conspiracy which so nearly proved fatal to him. And as George's half-brother, young John Græme of Balgowan was also in the King's suite at that time, George would hear every detail, especially the finding of the garter (with which Lord Ruthven was supposed to have attempted to strangle the King) by

<sup>1</sup> Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch VII.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. Assig.

John of Balgowan, Senior. Sir David was somewhat close of kin to George Græme, for *his* father, Sir Patrick Murray of Arngask, was, like George's father, grandson to the Earl of Montrose, and a fresh bond of interest was formed in this generation by George's brother, the Laird of Inchbrakie, and Sir David's brother having married sisters.<sup>1</sup>

Later on when in 1615 Andro Henderson of Latown and John Mathews of Boosie have a disagreement regarding the payment of a debt which Mathews is obliged to discharge, it is recorded that in the first instance the matter had been sent to arbitration, and the arbitrators are the Lord of Scone, and George, the Rev. Father in God, now Bishop of Orkney; this Andro Henderson was in the Gowrie Conspiracy.<sup>2</sup>

Whatever the Bishop's enemies might say in depreciation of his good qualities, we find the fullest confidence placed in him by friends old and young alike.

In 1604, Mr Smythe of Braco (progenitor of the present Colonel Smythe of Methven Castle, Perthshire) died, leaving his two orphaned grandsons to the guardianship of George Græme. That this confidence was not misplaced is shown by the Bishop being afterwards styled "their excellent guardian," that a strong attachment was formed between him and his elder ward, is evident by the constant reference the Bishop makes to Patrick Smythe in his later letters and wills, turning to him and leaning on him for help and advice, apparently with more confidence than on his own boy, the somewhat hot-headed David of Gorthie.<sup>3</sup>

Guardianship  
of young  
Braco,  
A.D. 1615.

And as the years pass on, many close ties are formed between the families of the Bishop and of Inchbrakie, with the Smythes of Braco and Methven.

Keith and some other authorities fix George's appointment to the Bishopric of Dunblane in 1606, but there are various papers and letters which prove at least the possibility of the appointment being made known in 1603; and Grubb states he was made bishop in 1604.

1606,  
George  
Græme's  
appointment  
to Bishopric  
of Dunblane.

Some authorities give him Brechin in 1603, but I have found no record of it in his papers, and Mr D. Black (in his History of Brechin) states that

<sup>1</sup> Nicholas and Isabel Brown of Fordell.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. Priv. Council.

<sup>3</sup> MS. Vol. of Letters. See transcripts Miscel. Vol., S.H. Society, 1903.

Bishopric was held by Alexander Campbell of Ardkinglass who became a Protestant in 1572 and held the see until his death in 1606.

It will be remembered that George succeeds his great-uncle Andrew (son of the first Earl of Montrose) in Dunblane, who had held the Bishopric since 1575.

It must be borne in mind that George was one of the so-called titular bishops,<sup>1</sup> he had not been consecrated by the Archbishop personally, but by one of the bishops who Cantuar had consecrated, and who had been sent down to perform that ceremony on the majority of the Divines who at that time were appointed to the Scottish sees: but the Act passed by "the Red Parliament" which concluded its sittings on 11th June 1606<sup>1</sup> had considerably strengthened the position of Episcopacy in Scotland, and had greatly added to the social dignity of those who were already titular bishops; they were ten in number and amongst their names we find that of George Græme "formerly Parish Minister of Scone, now Bishop of Dunblane."

Act of "Red  
Parliament."

The Bishop's  
Consecration,  
A. D. 1603-4.

While at Scone he had sat as a member of the General Assembly in 1602, and no small stir was created amongst the brethren in the Ministry by his acceptance of the See of Dunblane.

Disapproval  
of the  
appointment.

Amongst those who disapproved his action, he had no more bitter assailant than Mr Adam Ballendyne of Falkirk.

Mr Fittis gives interesting extracts from letters written at this time to the young Bishop both by Ballendyne and Mr William Couper of Perth, for his "falling off" in the matter of Presbytery.

Mr Couper's  
letter.

Couper writes,<sup>2</sup> "Ye scare at them ye were once blithe to meet, ye cannot abide the light ye once loved, ye count those preachings unpleasant wherein once ye were wont to rejoice, this may tell you, ye have fallen away and apostatized—consider with yourself where ye was, and where ye are now."

In the above expostulation is to be found the earnest appeal of a man strong in his then conviction of right, and the endeavour to impress it earnestly on a friend and constant companion.

<sup>1</sup> Regis. Privy Council.

<sup>2</sup> See Mr Fittis' "History of Barony of Gorthie."

Far differently do the heated taunts flung at Bishop George by Adam Ballendyne strike on our ears even from the distance of years through which they travel.

From stubborn self-righteousness comes the virulence of his attack.

A. D. 1606,  
Mr Ballen-  
dyne's letter.

"I see nothing in thee but a man sworn. Man, if the brethren would follow my counsels we should presently give thee over to the Devil, but because they pity thee let this advertisement move thee, that thou mayest cast off that unlawful place and calling which thou hast taken to thee."

Fortunately for Bishop George, we may hope that Ballendyne's counsels were *not* followed, and that he himself (when he stepped into the Bishopric of Dunblane, vacated by George's removal to Orkney nine years later), did not fall under the Powers of Darkness to whom he had been so anxious to consign his predecessor!

What a change of mind had occurred in the man who wrote the preceding words of condemnation, who nine years later we find sitting on the Commission with George Græme, not only as a bishop, but for the purpose of proceeding against any ministers, preachers, or teachers, in schools or Universities, who discourse against Established order in Church or State!<sup>1</sup>

We can fancy the Bishop's comical smile, as he heard of the appointment, and thought of the impulsive and hot-headed man in whose convictions nine years had wrought so great a change. Maybe a letter was penned of good-natured raillery, but when in 1613 Couper had been appointed to the See of Galloway, a kindlier feeling would warm George's heart as he wrote his congratulations.

Six years later, in 1619, when writing from Orkney to his ward and son-in-law Patrick Smythe of Braco,<sup>2</sup> and expressing the deepest regret at Couper's death, and his affection for the man, he says: "Let me have ane it war a schoolachet of his for my remembrance, Quhill I leive I will never sei, in nor heir of his maik—I heir how Breichane sall be Galloway, and Dumblane Breichane, and David Lindsay Dumblane," so again preferment had fallen on Ballendyne's shoulders.

Couper,  
Bishop of  
Galloway's  
death, 1619.

<sup>1</sup> Regis. Privy Council.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Vol. of Letters of George, Bishop of Orkney and Zetland. Miscellany Vol. Scot. Hist. S., 1903.

During the years of Bishop George's residence in the Palace of Dunblane we have few private records, and still fewer official ones to guide us.

A. D. 1605-7. On June 7th, 1605, he is in Edinburgh, and present at a Sederunt, when a Convention of "Nobility, Council and Estates" are held; on June 11th, 1607, he gives his oath of Allegiance as Bishop of Dunblane.

He is also in Perth in June 1607 attending when there is prosecution of the Synod for contumacious proceedings in the matter of the constant Moderator.

A. D. 1609-10. On July 31st, 1607, he attends a meeting of the Council in Edinburgh.

During October 1609 it had been decided that a new bridge should be built over the Tay at Perth. The Bishop took an active interest in the work, and on 3rd October 1609 is appointed (with other gentlemen), by a letter from H.M.'s Council, to supervise the expenditure for the "new Brig," so the Bishop audits the accounts.

As Bishop of Dunblane, he, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, confirms a charter of the lands of Cleavage to John Mercer and his heirs.

How little is known what lies in the future, or the Bishop could have read that eighty years later a Mercer would be the companion of young Inchbrakie, who was entangled in suspicious circumstances regarding a murder.

George is also present at Scone, where the Blairs<sup>1</sup> of Balgray, in consequence of their being set free from the Tolbooth in Edinburgh, sign a bond under a penalty of £10,000 to appear the following January before Council, touching the accusations which they have brought against Harry Freeland still in Tolbooth.

This bond is signed on 16th September 1610 by Mr W. Oliphant and in presence of David, Lord of Scone, and George, Bishop of Dunblane.

During 1600, and for a few years, the Scottish Bishops had sat as Privy Councillors; but in 1610 under the new construction of the Privy Councilors, and in consequence of the absence of the Bishops in their dioceses, only the Archbishops and "Ross" were retained, though all Bishops

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigillum.*

received the right to sit, and take their due precedence in Parliament and in the Convention of Estates.

In accordance with this arrangement, George Græme's name appears as attending the Convention in Edinburgh successively on 2nd February, 7th November, 12th December, and 19th December, in the year 1609, also on 15th February 1610.<sup>1</sup>

On 22nd May 1612 he is again in Perth, and witnesses in conjunction with his half-brother, John Græme of Balgowan, a curious deposition by a Mr George Orme, concerning the "Guids" of the late Lord Sanquhar,<sup>2</sup> declaring that there are no more goods than those already mentioned left in the Burgh of Perth. "Lord Sanquhar himself at his departing fra this Burgh tuik with him to Edinburgh the hail silver work with ane part of his Lordship's abuilziements writtis and Jewillis." We may suppose that his Lordship's valuables had not been forthcoming.

A. D. 1612.

Deposition regarding Lord Sanquhar's will.

In a letter from the Privy Council bearing date 20th October 1609 the Bishop is summoned (with others) to appear on 6th November, and bring with him a "trew athentik rentail of your benefice, with a perfyte ample and cleir role and catalogue of all and evrie deed done by your Lordship since your entrie into that benefice in disposing of landis, Kirks, or teyndis, in alteration of holding, in conversion of dewties," etc., etc.

Rental of Dunblane Diocese, etc. A. D. 1612.

A large order, but easily executed by the clear head and orderly organised habits of the Bishop.

A stray letter here and there marks that his interests in the events of the day never slacken, and the Kirk Session records give us a picture of him once more near his old quarters when in 1613, jointly with Alexander Lindsay (of Evelick), Bishop of Dunkeld, he ordains Andrew Playfair to the parishes of Aberdalgie (then in Bishopric of Dunkeld) and Duplin (then in Dunblane Diocese).

Ordination at Aberdalgie, A. D. 1613.

Both these parishes in 1613 were the property of the fifth Lord Oliphant (he sold them shortly afterwards), who on this occasion was asked to "big<sup>3</sup> a seat" for himself and his lady.

Six years before this Sir James Oliphant of Condie<sup>3</sup> and Newton had married the Bishop's niece, and we may picture Margaret Græme and her

Sir James Oliphant and his lady, Margaret Græme.

<sup>1</sup> Register of the Privy Council.

<sup>2</sup> Big, *i.e.* build.

<sup>3</sup> It is doubtful whether this Oliphant held Condie in 1607.

husband coming across the river from their home on the other side of the hill to be present at the ordination, thus taking advantage to meet her cheery, warm-hearted uncle.

Neither at Scone nor Dunblane do the Registers commence until the Bishop has left for Orkney; and the earlier volumes of the Presbytery records are not known to exist.

A. D. 1610.  
Pension to  
George,  
Bishop of  
Dunblane.

In 1610 the Bishop is granted a pension of 1000 merks scots by King James VI., to be paid yearly, in consideration that the Bishopric and living of Dunblane "is very small, and somewhat dilapidated, being left in that condition by the last possessors," etc.<sup>1</sup>

This is no doubt partly the result of the statement made to the Privy Council by order in 1609.

A. D. 1612.  
Visit to St  
Andrews.

In 1612 he visits the scene of his early youth—St Andrews—and we know how he would renew acquaintance with the many memories of his boyhood both in and outside the University: surely he would not leave it without a heavy score in his favour as to the matter of "holes" won on its famous golf links, just to show that his arm had not lost its skill in "Driving"; and while at St Andrews he witnesses the Ratification between that city and its Archbishop.

Ratification  
between  
St Andrews  
and its  
Archbishop.

On 1st April 1610 he was constituted by King James VI. a member of the High Commission.

A. D. 1614.

About 1614, the Bishop receives a commission under the signet, with Sir A. Stirling of Keir, James Haldane of Gleneagles, Kinross of Kippenross and Harry Drummond of Balloch,<sup>2</sup> or, "any three of them, the said Bishop being one," to try Watty Bryis and Jonet Murriach who are in the Tolbooth at Dunblane, on charge of witchcraft; where on examination, they confessed to the same.

As one of the charges brought against the Bishop in later years was "his indifference to Witchcraft," we may rest assured that the examination and sentence were as light as it was possible to make them.

Certain it is that his wards and his children were growing up around him, and though his quiver was not yet full, already a family of three boys

<sup>1</sup> MS. Vol. of Bishop George's Letters.

<sup>2</sup> Husband to his sister Cristane, Sketch V.



and four daughters, cheered the home of himself and Marion Crichtoun, the bonnie young bride who had been woo'd and won in so reckless a fashion for him!

Her girlish days are past, and the Bishop's lady is sobering down into a gentle matron with many a care on her shoulders, despite the ringing laughter and the pattering feet which rejoice her heart as they echo and re-echo down the passages and through the tumbledown rooms of the Palace at Dunblane.

The Bishop is granted a bond by James Murray younger of Strowan, with the consent of John Murray his father for ninety years (on various lands besides Strowan, including Dalginross), who binds himself and his heirs to "scaithless keep the said Reverand Father and every Bishop of Dumblane for the tyme being," in supplying the bread and wine to the Kirk of Strowan, and give help and assistance to the Edifice of the Kirk of Comrie, and the maintenance of its Minister in *pro rata* of value of said lands, according to the amount of them, in each of these parishes. This is signed at Crieff 27th July 1615 before the Bishop's brother<sup>1</sup> and others.<sup>2</sup>

A. D. 1615.

The demands on the parental purse become stronger and more relentless, and at last force George to apply for preferment to some better endowed See.

In 1615 we find him applying for the Archbishopric of Glasgow, but it was given to James Law and he was obliged to be content with Orkney, to which he was appointed on August 26th, 1615.

To a genial and social nature what an exile this must have appeared! all his life had, so far, been spent in sharing the keen interests of existence not only with the many friends that draw round the minister of a parish, but amidst the large circle of relations and connections who specially surrounded his life.

Though the pressure of time at the commencement of this twentieth century is slowly but surely loosening their strength, the ties of our *distant* blood relationships count very much more strongly in a Scottish than an English heart; and the kindly interests of those alive of the elder generations is drawn closely round, and will follow a young bride, as she leaves the

<sup>1</sup> Patrick Græme the third laird.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

shelter of the parent house, and gain new strength in lingering over her coming joys and sorrows ; weaving fresh visions of the future of her children, and her children's children !

And what of nearly three hundred years ago, when every interest almost, began and ended around the house where you were born, and in those of your neighbours whose lives were inextricably mixed up with your own ?

Bishop  
George's  
relations.  
A. D. 1615.

And what a group of living personalities in kinsmen and kinswomen Bishop George must have surveyed, take the more distant first, these were his second cousins,<sup>1</sup> a relationship which brought him close to royalty ; for his grandmother had been "oy"<sup>2</sup> to the Duke of Albany, brother to King James IV. ; a further addition to the circles of relationship had that same grandmother brought to the Inchbrakies by her second marriage with Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy.

Campbell of  
Glenurchy.

Then came the Bishop's first cousins, the children of his uncle Robert the Archdeacon of Ross, and though they are living with their father in the Black Isle,<sup>3</sup> one can fancy how in their childhood's day he would bring them for a visit to the old house now and then : another batch of first cousins are living just across the Strath, in the grand wild beauties of Ochertyre, which were as wild and grand then as now, though perhaps not so extensive, for at the time of which we write the Tosheoch of Monzievaird held much of the lands now included in those of Ochertyre.

Murrays of  
Ochertyre.

Tosheoch of  
Monzievaird.

Campbells of  
Ardkinglass.

Rollos of  
Duncrub.

Another batch are at Ardkinglass, where the Bishop's second aunt had settled as the wife of young Campbell, and at Duncrub, uncle and cousins are living near enough to be often met with, and keen interest taken in their weal or woe.

Inchbrakie.

There is the eldest brother the "Laird of Inchbrakie" as the Bishop loves to call him, head of the house and staunch friend and comrade too, when he rode armed *cap-à-pie* to rescue the Bishop's bride. The "brother John," the heir to Balgowan, and the other half brothers and sisters growing up round Marjorie Rollo's and Balgowan's knees, and with them are the group of blooming girls, the Bishop's own four sisters, Anne, Cristane, Liliás, and Nicholas, who all find lovers and husbands in the

Balgowan.  
The Bishop's  
sisters.

<sup>1</sup> The Stewarts.

<sup>2</sup> Grandchild.

<sup>3</sup> Drynie in Ross-shire.

fair Strath of their county. Faskally and Cultoquhey each in their turn carries off his bride from the moat-guarded walls of Inchbrakie's Castle; or from the tamer surroundings, but pleasant house of Balgowan.

Robertson of Faskally.

The descendant of Marjory and Cultoquhey is three hundred years later to inherit the "Guidis and geir" of the great Lynedoch, descended from father to son of the Balgowan who had married the Bishop's mother, and who had proved a second father to the baby Nicholas Græme.

Maxton of Cultoquhey.

Balloch too bears off Cristane an Inchbrakie bride; and later on the Bishop will nurse upon his knee her child, the father of the boy who is to hold Kincardine Castle so bravely for his King and Chief.

Drummond of Balloch.

But fairest of the group there steps forth to our view Liliás, and two husbands successively claim her, first Colville of Condie, but for a brief space; and then the fair young widow with the sad brown eyes is won by Laurence Oliphant to reign as mistress of his stately grass glades, and dwell in peace and comfort under the shadow of the walls of the "Auld House at Gask": from them are to spring, sire, and son, each vying with the other in giving freely their brave, strong, and earnest service to their "bonnie Prince Charlie."

Oliphant of Gask.

A. D. 1615,  
Bishop  
George's  
relations.

We can well picture to ourselves in fancy Liliás, the darling sister of the jovial Bishop, and how closely he guards her interests is fully shown by many a signature of Maister George Græme, Minister, which he has appended to her settlements.<sup>1</sup>

But the list seems only half begun as the years troop forward. Look at the nephews and nieces which spring up around him and play with his little ones; first and foremost are Inchbrakie's children headed by George, who is destined to take so great a part in "the troubles" towards the middle of the century, and to be father of the gallant soldier, "Black Pate" noted in Scottish history as the companion and bosom friend of the "Great Montrose"; dwelling, too, first at Inchbrakie and then at Newton, was Marion, who seems to have borne the name of her aunt of Clunie, and who became the wife of Sir James Oliphant.

Nephews and nieces, 1615.

Black Pate.

Lady Oliphant of Newton.

Even now as we write her descendants may see her Arms, impaled with

Carved stone at Duplin.

<sup>1</sup> Gask Papers.

those of her husband, carved on a stone standing in the woods of Duplin.

A. D. 1615,  
Young  
Monzievaird  
slain.  
We can picture the Bishop a few years later on, with the airy genial smile gone from his saddened face, as he rides up the Strath to condole in subdued tones with his niece, the Lady Monzievaird, whose bright young son in all the glory of his early manhood had ridden one morning from his castle home at Monzievaird, to be foully slain at the gates of Perth!

McNabb of  
McNabb.  
Again, Robertson of Lude bears off an Inchbrakie bride, and if the list is not yet long enough, we could name many a friend, and boon companion, all holding the Bishop's heart strings fast to Perthshire soil.

Departure for  
Orkney.  
But the fiat has gone forth, and Bishop George Græme bracing himself to the effort, sets out to take up his new charge accompanied by Marion and their bairns, now nine in number, and by the two well-grown lads who call him guardian.<sup>1</sup>

Bishop  
Græme's  
kirks.  
The churches in which he served now exist in name only, either new buildings have arisen on the old foundations, or they have been completely swept away.

Auchtergaven.  
Auchtergaven and Logiebride have vanished, though the kirk of the latter was remembered by an old man of eighty, who died previously to 1879.

Clunie.  
The present church at Clunie was built in 1840, and it does not appear certain whether it stands on the site of the old church or not.

Scone.  
And of the royal city of Scone and its old abbey, what remains? Scarce a vestige of the church which had witnessed the crowning of so many kings; there stands but one aisle now transformed into the burial-place of the Earls of Mansfield.

This probably was part of the old church in which George Græme officiated; but as in 1624 the first Lord Stormount rebuilt the ancient church we cannot tell whether this aisle, which now alone remains, was part of the older, or a portion of the restored building.

Dunblane  
Palace.  
Dunblane  
Cathedral.  
The dilapidations of the Palace of Dunblane seem to have gone from bad to worse, for we can only trace the spot where it stood on the south of its cathedral, which a few years ago was restored and roofed; among the

<sup>1</sup> Smythes of Braco.

stalls was one used by the Bishop, rich in the exquisite carving of the days when every workman was an artist, in the execution and finish of his work.

When George Græme reached Orkney in 1615, how rejoiced he must have been to look on the noble pile of building which he was so honoured as the Bishop in possessing.

Arrival at  
Orkney, 1615.

The Cathedral Church of St Magnus in Orkney is too well known to antiquarians to require any special description; but as all the Bishop's descendants may not know it, I may mention that it is one of the finest cathedrals in the Scottish kingdom, and the only one (with the exception of Glasgow) which is built in the form of the cross, which form has been preserved to the present day in a perfect state. It may be that the Bishop, when yielding in after years to the pressure of the General Assembly was in some degree instrumental in preserving, from the fury of contending factions, the beautiful structure which he had learned to love, with increasingly fonder and more holy affection.<sup>1</sup>

St Magnus,  
Kirkwall.

As George and his family sail up to the shores of the distant island, their future home, how impressed they must have been by the view of the two noble piles of building, standing up as beacons to the sailors; the cathedral on the one hand, and close beside it on the other, the Earl's castle,<sup>2</sup> the home of the Earl of Orkney, who had earlier that very year, paid the heavy price of his rebellion by the loss of his head.

Castle of Earl  
of Orkney,  
and Palace.

Then, as they reached Kirkwall, how gladdened they must have been, at a time when such rebellions were rife, and when men's lives were carried in their hands, to find the Bishop's palace not "delapidat" like Dunblane, but with noble walls and a strong round tower (built square within), a safe hiding-place for women and children, and fitted to stand a siege it need be.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> After the Bishop's death, 1649, the heritors permitted the Earl of Morton to remove the marble slabs from the floor to use as a tomb for his father, on condition that he replaced them by "hewen stones." In 1845 the throne and gallery erected by Bishop George which had been repaired by Bishop Honeyman previous to 1676, were broken up and removed. Some of the panels are now in Græmeshall.

<sup>2</sup> See "Baronial Antiquities of Scotland," Billing.

<sup>3</sup> If, as some suppose, the Earl's castle became the Episcopal residence it would prove even more secure as it had been recently completed.

Installation,  
1615. The arrival in Orkney must have taken place in the early autumn of 1615, for the Bishop's appointment was made in August, and we find him installed in October, and on December 21st taking a public and official part as a member of the Court of High Commission of the island.

High Com-  
missioner,  
1615. In 1614 all lands of the Church had been placed in the hands of King James, who granted a fresh charter of lands in the Parishes of Ham, Ophir, Stromness, Sandwick, Shapenshae, Waes, Hoy, St Ola, Evic, Burra, and Flolla, to be a patrimony to the bishops for ever, and with right to present to "Vicaridges."

Lands of the  
Diocese.

Important  
position of  
Bishop.

The bishops also were to have heritable and perpetual rights of Jurisdiction, Sheriff and Bailie of the Bishopric; they could ordain Commissioners, Clerks and other of the Court members.<sup>1</sup>

Cathedral Es-  
tablishment.

The establishment of the Cathedral consisted of 7 Dignitaries, 7 Prebends, 13 Chaplains, 1 Sacristan, and 6 Choristers,<sup>2</sup> so if the revenues were large they had to suffice for many salaries; but for further particulars of the Bishop's life in Orkney I would refer my readers to the Rev. J. B. Craven's delightful work, "The History of the Church in Orkney."

Great Cup of  
Scarpa.

We wonder if George was tested by the Great Cup of Scarpa about a mile from Kirkwall, which was filled with strong ale and handed to the new bishops when they landed; if they drank it off cheerfully the people took it as a sign of future prosperity and of a noble bishop, and we think *our* Bishop's genial nature and courteous bearing would carry him successfully through this test.

Just before he left Dunblane, we meet with the first proof extant of George Græme's methodical and orderly mind in the form of several inventories.<sup>3</sup> It would weary the reader were all given in detail, but various facts have been gathered from them of great interest. From them we know the names of his sons and daughters, of various lands and monies in his possession at that date; of names of friends and relations, and many other interesting details.

<sup>1</sup> Description of Orkney by Maister J. Wallace, 1693.

<sup>2</sup> Sir H. E. Dryden-Bannatyne Miscel.

<sup>3</sup> MS. Vol. of the Bishop's Letters. See Transcripts, Scottish Hist. Society, 1903.

One is of especial value, as it proves the Bishop's descent beyond a doubt; in it he speaks of "my brother the Laird of Inchbrakie," while of Balgowan he writes, "my brother John and *his* father."

Documentary evidence of George Græme's descent, A.D. 1615.

Already in 1617 the magnet was drawing him back to the old scenes that he loved so well. Business as well as pleasure mark the visit; he stays with Sir David Murray, formerly the King's Cupbearer, now Lord Scone and in possession of all the lands of the Abbey of Scone awarded to him for his loyalty.

He grants a charter to his kinsman Colin Campbell, Glenurchy, by permission of Dunkeld Chapter on the 8th March,<sup>1</sup> and on the 22nd of the same month is witness with his ward Patrick Smythe (of Braco) styled here "of Holl" to the sale of certain lands in "Fyffe" called Freertown, and Glendook in Perthshire, by Andrew Murray of Balvaired to Peter Hay of Durdie.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1617.

And now careful George writes two more "inventors" disposing of his lands and monies to his bairns, and we learn by the new name of a seventh daughter, that the Bishop's lady has been left in Orkney, detained by fresh domestic cares.

She was somewhat needed by her lord, and it might have been better for him had her gentle counsels been at hand to prevail; for then we think the public records would have been free from the Bishop's name, but they bear testimony that the jovial nature after long months of exile and official cares is lured away by the pleasure of mingling with old friends, and he is cited for curling on the ice on Sunday, a grave offence in any minor person, but amounting almost to a crime in one of his rank and age, and so the record of the offence is left.

Whilst in Perth he is appointed by James VI. one of a Commission of Bishops, Noblemen and Knights, who are directed to plant, "Kirkis in dyvers districts where by want of the same ignorance and Atheism abound," and on May 7th he sits at a Sederunt which passes an Act desiring the several Bishops, Kirkis, etc., to call their people together for taxation.<sup>2</sup>

On a commission for building churches, etc.

His visit this time was not a long one, the calls of his new position were many and frequent, and in 1618 marriage bells were clashing in the

<sup>1</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli.

<sup>2</sup> Acts, Parliament of Scotland.

Marriage of Catherine Græme and Patrick Smythe. fine old cathedral, for the eldest daughter Catherine has consented to become the wife of Patrick Smythe of Braco; the friendship of the boy and girl who have played together has ripened into love and marriage.

The year 1619 finds him still in Orkney, sitting as High Commissioner in June, and writing to his son-in-law the letter of regret on the death of his old friend W. Cooper, Bishop of Galloway.<sup>1</sup>

Purchase of lands of Myreside, 1619.

And this year through the medium of John of Balgowan (his half brother) the purchase of Myreside is made; Balgowan buys in the name of George, Bishop of Orkney, for the sum of ten thousand merks, "the lands of Myreside, from Gilbert Moncrieff," who consents to sell to the said George Græme, "all the lands of Myreside in the Lordship of Methven, Perthshire." Patrick Smythe of Braco and John Græme, younger, of Balgowan witness this charter, 12th May 1619.<sup>2</sup>

A. D. 1621.

Beautifulizing the fabric of St Magnus.

It is 1621 ere we find records of the Bishop having again left Orkney for a season, and during these years he has been busy adding to the beauties of his loved St Magnus—the rich oak carving which formed the gallery of the Cathedral and bore his arms (now the screen of St Olaf's Episcopal Church in Kirkwall) has been erected. The carved Bishop's Throne has also been finished, and just before he leaves he sees completed the Cross which is placed in front of the Cathedral; <sup>3</sup> when perfect it stood 7 ft. 9 in. high, was of red freestone mounted on a pedestal of three steps, and dated 1621.

It must have been on his arrival in Edinburgh that he purchased the two chalices which he presented to St Magnus. Mr Burns has engraved and described them fully in his valuable work.<sup>4</sup>

They are of an elegant form and 9½ inches in height, the bowls being a trifle over 13 inches in circumference. They bear no date of presentation, but the Bishop's monogram  $\begin{matrix} B \\ G \\ G \end{matrix}$  is on them, and the marks they bear prove their purchase from Gilbert Kirkwood, goldsmith; and the Deacon's Punch, is that of John Lindsay, who was deacon of the Goldsmiths' Company from 1617-19.

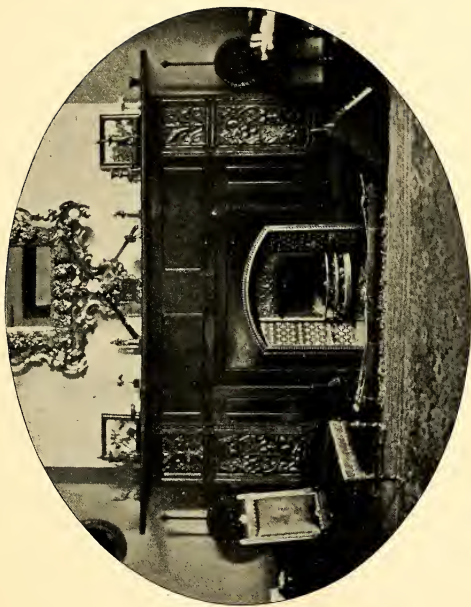
Moderator, A. D. 1622.

The Bishop is South on August 4th, and votes in Parliament con-

<sup>1</sup> See Transcripts, Scottish Hist. Society, 1903. <sup>2</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli. <sup>3</sup> Sir H. E. Dryden.

<sup>4</sup> "Old Scottish Communion Plate," by T. Burns, Edinburgh, 1893. See also Craven's "History of the Church in Orkney."





Carved Panels showing Arms of Bishop Greme at Grameshall.



firming the five Acts of Perth. The visit is a protracted one, and must have extended late on into the spring of the following year, for he sits as Moderator of the Perth Presbytery on 22nd April 1622; this circumstance was probably due to an act of kindly courtesy on the part of the Bishop of Dunkeld who was a staunch friend.

Then a long, long silence, broken only by the knell for a little daughter, Jean Græme, who died in 1623.<sup>1</sup> Jean Græme's death, 1623.

During this space the Bishop seems to have been much engaged both for himself and others in Orkney; in 1625 we find his name on a commission for collecting taxes to defray the Coronation expenses of the ill-fated King Charles I., and his signature is seen amongst those of all the bishops and clergy of Scotland in their submission to Charles I. anent the right of teinds.<sup>2</sup> A. D. 1625.

His large family are growing up and marrying, and he is occupied by the cares of this world in his busy life; truly a man of active mind as well as body is Bishop George.

Rapness is bought by his youngest ward (not without the Bishop's guidance we may be sure), who settles there and marries, becoming the father of the boy who in later years will wed the Bishop's great-niece Black Pate's daughter. Purchase of Rapness by Andro Smythe.

Græmeshall and Breckness are purchased for himself; his sons Patrick and John succeeding to them; for his many sons and seven daughters there is much to be done. Most of the family settle down, many of them in the island, except David, who has been little there, his university terms and his vacations keeping him near to, and in the old county. Purchase of Græmeshall and Breckness.

In 1630 we find an animated correspondence betwixt the Bishop and his eldest boy anent the purchase of Gorthie.<sup>3</sup> A. D. 1630.

Of young David's letters on the subject we have only one, apparently returned him by his father, who to save time, has numbered the paragraphs in David's letter and replied to them by closely written annotations on the margin correspondingly numbered. There can be little doubt of David's keen wish for the purpose, and though the Bishop's letters are

<sup>1</sup> Her tombstone is in Sandwick Churchyard.

<sup>2</sup> Acts, Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> MS. Vol. of Bishop Græme's letters, in the possession of L. G. Græme.

Correspondence of the Bishop and eldest son, David, A. D. 1629-30.

always strongly urging prudence in the matter, and begging David to take advice from older and wiser heads near to him in Perthshire, his father also inclines to it in spite, perhaps, of his better judgment.

The somewhat reckless steps taken by the son in the matter of deeds, bonds, etc., point to the hot-headed nature of the youth, apparently unbalanced by any share of the cooler head possessed by the Bishop; and once or twice this leads him to adopt actions and expressions that gravely offend even the indulgent father.

At such a point the letter in reply begins sternly, "Sone," and ends "your ffather Geo. B. Orcad<sup>s</sup>"; but this is of rare occurrence, and for the most part the father's letters overflow with affection and indulgence to "My bairne," or "Lovinge sone."<sup>1</sup>

There is one long letter, written from Kirkwall on a certain 2nd of March, which shows the indulgence in a marked degree but qualified, as we have reason to believe most of his actions were, by a stern sense of justice and religious duty.

In it, too, are traces of the weariness of the gathering years, and we see that they are leaving their mark, and that weakened health and heavy cares are telling on the Bishop's cheery spirit.

It seems there has been a letter from David with urgent demand to close with the purchase of Gorthie, it is possibly owing to the fact that his future bride has become an indispensable personality to him, and that he wishes a home, but whatever the cause, the son has ventured to charge the father with "avarice and falsity" towards him.

The temperate reply to this unfilial and incorrect charge, is in the letter we have alluded to, in which the Bishop with a spirit as touching as it is grand, while stooping to reason with and explain matters to his child, yields not one jot of his dignity as Bishop or as father, and while pointing out his duties as the one (duties he means strictly to adhere to) he yet lets his affection be shown by his appeals to the filial devotion of his son.

Correspondence between David of Gorthie and his father the Bishop.

He commences by telling David he is "no wise" in the charge he has brought against his father, explains fully the difficulty of obtaining his revenue of rents or dues, in kind, and that the "scarcitie of victualls" is

<sup>1</sup> Vol. of the Bishop's MS. letters. See Transcript in Miscellany Vol. Scot. Hist. Soc., 1903.

very great, he even offers to send him the letters proving that for two years the Bishop's dues have been in arrears.

"Ye are where thair is monies, and thair fore" the old yearning after his beloved Perthshire and its greater advantages showing here) "think it easie to get monies, sed si hic esses aliter senties,<sup>1</sup> I am a chammerlan<sup>2</sup> in a great part of my stat, because among ye tenants there was no possibility of obtaining 10 lib, I have taken a boll for a boll, of both this yier and the yier bygone.<sup>3</sup> I never thought sone that the excreasings of my rents (?) was proper to my children only, nor never will while I live; there is a part that more properly does appertain from my hands in the place where I stand, ad pios usus<sup>4</sup> that the blessing may be so much the more yours—it is not monzies that makes men rich, but monzies with the blessing of God—ye will see that I have not been forgetful of you, and I beseech God (as truly I dout<sup>5</sup> not) that ye may be as filiall as I sall be fatherly to you."

The letter continues, giving various directions regarding some money he sends and asking for information regarding "Mr John Dyeks tak" or lease, and then the Bishop continues:—

A.D. 1630,  
Correspondence of the  
Bishop.

"If thou be good I cannot be evill to ye, but if disobedient in a iota thou wilt brake my hart; I can give no particular advyse, bot quhat Sir Mungo, my tua brothers, and young Inchbrakie does conclude, I cannot well refuse for thee."<sup>6</sup>

The Bishop asks for news; "let us hier something of all things," he says, and then descants on the destitute state of Orkney adding "many landes sall be cast bye if He mitigate not his dealling" but sees little hope for the better without the assistance of an act of Parliament. Truly we have made little progress during the three centuries which have nearly elapsed since Bishop Græme wrote, in righting matters connected with the settlement of the land question!

He requests that David should get him "a potion" or two of "prepared cassias fra the apothecar, and inform me how I sall dissolve and use terebuithina cocta, and in what quantities for a dose; do this with the first care, for" (he adds quaintly), "I am tho' not seik yet very seikly and far chein [ged]."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* but if you were here you would be of a different opinion.

<sup>2</sup> Chamberlain.

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* one boll where two was due.

<sup>4</sup> *i.e.* pious use.

<sup>5</sup> doubt.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. MS. Letters of the Bishop.

"As thy greatest contentment on earth I think is that I live, so myne is that thou live well and with credit; I desire to see you bot I know it cannot well be for the businessis at the terme."

A.D. 1630.

"I would have written mony things to you, bot frettis on the ane part and impashimentis of company on the other part, seeing that I stay not many days in Kirkwall, has med me comit thee to thy God and my God, who of His mercy may gyd thee thro' this pilgrimage and vale of misere, quilk everie day grows more and more miserable.

The Lord be with ye  
so T rest

yrr ffather

G e. B off. Orcad.

There is a postscript which tells us that the Bishop feels more "sick" than the letter allows; he says he is now getting "truly infirm thro' aig,<sup>1</sup> unable to travel or eate anythin at all," owing greatly to the fact that he "is in daily grief for a multitude of beggars pulling" him he wots not where as though he "were a load of hay," he knows not whether it "would be better to be at home hier or south, but south I think not to come. I pray thee, as I cannot have occane to see ye, that thou omit no occane to visit me with your letters," and he shows that these attacks of fever and ague are trying the usual serenity of his temper by the somewhat vehement reproof to David regarding the illegibility of his writing. "Ye are so schort, yet understanding, I understand not your letters; if ye vold wret all things, ye say that buikis vold not contene them; ye heve not much ado, and it var bot to lern to vret, man; to reid your letters all the clerks in the towne must be convende, wret better and spell better in God's name" (!)

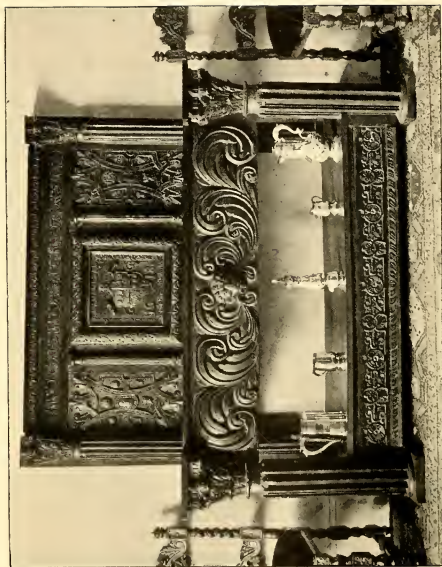
Purchase of  
Gorthie, 1631.

During the year 1630 there are further letters on the Gorthie matter full of difficulties, doubts, and fears as to the wisdom of the purchase; but the son's wishes prevail, and in spite of "my other children being all at the flight, and wold fain fly if I could furnish them with feathers." David obtains the money for the purchase, and in 1631 a Crown Charter conveys Gorthie to his son.

David's own story will follow presently, as he joins with all the zeal and

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* ague.





Bishop Greene's Arms from the "Red Bed."



ardour of an Inchbrakie Græme in sharing the fortunes of his chief the "Great Montrose"; but we pause to wonder if the Bishop's clear, astute mind sees that the cloud even now overhanging the Church would not be long in breaking and thus secures Gorthie to his son.

The Bishop bore the love, which one at least of his descendants does, for carved oak; his throne in St Magnus bore his arms (as still seen on the chimney-piece of Græmeshall), and was otherwise richly decorated by the work of the carver. As before mentioned, the gallery<sup>1</sup> in the Cathedral was due to his erection, and the panels were elaborately carved with his arms.

Additions to  
Cathedral.

As long before as 1617, in one of his "inventors" the Bishop wills two oak beds, "the one I leve to my successor, the other I leve to Patrick Smythe, in remembrance of his master; I leve him the red bed." Both are now in the possession of kinsmen.<sup>2</sup> His generosity to his beloved cathedral was further proved by the chalices, already referred to, which he presented to it, and two very large alms dishes of elaborate Dutch brass work 2 ft. 5 in. in diameter, with designs of figures, and inscription bearing the date 1636, must have been almost the last addition to the decoration of St Magnus during his Episcopacy.

Alms dishes,  
1636.

A. D. 1636.

There were home expenses also to be met, as we see by an account received by "John Watstone, Tailyeour," which is here transcribed, but in somewhat modernised English:—

A. D. 1630.

To 16 Ells black flanders watered camlet to your			
daughter ane gown, 36s an Ell	.	.	28 16 0
Black Flanders silk thereto at 36s the oz	.	.	14 8 0
15 drop fine black fringe Waltings	.	.	30 0
1½ oz black silk thereto, 32s an oz	.	.	48 0
2 doz black stone buttons thereto	.	.	12 0
Buckram, black linings bacs (?) cramoisie spanish			
taffeta thereto red silk ribbons ¾ ell poldew-			
rie (?) thereto, to follow			
9 ells silk figured to be a waistcoat thereto	.	.	19 16 0

<sup>1</sup> The Bishop's family "loft"; part of it restored and added to forms the beautiful screen of St Olaf's Church, Kirkwall.

<sup>2</sup> The "red bed" is in the possession of the author's family; the other belongs to Mr W. Graham T. Watt of Skail.

The total cost of this young lady's dress amounts to 88 17 6 (pounds scots) as far as it goes; but it will be observed that the Bishop has not finished with the matter yet, for there are many items for which the amount is still to follow! The date is June 1st, 1630.<sup>1</sup>

A. D. 1632. The year 1632 is dawning now, and at its close a joyous gathering must have assembled in the Church of Scone, and the Bishop's old haunts know him once again, while holy thoughts and memories must throng his mind as he blesses the first-born son, who is plighting his troth to Catherine, the daughter of Sir Thomas Myrtoun of Cambo.

Dec. 1632,  
Marriage of  
David of  
Gorthie.

Did Marion Crichton go south with him? and was the long journey too much for the frail body which had borne trials and blessings both during the long years of her wedded life with a patient sweetness? who can say. But 1633 has come, and its early spring must reveal the sorrow which awaits the Bishop, for in April Marion Crichton passes to her final rest, and the bride of George Græme's youth, the faithful partner of his joys and sorrows, of his struggles and successes is taken from him, just at the moment when with prescient foresight he, discerning the time approaching when the Episcopal Palace may be their home no longer, has completed the new house at Breckness for their future dwelling. But it is not to be; Marion's life is to end during their joint habitation in that palace, which has been her home for seventeen years of storm and sunshine, weal and woe.

A. D. 1633.  
Death of the  
Bishop's wife.

Marion  
Crichtoun's  
will.

Her will is extant, and gives us most realistic touches of the last scene. She leaves all that she dies possessed of to their only unmarried daughter Marion, their youngest child, with instructions to give one legacy to a faithful servant David; she ordains her body to be buried in St Magnus Church of Kirkwall, as becomes the "spouse of ane Reverand Father in God, Bishop of Orkney and Zetland."<sup>2</sup>

Græme of  
Drynie a  
witness.

The Notary Public subscribes these presents and forms, "because I cannot nor may not writt myself." And the witnesses are Patrick Græme (son to the late Archdeacon of Ross), her husband's cousin<sup>3</sup>; Andro Smythe of Rapness, their late ward; with the Bishop and one or two others. The will is made on the 8th April, and on the 10th she who was "verie sick in bodie," so ill that she may not sign her will, ends her days;

<sup>1</sup> Methven Papers.

<sup>2</sup> General Register House, Edinburgh.

<sup>3</sup> Of Drynie.

and we feel that the guiding spirit of the Bishop's life has been too early lost to him.

If the surmised date of his birth be correct, he is well advanced in the seventies now, and the fine old head is bowed with a sorrow which will only end with his life, as the memories of her life and love unroll before him.

The Bishop's age.

But his energetic mind cannot rest long in gloomy inactivity, his heart begins to surmount its first expression, by the spirit in him ever ready to be up and doing; there is Breckness to finish, the marriage arrangements to complete between his daughter Marjory<sup>1</sup> and George Drummond of Blair (*their* descendant is at the end of the nineteenth century to purchase the Barony of Inchbrakie from the representative of that house); both these are completed, and the Bishop's love of carved work is shown again in the stone with his coat of arms dated 1633, which taken from the old house at Breckness, now surmounts the hall door at Skail House, the property of one of his descendants, Mr Graham Watt of Breckness and Skail.<sup>2</sup>

Breckness completed.

Marriage of Marjory Græme.

Still more had to be accomplished in February 1634, the grant of a charter of the lands of Gorthie, to the wife of David is obtained; in May 1635 the wife of Patrick Smythe of Braco (the Bishop's eldest daughter) obtains life-rents over all her husband's lands in Orkney. She predeceases her husband, Patrick, in 1638 (but he transfers these lands to one of his younger sons), so another grief has fallen on the Bishop.

A.D. 1634.

Death of Katherine Græme, 1638.

This year Patrick Smythe is called on to execute (surely) an elaborate list of commissions for the Bishop and his son, and there is so much to interest in its details that I quote it at length. It is written out carefully by the Bishop himself, as the handwriting proves, and we see he is as particular in the minutiae of his commission list as in his inventories; the "neat-leather shoon" refers to those of neat's hide, that is ox-hide.

A.D. 1636.

Docketed. To Patrick Smythe of Braco.<sup>3</sup> Memorandum for my Lord Bishop of Orkney and Mr Patrick Græme, his sone.

<sup>1</sup> Marjory synonymous to Marion.

<sup>2</sup> Another coat of arms of the Bishop is to be found inserted in the wall of the new house of Græmesball, and was found blocking up an "Aumry" in the old house.

<sup>3</sup> Methven Papers.

Ane stik<sup>1</sup> cambridge for ruffis  
 Ane whyt woven wylicot to my Lord  
 Or els as much shag, with the  
 furnishing to a Wylicot.  
 Ane Stik of sad callorit mixt minim  
 Cloth for my Lord and Mr Patrick—  
 Twa pair neat leather shoone to my  
 Lord.  
 A pair dog lether pantons, ane feolding  
 buird for Breckness, a woven scarlet  
 nyt cap for my Lord—  
 To send to London for 2 mattis, ane red  
 and ane grein.  
 For Mr Patrick to cover his old saidle  
 to bring it home with the saidle gier.  
 To buy a new saidle and a carpett  
 Twa pair neat lether shoone with lether-  
 heels; ane pair pantones red or yellow (?)  
 Ane pair spurris lyk your awin<sup>2</sup>  
 Ane etuie with guid sheirs<sup>3</sup> in it  
 Twa pair gloves, ane staigis lether, the  
 uther half Staigis  
 To sell or change Mr Patriks horse for a  
 better  
 A box for the Church at Holme and twa fardens (?)  
 tharein for the bell  
 Als meikle black padua serge as will be two  
 pair shanks to Mr Patrick.

There is also a long list sent from "Mr Andro Smythe," and a list of victuals sent by ship to Mr David Murray, merchant, by "my Lord and

<sup>1</sup> Piece.

<sup>2</sup> Own. Patrick Smythe's spurs were evidently a matter of envy to the minister of Holm!

<sup>3</sup> Scissors.

Mr Patrick." These no doubt were the payment for all the before mentioned articles.

The paper shows how carefully Mr Patrick Smythe has executed the commissions, each has a + put to it, as it is accomplished. But Mr Patrick has tried the powers of the executant just too far.

Patrick Smythe with all the will in the world cannot accomplish that very careful gentleman's wish, that his horse should be sold *or* exchanged for a better, and that item on the paper is the only one *not* crossed out.

Then comes the lull—from 1635 to 1638—for three (let us hope) A. D. 1635-8. restful years, during which time the Bishop writes to his son at Gorthie, sending "all loving dewty to Ket and her boy," and we feel that his heart is gladdened by the knowledge that his line is continued.

Then the tempest, which has long been gathering, breaks, and its full strength falls on the Bishop's head.

To "curling on the ice on a Sabbath" is added "neglecting his preaching," "indifference to witchcraft"—(in this we can fancy his thoroughly practical mind could have no belief)—and graver charges still, of giving "tacks" to his sons in prejudice of the Church's property.

Old and becoming feeble, sad at heart at the recent death of his first-born girl, with no counsels from his faithful wife to help him, and apparently urged strongly by the minister of Holm, his second son, Patrick Græme (a strong Presbyterian), the Bishop yields, and his submission speaks of his age and feebleness, and of his inability to travel from Orkney to present himself to the General Assembly of 1638, and Submission to General Assembly. so his son Patrick appears for him. A. D. 1638.

The Bishop's submission was a matter which was much commented on by the English Church dignitaries.

We find Bishop Hall of Exeter writing to Archbishop Laud, in order to lay before him for approval "the plot of a work he has undertaken," and mentioning that he intends to take George Græme to task, and to expostulate the matter somewhat warmly with him.

The Archbishop, in reply, dates from Lambeth, Nov. 11th, 1639, and A. D. 1639. says: "And first for George Græme. I leave you free to work upon

his baseness or his ignorance as you please, assuring myself that you will not depart from the gravity of yourself or the cause therein.”<sup>1</sup>

In direct opposition to the Archbishop's estimate of George Græme's character, I will quote here from the “Sibbaldi Elogia,” “Gramus Orcadensis :—

“ Dum corpus tuer quantillus homuncio Gramei, es ?  
Ardua dum mentis culmina quantus Atlas ? ”

And for the benefit of the Bishop's descendants whose Latin may have grown rusty, I will give two examples of construing it :—

“ When I look upon your body, Græme, what a very little man you are ;  
While I look on the lofty heights of your mind, how great an Atlas ! ”

or—

“ Tho' in form, my good Bishop, you are puny and small,  
In the height of your knowledge you overtop all.”<sup>2</sup>

Mr Craven gives us yet a third in his “Church in Orkney.”

In 1639 his submission is complete, and he is formally deposed to end his days as he began his life when leaving college, as “Maister George Græme.”

A. D. 1639. He has been so far leniently treated, that they stop short after deposing him, many of the other bishops being also excommunicated.<sup>3</sup> This sentence saved Gorthie and the large sums the Bishop had in bond. Had the more severe sentence been passed on him by that “extravagant Assembly at Glasgow,” writes Keith, all would have fallen under escheat.<sup>4</sup>

A somewhat unworthy ending to so stirring and active a life, do we call it? a life to which had been given some of the highest hopes a man can cherish, some of the holiest charges which can be laid upon him.

But in this our happier century of advanced civilisation, of less cramped

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of State Papers.

<sup>2</sup> By the kindness of the late George Smythe, Esq.

<sup>3</sup> Spalding's “Hist. of the Troubles.”

<sup>4</sup> Keith's large new catalogue.

movement of thought, of wider horizon and higher aims and teachings, shall we not judge less harshly the man whose time and surroundings we can so little grasp or realise, or if we can realise, would so earnestly shrink from sharing!

Times, when the criminal records of the country are filled with the grave charges of manslaughter, raid and reaving, alleged against men whose names and whose records in other matters show them to have acted honourably and well, and to have been among the first gentlemen of their day.

At any rate Bishop Græme kept his name free from all such charges. The only ones made (and these were unsubstantiated) were preferred by those who in the heat of fanatical religious zeal may, like Ballandyne years before, have made their wishes father to their thoughts!

If we must judge, can we not suppose it possible that Laud's Prayer-book startled the Episcopacy from the heart of the man who had perhaps never loved it very deeply, whose earlier forms of worship had been more in accordance with the Reformation, and whose conscience may not have been fully able to accept the book.

However this may be, his punishment was far from light.

The Bishop lives so far as lands and houses are concerned a secluded life: we know not how or where; his children owners of the land that he has gathered,<sup>1</sup> his heart racked for them and his country, for king and chief, in the great troubles; and when on June 17th, 1647, we find David Græme of Gorthie retoured as heir of the lands of Myreside in the lordship of Methven, and of those of Callender more and Callender beg in the barony of Kincardine, being heir of his father "Maister George Græme formerly Bishop of Orkney," we know how small a portion of his property had remained his own for the latter years, and that Bishop George Græme is at last laid to his longed-for rest in what is now an unknown grave.

His death,  
1647.

In the retrospect of the Bishop's latter days and sadly altered circumstances, when all earthly ambitions are at an end, and life itself is closed; let all cavilling tongues be silent in the shadow of solemn death.

<sup>1</sup> With the exception of Calender "beg and more" Kincardine; and of Myreside in Methven, to which his son David Græme of Gorthie is served heir later. (From Abbreviato of Retours of Heirs.)

## Sketch VII

### Patrick, Third Great Baron of the Barony of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, 1575-1635

PATRICK, third Laird of the Barony, son of George Græme and Marjorie Rollo, was a man full of interests and stirring spirit, much resembling his brother George, the Bishop, in character ; left fatherless when a lad, and surrounded by a large circle of friends and relations, he came to the front, and took a more prominent part in the battle of life in his early manhood than as a rule falls to the lot of young men.

Relations. His relationships included those of stepson to John Græme of Newraw (afterwards Græme of Balgowan the progenitor of Lord Lynedoch), half-brother to John Græme, fiar of Balgowan (so beloved by the Bishop of Orkney), he was brother to the four ladies respectively, of Coltoquhey, Balloch, Faskally, and Gask, who all carried to those houses, a direct strain of the Montrose blood.

Families he founded—  
Monzie,  
Bucklyvie,  
Pitcairns and  
Orchill.

Through his sons he founded the branches of the Græmes of Monzie, Bucklyvie, and Pitcairns, which latter carried on (through marriage with its heiress) the family of Græmes of Orchill. As grandson of the Lady Glenurchy, yet further calls on his time were made, and he was often to be found a guest at that highland and hospitable board—while his position as Baron of Inchbrakie, and a close cousin to his chief the Earl of Montrose, entailed his interest in, and presence at, the events of the times.

Scottish Court. Later, on the further extension of his ties, as owner of the acquired estates of Monzie and Invermay, and father-in-law to Sir James Oliphant of Newton, Toscheoch of Monzievaird, and M'Nab of M'Nab, added yet further to the interests of his life, both as regarded its joys and sorrows.

Patrick enjoyed his honours for sixty years, and was destined to see



Scotland pass through some stirring events of history. During his boyhood the Scottish Court was beginning to feel the cultivated influence of the Stuarts, though every now and then the turbulence and rough and ready action of some of the Scottish nobles would still hold sway. He saw his Queen, Mary Queen of Scots, hunted down, imprisoned, and most heartlessly murdered; his country under the regency (in succession) of four of its most ambitious nobles, who, taking advantage of their king's youth and inexperience, ruled him and the country to their own ends.

The raid of Ruthven and the Gowrie conspiracy took place within an easy ride of his own castle, the latter causing no little stir at Inchbrakie and Balgowan owing to the part borne in it by John Græme, who found the garter with which they had intended to strangle the king!

Gowrie  
Conspiracy.

Queen Elizabeth paid the debt of nature during his life, and he saw the Kingdoms of England and Scotland come under the rule of the Scottish King; and finally he saw Charles I. ascend the throne, the monarch who was to find such faithful service given to him by Patrick's son and grandson.

Sovereigns.

Soon after his father's death his mother's new home lay at Balgowan, not far from Inchbrakie, and it is quite possible that much of his time would be spent with her until the young laird was able to fend for himself, and take up his abode permanently at his own home, to which he brought his first bride, Nicholas Brown.

The year 1585, just ten years after his father's death, we meet his name in the Records for the first time, when he acts as a surety on 19th February, appearing as cautioner for Peter Cochrane of Pitfour, "that he shall appear before justice on 3rd day of the Justice air where he dwells, or sooner, to underlie the crimes laid to Peter Cochrane's charge."<sup>1</sup> He had already stood bail for him.

An interesting old discharge of the same year, dated 10th March, is among the family papers signed by the Commendator of Incheffray himself, for the sum of "50 punds money," from the hand of Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, being the sum due for the tyndes of Foulis.<sup>2</sup> Of the same sociable, large-hearted nature as the Bishop, though perhaps of

<sup>1</sup> Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland.—Records of Privy Council

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

In the High-lands, 1590.

a sterner mould, we are sure to find him at most gatherings likely to draw friends and relations together, and in September of 1590 we find him in the highlands visiting at Glenurchy, where the marriage connection made by Patrick's grandmother, the first Lady Inchbrakie, is still maintained with warm friendship. (Lady Margaret Stewart.)

Visit to Glenurchy.

On the 18th of September it is recorded in the household books<sup>1</sup> that he is one of the guests of the "Laird and Ladye," in company with the Prior of Charterhouse (Bishop of Dunkeld), the Lairds of Abercairny and Tullibardine, the Tutor of Duncrub, and sundry other "comeris and gangeris." It may be noticed that the table of the Campbells of Glenurchy was as hospitable as it was highland. Salmon and trout from Loch Tay, herring from Loch Fyne, fresh and salt beef, mutton from the wedders<sup>2</sup> on the braes of Balquidder, venison and brawn forming the *pieces de resistance*. Lighter trifles, such as capon geese and wild geese, succeeded by the quota from the moors of blackcock and "birsell<sup>3</sup> fowls," with rabbits and partridges from the lower grounds, must have made the board groan; while "claret wyne," "quhite wyne," and "Spannis wyne," with almost incredible supplies of ale and beer, did not at any rate damp the mirthful weekly gatherings grouped round Glenurchy's table.

1591.  
Rescue of Marion Crichton.

A much more exciting episode claims his attention next. His brother George has lost his heart to young Marion Crichton and fears she will be wrested from his arms; for, as a younger son with little beyond his birth to recommend him to her guardians, his suit is not approved; and to make access to her more difficult, they have removed Marion to Harry Stirling of Ardoch's house "for the learning of sic things as were most proper for a bairn of her estate" (marriage with the young cleric was clearly not one of these), "and lippyning that nane sould have interuppted that her vertious education and upbringing." Marion's brother, Robert Crichton of Clunie, was her staunch champion on this occasion, and Patrick's sympathies go with George; so these two fiery spirits rallying other young "bloods" round them, amongst others William Stewart (brother to Lord Innermeath), Walter Rollo (Patrick's uncle and tutor to young Duncrub), Gavin, the

<sup>1</sup> Breadalbane Family Papers.—Glenurchie Household Books.

<sup>2</sup> Four-year-old sheep, specially designed for table.

<sup>3</sup> Grouse.

Laird of Dalzell's brother, etc., with a convocation of forty liege men, all mounted and "boden in feir of weir,"<sup>1</sup> rode off on the 20th June to Ardoch's home.

This event and its termination has already been fully noticed,<sup>2</sup> together with the many charges (all unproven) brought against the party of rescuers who were declared to have carried off not only Marion, but the greater part of Harry's movables, also intending mischief to the girl (seeing her brother Robert would succeed to her property in the event of her death), or else to marry her to someone "nowise agreeable to her."

Brave little maid! who in those far-away days, when women even of mature years scarcely dared to think for themselves, did not hesitate to face the natural wrath of her guardians, and on that June evening rode gaily off with her brother Robert and Patrick Græme. We who have traced the Bishop's wedded life know she did not require much "moving" towards the young lover George, who must have been so anxiously waiting to receive the bride his minister's gown prevented him from winning himself.

At this time Patrick must have been a husband about two years, he married Nicholas Brown daughter of Brown of Fordell (which lies in Glen Carse), and had become a widower and the father of three or four children before 1600.

Nicholas  
Browne's  
marriage,  
*circa* 1590.

But few details or even particulars of his wedded life are known to us, or of the young bride who enjoyed her married life for scarcely ten years; before she died she had borne his heir George, and Marion the future wife of Sir James Oliphant of Newton—this is certain; and we believe was also the mother of the girls who afterwards married Tosheach, and Robertson of Lude. Nicholas Brown was the daughter of John, third Laird of Fordell, Co. Perth, and first Laird of Finmont, Co. Fife.

Children.

The Brownes though claiming no noble descent were an old family of good traditions, and had intermarried well with various county families.

Brownes of  
Fordell.

Nicholas' mother (John Browne's second wife) was Katherine, daughter of James Boswell of Glassmount by Elizabeth daughter of Sir John

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Armed to the teeth.

<sup>2</sup> Sketch VI.

Moncrieff of that Ilk, and had brought her husband a dower of £1000—a large sum in those days.<sup>1</sup>

Nicholas' sister Isabell, married Patrick Murray (the son of Sir Andrew of Arngask, a neighbouring proprietor), the owner of Byn and Drumcairn, Co. Perth, a grandson of the Earl of Montrose, and brother to David, Viscount Stormont, Bishop George's great friend—thus the children of both sisters carried Montrose blood in their veins.

Patrick's  
sister-in-law,  
Isabella  
Brownne. After the death of Patrick Murray, Isabell Brownne, made a second brilliant marriage to Sir John Erskine of Innertiel, the Alchemist, and a Senator of the College of Justice,<sup>2</sup> brother to the Earl of Keltie.

She left two co-heiresses—Anna who became the mother of the first Earl Melvill,<sup>3</sup> and Mary who married Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbet and bore George, first Earl of Cromartie.<sup>4</sup>

Inchbrakie's wife would have the same tocher as her sister, 5000 merks, to be divided amongst the daughters at her death.

1592.  
Bound to  
produce the  
Bishop's wife. In 1592 the raid for Marion was still giving Patrick more or less trouble but he had four friends ready and willing to give him (and his allies in that matter) heavy bail, Patrick "Maxtowne" of Cultoquhey and William Graham of Panhoillis stand for £1000 each, while John Graham of Balgowan and Andro Ramsay promise 500 merks each that he will produce Marian Crichton when required at the instance of the Stirlings; this bond is signed at Cultoquhey where all parties were assembled on 21st September 1592.<sup>5</sup>

Customs,  
1592. The records of the Church Registers give insight into the curious customs of this date, more especially as to the restrictions laid on the people regarding sabbath breaking, and the penalties attached to it.

We find merchants fined for attending "St Ninians Mercat" on that day; and a butcher proved specially contumacious<sup>6</sup>—being a "continuous sabbath-breaker" he was ordered to make public repentance on a certain Sunday, having refused to comply he is a month later condemned to be excommunicated the next Sunday; a few weeks later he has added to his

<sup>1</sup> "Barony of Fordell," by R. Riddle Stodart.    <sup>2</sup> 1617-46.    <sup>3</sup> Now Leven and Melville.

<sup>4</sup> Ancestor of the Countess of Cromartie, late Duchess of Sutherland.

<sup>5</sup> Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland.    <sup>6</sup> Extracts from records of Church Register at Perth.

former disobedience the offence that he has "vomit" forth not only "contempt" but "outrageous" and "ungodlie speeches," and the Bailies were ordered to place him in ward. This brought the turbulent gentleman to his senses, and he made submission to make his repentance the following Sunday—for which Patrick Oliphant stood his surety in £40.

This matter of Sabbath breaking appears to have kept the authorities of the Kirk constantly employed; <sup>1</sup> besides the more important offences, there was that of "Polling and Ruffling," Mr George Ruthven, with others, is bound over, not to follow his trade of barber and chirurgion; this signified, that to those, who were solicitous about their appearance and dress, he was *not* to administer delicate washes and perfumes on Sunday; not to poll and trim their beards into fashionable shape, or assist them in muffling, that is, adjusting properly the large plaited ruffs worn round the neck at that period (and sometimes brought up in such a fashion as to conceal the face), which required the assistance of deft professional fingers to accomplish.

Even men and women whose livelihood was made by carrying the water from the river to the inhabitants, who at this period had no other means of obtaining this necessary article except through the medium of these "burnbearers" (the luxury of wells dispersed through the towns not yet being attained), were condemned as Sabbath breakers, except in the very early hours of the morning.

High and low, rich and poor, came under the strict surveillance of the Kirk session, invalids even not being free from their reprimands.

Lady Endernyte is warned to compear before session for not duly attending church, and one of the Town Bailies appears for her to say, that by reason of her sickness "specially gout," she cannot attend; while Henry Adamson, Dean of Guild, is censured for riding on horseback on that day.<sup>2</sup>

Lady  
Endernyte  
reprimanded,  
1592.

At this period, Inchbrakie must have been keenly interested in a duel, or as it was called in those days, "Ane Combat" in which the Earl of Montrose himself, took the part of avenging the death of a connection.

John Græme of Halyards, whose death was the matter of dispute, was

John of Hal-  
yards, 1595.

<sup>1</sup> Extract from records of Church Register at Perth.

<sup>2</sup> Extract Register, Perth Kirk Session.

a leading light in the legal profession. Advocate in 1579, we find him Judge Depute in 1580, and transferred to Deputy keeper of the Great Seal in 1582.<sup>1</sup>

He first comes before our notice at the former date, when he appears as advocate for Mrs Janet Murray, relict of Lord Torphichen, producing a "horning" to dislodge the Earl of Morton from "her house of Halyard"<sup>2</sup> the matter is referred to "Judges competent," and we hear no more of the name Halyards until November 11th of the same (?) year; when John Græme, now styled "of Halyearde," produces a letter from King James commanding all his servants during his absence to receive orders from the Duke of Lennox.

Mr John had received this letter from Mungo Græme, Master of the King's household, and "in respect that Mungo is now departed this lyffe," desires that the tenor of the letter may be signified to the King's officers and servants.<sup>3</sup>

In January 1592 a caution had to be provided by the Earl of Menteith to the tune of 10,000 merks; that he shall do no harm to Leckie of Lecky in the "deadlie feud standing between them." Græme of Knockdoliane, Græme of Thornik and Blair of that Ilk provide it—almost directly after this caution is transferred to the shoulders of John, Earl of Montrose, the master of Montrose, William Græme of Claverhouse, John Græme of Halyards and others.

No reason is assigned for this change, nor is any given for the tragedy which befell John of Halyards by Sir James Sandilands in 1594, while he was a Judge of the Court of Session.<sup>4</sup>

The act, however, is not allowed to pass by the young chief of the dead man. The proud blood of the Græmes took fire, and the "Master of Montrose" or "young Earl," as he is variously styled, quickly throws his challenge, and on January 19th, 1595, meets Sir John Sandilands in "Ane Combat" at the "salt Trone of Edinburgh" thinking to have revengit the slaughter of his "cousine, Mr John Græme."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Register Privy Seal.

<sup>2</sup> Halyards lies 7½ miles west of Edinburgh as the crow flies from Tron Kirk.

<sup>3</sup> Register Privy Council.

<sup>4</sup> Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials."

<sup>5</sup> Birrell's "Diary."

Whether Sir J. Sandilands paid the penalty with his life, or that honour was revenged by drawing blood, we cannot say; for with the curious finality of these old records the matter is left in the words quoted above!

At this date Nicholas Græme is still alive, as is proved by the following release.

Patrick finds the yearly payments in meal to Glenurchy, of this part of his grandmother's (the Lady Marget Stewart's) jointure, a constant source of petty harassment, and he, and young Glenurchy decide to compound it by a capital payment.

Lady Margaret Stewart, his grandmother's jointure.

This is accordingly done, and we have the deed before us.<sup>1</sup>

"Ane honorable man, Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, and *Nicholas Brown, his spouse,*" being bound yearly to pay 15 bolls of victuals to Campbell and "his Aires" are to have the same remitted so soon as they pay down £600.

The same is to be paid within the parish Church of Crieff, or at the dwelling-place for the time; or within "our parish Church of Incharden— and the Deed is signed by Glenurchy on October 3rd, 1595.

We wish it were known where and how the money changed hands. Probably it was the occasion of entertaining and hospitality at Inchbrakie, when Glenurchy would ride over the drawbridge into the beech-swept grass court of the castle.

At this period our laird was a rich and prosperous man. His name is security for large amounts in the way of cautions, and for the above-mentioned Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy he alone is security for £20,000, a large sum then, and the bond is witnessed at Drymen by young Campbell of Lawers.

Cautioner for Glenurchy.

It may be as well to explain the nature of the "cautions" which are being constantly mentioned in these pages.

At this period the law of caution had been revised and definitely settled.<sup>2</sup>

His Majesty James VI., by "advice of his nobility and states," convened for the "better observation of the gude rule and quietness on the Borders and Hyelands and Yles," ordains all landlords with pro-

Act on Cautions.

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland.

perties lying in these districts in which dwell "broken men" to find sufficient caution that these keep the King's peace and good rule in the country, under the following penalties: An earl, £20,000; a lord, £10,000; a great baron, £10,000 Scots; a small baron, £5000; and others at discretion of the Council.

Among those who had to find one of the largest penalties was Patrick's connection, Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, and Patrick stands surety for 20,000 merks, which establishes the fact that he ranked as one of the great barons, and took the place of a peer of the realm in matters of any state importance.<sup>1</sup>

This will explain the reason why we constantly see various barons and landed gentlemen cautioning themselves not to harm each other. It was not personal feuds which caused such action to be taken. They were simply acting in accordance with the new law, holding themselves responsible for the maintenance of order on their estates, and promising that none of their tenants or others on their lands should forage or raid into neighbouring properties. They were in reality entrusted with the duty of causing the maintenance of order to become a law, and were a great power in their own districts.

We find Mr Thomas Rollo (a first cousin) acting as our laird's man of business in this matter.

As cautioner for many friends, we find Patrick Græme moving here and there, shown by the date of place, usually appended to the signature.<sup>2</sup> Drymen, Falkland and Drynie are all visited in turn, while Abercainry, Aldie and Cultoquhey receive many visits from him, and in 1596 he is in Edinburgh signing as cautioner for his wife's cousin, David Brown of Finmont.<sup>3</sup>

But it was necessary that the barons should be themselves protected from having to redeem these heavy cautions, and they were allowed to obtain sureties from their tenants of £50 Scots, and minor or larger sums, which, if the promise of order was broken, they had the right to claim, by seizing on the personal possessions or "plenishing" of the defaulter.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Register, Privy Council.

<sup>2</sup> Records, Privy Council.

<sup>3</sup> "Barony of Fordell," by R. Riddle Stodart.

<sup>4</sup> Chronicles and Memor. of Scotland.



But to return to the domestic events of our baron's life. The years are passing by, and somewhere about this period his young wife, Nicholas, is taken by the Great Reaper from her family and home; and Patrick and his little ones are left bereaved of wife and mother. It is a loneliness his nature cannot endure, and before very long we find him seeking another bride.

Patrick a  
widower.

Before this, however, we may mention two or three calls on him as kinsman to attend various gatherings of his connections and relations.

Family  
Gatherings,  
1586-95.

1586 must have found him at Ballechin and in the Highlands of Perthshire, when Mary Crichton, sister to the Bishop's wife, was married to Sir James Stewart of Ballechin. The marriage contract is dated in February of that year, and the event takes place at Blair Atholl, the house of the bridegroom's chief.

What a snowy ride our baron takes for friendship's sake. He would hardly at that season venture to take the shorter cut by Glenalmond, and so on past Aberfeldy and Fincastle; but riding by Dunkeld, would pass on up the long valley of the Tummel and Garry, guided, perhaps, by the house of Baledmund, known then, as now, by the expressive name of "Star of Atholl."

Visit to  
Atholl.

Many a lone traveller must have thankfully taken his bearing as he came in sight of it at Guay, showing clear and white against its dark pine wood, with Benyvraikie towering behind it. On again through the lonely pass of Killiecrankie, which just one hundred years later was to become historic to all succeeding generations by the glorious death of his kinsman.<sup>1</sup> Just before entering the pass, however, he would no doubt be entertained hospitably by his brother-in-law, Robertson, at Faskally, while his sister Anne would proudly play the hostess to her brother the Laird of Inchbrakie! And thus on to Blair, little recking as he rode past Lude on his right that a grand-daughter would settle there; while far away on his left beyond the Tummel lay the dark woods and moors of Struan, the home of a second grand-daughter!

Faskally.

Once again, eleven years later, was Sir James Stewart to play the bridegroom, and Patrick be there to see him in 1597—this time to a first cousin

Wedding at  
Duncrub,  
1597.

<sup>1</sup> Bonnie Dundee, Graham of Claverhouse.

of our Laird's, Elizabeth Rollo of Duncrub, but the ride to it was shorter and easier this time, just across the Strath to Duncrub! This year two more ceremonies of a widely different character claim his attendance. The first, a funeral ceremonial which he must attend, for the Dowager Countess of Montrose, the Lady Jean Drummond, is dead, and is borne to the family vault at Aberuthven. The body being conveyed there through Perth.<sup>1</sup>

Funeral of  
Countess of  
Montrose,  
1595.

Perth  
Festivities.

Then follows a short period of excitement and revelling in Perth for the "Duek of Holstein," brother to the Queen, has arrived in the Fair City, and by the King's desire receives a banquet from the town worthies, after which he is "conwayt bee 100 horsemen of the town to Abruven and received by Tullibardine."

Purchase of  
Lands.

The year closes with a small addition to his estate by the purchase from David Murray of Letterbonachtie, and his wife, Agnes Moncrieff, of the lands of Drumhingallie in Strathearn.<sup>2</sup>

Gowrie  
Conspiracy,  
1600.

Then comes a pause in events; Patrick's name is not found in the Public Records, and he is probably mourning, in retirement, the death of Nicholas Brown; this is broken by the storm in 1600 of the Gowrie conspiracy referred to at more length in our previous Sketch, when John Græme of Balgowan, at fifty years of age, makes his declaration, stating that "having heard the King make his report, that Maister Alexander Ruthven pressed to have bound His Hiness hand with ane gartane," he now deposes that he found "ane gartane at cheik of the round dure, among the bent."

So soon as Balgowan shewed it to the King, his Highness declared it to be "the very same gartane," on hearing which "Sir Thomas Erskene grippet to the same gartane, and said he would keep it; and has it now in his keeping."

Second  
marriage,  
1600.

Following closely on this, comes the wooing by Patrick, of his second wife, the middle-aged and wealthy widow of his late neighbour, Drummond of Carnock,<sup>3</sup> daughter and heiress of Scott of Monzie, a branch of the Scotts of Balweerie.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> From a rare vol. now out of print. The second Laird witnessed her contract.

<sup>2</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli. A relation of his wife's sister.

<sup>3</sup> Drummond of Carnock died in 1587.

<sup>4</sup> MSS. in handwriting, *circa* 1820, of the late Miss Grace Græme of Inchbrakie.

The exact date of this marriage is not known, but that it was already contracted is certain, for in this year "Margaret Scott, Lady Carnock, and Græme of Inchbrakie, *now her spouse*," with Walter Mallock of Carnie (probably a large tenant) take action against the Camerons (for whom Patrick Drummond of Milnab and others had been sureties) for raiding and thieving from the Lady forty-four kye.<sup>1</sup>

This branch of the Scotts had held the Lands of Monzie for a long period. Scotts of Monzie.

In 1544 Patrick Scott of Monzie (Lady Inchbrakie's father) sells part of it to Campbell of Lawers and his wife Isabel Hay; the confirmation of which is witnessed by Antonio, brother-german to Scott of Monzie.<sup>2</sup>

This was that Quarter of Monzie which continued in possession of the Campbells<sup>3</sup> up to the date of their purchase of Monzie a century later—for in 1576 we find her resigning to her son Patrick Drummond, son of Robert Drummond of Carnock (her late husband), three-quarters of the lands of Monzie, viz., Macnab's quarter, Keltie's quarter, and Dalpatrick's quarter—as eldest daughter and heiress of the late Patrick Scott of Monzie.<sup>2</sup>

According to the MSS. pedigree of William Drummond of Hawthornden, which is however often incorrectly interpolated (by a Mr Mylne, in whose possession it was, previous to its becoming the property of the Advocate's Library), it is stated this family of Drummond of Carnock is descended from the seventh Thane of Lennox (eldest son of Malcolm Beg Drummond) by marriage with the heiress of Carnock, and became extinct in 1680 with Margaret Scott's great grandson.<sup>4</sup>

In 1576 then, Margaret Scott was a wife and mother; in 1587 she proves her husband's (Drummond of Carnock) will; it was made on the 13th August, and he dies on the 16th; in it he styles himself "of Monzie," and "Fiar of Carnock," shewing that his father was still alive; he speaks of his sons and daughters, but does not mention their names.<sup>5</sup> Margaret's first husband.

<sup>1</sup> Chronicles and Memorials.

<sup>2</sup> Registrum Magnii. S.

<sup>3</sup> With the exception of a short period.

<sup>4</sup> MS. Genealogy of the House of Drummond, with an App. entitled "Historie of the family of Perth," by Wm. Drummond of Hawthornden. It is stated to be sometimes incorrectly interpolated, and to have belonged to Robert Mylne, Writer in Edinburgh, who died in the early part of the seventeenth century, at an advanced age.

<sup>5</sup> General Register House, Edinburgh.

This will was not given in for confirmation until 1593, and by 1600 she had married for the second time, and was "spouse of Patrick Græme of Inchbraikie"; a little later on we shall find them purchasing Monzie for their son James.

Margaret  
Scott a  
pursuer.

But to return to this case of reeving on the lady's farms; we obtain the additional information that the defendants did not appear to answer to the charge, so they were ordered to pay the damages, Charles Graham being the Laird's procurator.

This raid and trespass had really occurred in 1595 (previous to the marriage), so lengthy were legal matters in those days, and even now it is not concluded; for as far on as 1609 we find Lady Carnock in company with her second son James Drummond, still pursuing these persons who, besides the forty-four kye, are charged with stealing "plenishing of the place of Monzie to the value of £1000—20,000 Merks of ready gold; 6 stands of Linen napery and other goods," and they are now ordered to be apprehended<sup>1</sup>; so "these persons" were well known; what *we* shall never know is, whether Margaret saw her money or her plenishing again, or (what was probably more to her) those six stands of linen napery; which her own fair fingers, and those of her family, must have spent so many hours in spinning.

Legal delay.

These legal delays must have been very tedious to those who considered they had lost large sums of money, etc.;—and in public affairs they were equally tedious as shown in the next incident in our Laird's life.

The Duke of Lennox and Earl of Mar think they have reason to complain of delay in the sending in the complete sum of 200,000 merks "King's taxes" by the Stewart of Strathearn,<sup>3</sup> and his deputies, Inchbrakie, Milnab, and Balloch.

There is a small sum 780 merks demanded of them; as being detained for "frivolous purposes" this affair is, at the end of six years, only so far advanced, as to be referred to the Commissioner of taxes!<sup>3</sup>

Inchbrakie gives a tack<sup>4</sup> of Chamber Strathie this year to a tenant; and he adds another small property to the lands with which he is increasing so

<sup>1</sup> Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Privy Council.

<sup>3</sup> Earl of Perth.

<sup>4</sup> Lease.

steadily the extent and importance of his Barony; he and the next Laird are the last who will do aught but lose or disperse the acres which they receive into their charge for their heirs; some are lost in the cause of loyalty (a matter of conscience). Brolich is the name of the lands purchased this year, from John Henry, son and heir of John Henry, Baron of Foulis in Stewartry of Strathearn.<sup>1</sup>

1601.  
Purchase of  
Brolich.

Again Patrick is concerned with the Campbells of Glenurchy: on March 29th there is an "inquest" as to the Estates of the Laird of Glenurchy, and Inchbrakie's name is mentioned as being on it.

There is some business to be arranged for the cousins up at Drynie, Patrick's uncle the Venerable Archdeacon is dead, and our Laird and his brother, the embryo Bishop, see to the securities for the maintenance of the younger members of that family, and they pronounce in their joint names a decret arbitral on young George of Drynie, the Archdeacon's elder son; and he executes a deed of this year's date which settles "forty bolls of victuals" on his younger brothers and sisters.<sup>1</sup>

1602, Drynie.

The year 1604 is again noticeable for a further addition to the estate.

1604.  
Purchase of  
Invermay.

The beautiful little Barony of Invermay, including lands of Steelhaugh and Hailheugh, is the property in which we find our Baron installed by the consent of John, Duke of Atholl, Lord of Invermay, on an annual payment of £2 a year. The precept of Sasines is registered by David Rollo, notary at Perth and registered 12th October.<sup>3</sup>

It is also a red letter year in the annals of Perth, or St Johnstones as it is so often called.

On July 3rd, John Earl of Montrose (the father of the great Marquis), holds a parliament there as Viceroy, and in the great procession many nobles carry the various emblems of sovereignty. Amongst them we find Argyle carrying the sceptre. How strange a coincidence to find the two men acting together in harmony, little knowing that forty years hence, their sons were to be sworn enemies; and that both of them were to die the bitter

Earl of  
Montrose,  
1604.

<sup>1</sup> Registrum Magni Sigillum.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Adjudications, vol. xxiv.

<sup>3</sup> Inchbrakie's Papers. A Latin extract from services of Shire of Perth, taken in 1800 by A. Bennet.

death of the scaffold! The nobles all attended this pageant in their "robbis of rede scarlet with quhite furris"—the Bishops wearing black. Patrick and his brother George must have been present.<sup>1</sup>

1606. Sister's  
marriage.

This is the year of Lilius Græme's second marriage, and Patrick is most fully interested in drawing up his sister's settlements, as the young widow of Mr Colville of Condie is now about to become Mrs Oliphant of Gask—and he receives in trust for her, the sum of money the sale of Condie brought when sold by Colville to an Oliphant—a cousin of the Gasks. There are two long legal documents with many specifications as to date and payment of principal and interest—one of these is signed at Duplin on March 28, 1606, and the other at Perth on 10th of June, the same year; the latter is specially interesting as bearing the signature of Lilius, her second husband, the Bishop, Patrick, the two Johns of Balgowan, and Garvock.<sup>2</sup>

Legal matters again pursue Patrick in the matter of that £389 said to be due by the Earl of Perth and his sheriff deputes, who are again sued by Lennox and Mar—but no mention is made of any payment taking place.<sup>3</sup>

28th Dec.  
1607.  
Daughter's  
marriage.

A merry Christmas indeed in the halls of Inchbrackie; for one of the daughters of the house is being married to James Oliphant of Muirhouse<sup>4</sup> (eldest son of Sir William of Newton), she takes with her a dower of seven thousand merks—the discharge for which will be more fully commented on in another sketch; and Margaret Scott, Lady Inchbrackie, happy in owning a baby son in the nursery, will do all in her power to make her step-daughter's wedding-day a success.

It is specially refreshing in the midst of legal harassments and the cares entailed by family business to find a family incident, and one which reminds us that Patrick was not only concerned for his estates and family, but was a warm friend also.

Friendships.

I quote the letter in full that my readers may work out the solution of it for themselves. Lord Maderties' son is writing in haste and earnestly requesting Patrick's presence, and his newly arrived father does not appear to be over pleasant in demeanour.

<sup>1</sup> "Traditions of Perth," Penny.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Privy Council.

<sup>3</sup> The Oliphants in Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> Afterwards Sir James Oliphant of Newton.

To my loving friend

the Laird of Inchbrakie.

LOVING FREIND—it will plais you wel yat my lord my Father is come home this night for this caus amongst all the paines ye have taken I will request you now tak the pains to be heir efter the reset heir of, yat we may have some period to all our pains or els to tak som other cours leslie (?) is heir and I think my fayer meikit alarm in his behaviour I wat not quhat he meens ; come I pray you and be ratycyeant of all no fard for as ye left me I sall remain till death your ever loving

Frend to honeur and serve you and yours

DRUMMOND.

Incheffray this Saturday sex. 1608.<sup>1</sup>

These two are evidently staunch friends, and Drummond relies thoroughly on Patrick, whatever the matter in hand may have been.

Patrick is acting chief Commissioner this year, and amongst the cases brought before him are those of persons charged with resetting the clan M'Gregor,<sup>2</sup> those fiery, turbulent Celts whose hand every man was against ; often as not, without reason ; for they acted as the scapegoats for every lawless man throughout the country who chose to raid and reeve, trusting that the blame would fall on the M'Gregor.

In 1612 he and Sir William Stewart of Grandtully are attending Parliament, representing Perthshire.<sup>3</sup>

Sir Alexander Drummond of Carnock, Mrs Græme's eldest son by her first marriage, made up his mind this year to dispose of Monzie to his stepfather, Græme of Inchbrakie, and all the early part of the year our laird is occupied with the various business details concerning its purchase.

The many legal forms were all complied with ; the contract of Alienation and the Prærie of Resignation, followed by the Instrument of Resignation, all duly signed by Sir Alexander, of the whole Barony of Monzie, in Stewartry of Strathearn and Sheriffdom of Perth, together with certain portions of the Estate of Carnock, and all and hail " the lands of Bannock-

<sup>1</sup> Family Papers.

<sup>3</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Records of Privy Council.

Madertie's letter.

1610. Commissioner.

1613. Purchase of Monzie.

Purchase of Bannockburn.

burn in Sheriff of Stirlingshire," in favour of Patrick Græme, and Mr George, his son, and were followed in due order by a Precept of Sasine and a Charter under the Great Seal of these lands to them.<sup>1</sup>

As far as Patrick and his family are concerned the matter is not yet concluded, for in the following November year, and again in 1619, there are various Precepts, Sasines and Charters showing that young George makes over to his father and stepmother for their life or longest liver of them, and to his brother James for ever (unless *he* has no heirs, when it is to be returned to George), all his rights to the Barony of Monzie, and it is made into a Charter under the Great Seal, to James, on 26th August 1619, who thus becomes the owner of the picturesque little estate lying in peaceful shelter under its wooded heights by the shores of the lake, and is the progenitor of the Græmes of Bucklivie, and Pitcairns who carry on the line of Orchill to the present day.

1619.  
Charter to  
2nd son.

1615.  
Episode of  
Helen Græme.

A somewhat romantic episode concerning young Miss Helen Graham of Knockdolian occurs at this period.<sup>2</sup>

Sir John Graham, her father, was dead ; his wife had predeceased him, and his orphan daughter had been left to the care of Sir John's friends.

Helen was at this time "past the age" of her legal majority, being, we are told, "about the hinder end of hir fourteen yeir of hir aig !"

The poor little orphan appears to have been no longer welcome to the "Friends" to whose care Sir John had left her, and it is stated before the Lords "disagreement had arisen" betwixt them and some friends of Helen's as to the custody of her person : "Scho has bene coupit fra' hand to hand betwixt theme, and twyse exhibite before the Lordis of Secrite Counsale."

These weighty but not very discerning gentlemen seem to have taken little interest in the care or comfort of the friendless girl, and they delivered her over to the charge of a certain John Muirheid of Brydanhill. This gentleman's behaviour towards his ward was, if as stated, reprehensible ! No sooner had she been placed under his care than he and his brother, James Muirheid of Lachop, plot to marry her to the illegitimate

<sup>1</sup> Inventory of Charters and Papers of Monzie, a MS.

<sup>2</sup> Records of the Privy Council.



son of the latter, and there appears to have been a comfortable dower for Helen; she strenuously resisted their endeavours to make her a child wife, and in June 1614 obtained a promise that she should be sent to the house of her brother-in-law, George Campbell of Kellok, instead of which she was sent under the obnoxious escort of her would-be bridegroom to his father's house; after being detained there for a short time, she was again prevailed on under specious promises to start on (as she thought) a journey with a desirable destination, only to find that she was being rapidly carried off to the border, there to be "married by some Priest or other Kirkman."

The necessity for such a journey to find a priest is accounted for by the fact that three ministers had apparently refused to perform the ceremony, for a deposition is produced at the trial by them stating she had been carried back and forward to Edinburgh, and it is evident they refused to perform the marriage, and the only method left to secure her fortune was to carry her to England and marry her there by stealth.

Helen's rank shielded her from any more rough or illegal method of obtaining her money. As it is, matters have been carried further than could be done without drawing (at least) attention to the manner in which she is being treated; distress of mind and fatigue of body have reduced the poor child to a pitiable condition, and then it is that John Graham of Killearn comes to her aid, gathers his evidence, and appears on her behalf before the lords whose action have placed her in so wretched a position.

He pleads that the Muirheids have no claim to guardianship being "not kin," either on "father's or mother's side," and that when some Justices of the Peace, hearing of the attempted raid to England, came to her relief, and removing her from James Muirheid sent her back to Brydanhill, that she was kept there in close confinement, and refused permission to hold conference with anyone who "profisis her good will."

It must have been this culminating action that aroused John Grahame of Killearn's ire, and determined his championship of the child; how he had managed to get her into his own keeping we are not told, but our laird must have borne him out fully and given his consent to John's plans, who urges her brother-in-law, George Campbell, to "appear" for Helen,

and comes forward himself as her "kinsman," admitting that she was in his house "in safety," but that it is impossible to bring her into court she is so ill and weak; he produces the testimony of the three ministers, and, playing his trump card by stating he is bound in duty as well as by the advice of her chief the Earl of Montrose to "foirsee the best occasion for her weel," makes so strong a case, that their lordships see they must consent so far to meet him, as to permit him to keep young Helen in his care; and as he appears to them, "to be ane gentleman of ane honnest and upricht disposition," he can continue to do so, until, "she chooses hir ain curators," and they think it "verie expedient that Helen for her weile" should make choice of Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, John Graham of Killearne, *and the two Muirheids*, and they appoint the 15th July for her to make her final choice—thus sticking with a persistency worthy of a better cause to their own ill-advised selection on a former occasion.

John of  
Killearne and  
Inchbrakie.

But John Graham has gained all he wishes; John Muirhead, not appearing to answer to the charges brought against him, is pronounced "a rebel," and Killearne leaves the court readily promising that he and Inchbrakie will be there on the day appointed, and completely satisfied with the result of his action.<sup>1</sup>

How much we should like to know the outline at least of Helen's future life. We can leave her, however, happily to the care of Killearne and Inchbrakie, quite certain that when she makes choice of her curators the names of the Muirheids will not be found amongst them. It may be interesting to mention here a letter received by the laird of Inchbrakie at this period from the Earl of Montrose; it is dated 26th April, and is written from New Montrose, addressed to, "My cousin the Laird of Inchbrakie," and commences, "Loving Cousin." In it the Earl refers to the visit of a certain "Master Thomas Pollok," and goes on to refer to a former letter, and does not doubt but that Patrick has already attended to the wishes therein stated; he has now to inform him that he has appointed Thursday, May the 2nd, for taking inventory both of the "gier within the house of Orchill and the gudes and gier without." He desires Patrick to be

1616.  
Earl of  
Montrose.

<sup>1</sup> Records of the Privy Council.

present, and has written his brother the Bishop<sup>1</sup> to the same effect, thinking he may be in Edinburgh at this time.

After mentioning various details of business, showing that these three are joint trustees, he says, "As for the Ladye" (Orchill's mother<sup>2</sup>), he thinks it best that "order" be taken with her the same day. He understands her son had made her a yearly allowance; the writ for this should be seen, and she will no doubt show it readily to Patrick. The Earl is anxious that "everie thing wer done in good order as becomes," and concludes with, "Only cusine I hope ye will discharge that luffing dewty that appertaines you; and wreat to me what is done therein."

Your very loving Chieff,

MONTROSE.<sup>3</sup>

It is evident the Laird of Orchill is dead, and the young Laird a minor (as he did not succeed until four years later), and his cousins are acting as executors. Again the Earl writes for Patrick's assistance from New Montrose, June 7th. This time it is regarding the "Bairne of the Umq' Robert Graham of Cairdney." Lord Kildrymmie is pressing Tullibardine for a sum of 5000 merks, the property of the child; Montrose asks our Laird to stand security for this sum whether it be "in Tullibardine's hands or not," and begs him to go and see Lord Kildrymmie, deliver the band to him, and assure him that the "Erle" is fully sensible of his "honorable and loving intentions towards the child."

1616.  
Orchill's  
death.

Here is another letter requiring Patrick's<sup>3</sup> intercession for an old friend. Our Laird has plenty of these, and his heart and hand seem ever ready to help.

The letter is from Lord Madertie, and gives us a possible clue to the one a few pages back which was written ten years ago. This one is dated from Bordeaux, 2nd April 1617, addressed to "his right assured friend the Laird of Inchbrakie." Lady Madertie, the wife of the writer, has evidently not been a *personæ grata* to her father-in-law, and though it is not very clearly stated what Inchbrakie is to do, the tenor of the husband's letter is that unless his father, Lord Madertie, will accept the

Letter from  
L. Madertie.  
1617.

<sup>1</sup> George Græme of Inchbrakie, Bishop of Dunblane and now of Orkney.

<sup>2</sup> Widow of the 2nd Græme of Orchill.

<sup>3</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

lady warmly as his daughter, the son will not come home, and to no one but Inchbrakie will he appeal to influence the old lord. Here are a few extracts:—

“Loving friend God forbid I sould forget the great travaill and pain ye have taken for me in tyme by past quhaerfore I give you hairtie thanks and it please the Eternell I may be some good deed recompense the same.”

Also, “It is not unknown to you quhat fachait we both had to make ane sound agreement betwixt my Lord my ffather and my wyf”<sup>1</sup> (surely this is the subject of the letter ten years previously!) “which never effectuallie could be gotten doune” . . . “maid me be somq<sup>t</sup> hardly thought of which was ane part the occasion of my way coming.”

“I have written to my Lord my father and earnestlie hev prayd his L’d that his long cauld affection towards my wyf may now be convirted into fatherlie love” . . . “if it cannot be, I am resolvit to byde the utermost and never see Scotland” . . . “for I will never come to put my son in such hazard.”

“I must yet trouble you, in expecting you to continue your solid love towards me in asking your witts how to get this solid agreement maid” . . . “if your wisdom and discretion compose not this mater I know none can do it” . . . “I will nayther trouble my Lord of Montrose nor my Lord of Perth thereament but will write them generallie.”

He concludes in the old-fashioned manner of the period, asking to be remembered to Patrick’s “bed fellow and sonne and sall continue in the old form your trew friend to his entir power.”—“J. MADERTIE.”<sup>2</sup>

On the 3rd of August a memorandum letter is written to the Laird from Perth. The writer initials his signature only “F. G.” It may be from a relation, a man of business, or a friend. The letter is addressed to the Right Honble. the Laird of Inchbrakie, acknowledges a letter of commands which the writer has obeyed at all points, and is doing all in his power to alter the condition of William Cathrew, which would

<sup>1</sup> This lady was Margaret Leslie, daughter of Leslie, first Earl of Lindores, by Jean, daughter of Robert Stewart, Earl of Orkney, beheaded for treason 1614. It is possible that at the time of Margaret’s marriage Lord Madertie would be highly incensed at the conduct of the Earl, her grandfather.

<sup>2</sup> Family Papers, Inchbrakie.

move any man who was willing to amend ; but the writer has little hopes of *him* !

The interest of this letter to us lies in the postscript, in which it is stated that the "laird's son" went with the writer to the Tolbooth, and that there they met Col. John Alexander Powis, who took the boy to his house and entertained him.<sup>1</sup>

On April 15 Patrick has to don a mourning suit and attend his young chief to Aberuthven Churchyard, where Elizabeth, Countess of Montrose (Lord Ruthven's daughter), is to be buried.<sup>2</sup> A sad summer follows for our Laird, and once again, in garb of woe, with bowed head, and a heart torn between tender sympathy for the widowed daughter and bitter fury at those who have robbed that daughter of her boy (so near the age of his own James at home), he crosses the strath, and so follows the young Tosheoch to his last home, the bright boyish life thus cut off by the hand of a murderer.

Death of  
Countess of  
Montrose.

June 1618.  
Death of  
grandson.

Another letter to the Laird from his "loving Chief," dated 23rd July, from Invermay. He writes that he has had a visit from Lord Fleming, desiring him to go to Cumberland at once. He therefore intends to be in . . . upon Tuesday, and asks Inchbrakie to meet him at the . . . at four in the afternoon, when several other friends will also be there, and "having no further occasion for the pen," he concludes.<sup>1</sup>

1618.  
Montrose  
letters.

We may draw notice to an interesting custom of this date and onwards of the officers of Mackay's horse and Munroe's Highland Regiments. These gentlemen, when on foreign service, usually wore handsome silver buttons which had come down to them in long descent, and were worn in order that decent burial might be given them in event of their falling in battle a long distance from friends or country. They also wore a gold chain round their neck, to secure the owner (in event of their being taken prisoner) good treatment, and to provide payment for their future ransom.<sup>3</sup>

1618.  
Mackay  
and Munroe's  
Regiments.

Time rolls on, but with the exception of two weddings we find nothing in our Laird's records to mark the flight of years.

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Chronicles of Perth, 1210-1668.

<sup>3</sup> "History of Highland Clans," J. Browne, LL.D. ; "Memoirs of a Cavalier," Gen. Stewart, Ad.

The new interests of his properties of Invermay and Monzie must be fully occupying his time and thoughts, added as they are to the cares of his already large estates, yet it is not likely that both these festive occasions would be allowed to pass without his bright presence among the guests!

Campbell  
marriages.

Two daughters of his old friend and kinsman, Campbell of Glenurchy, are being married; and it is recorded that on these occasions in December and June of '21 and '26 respectively, there are great festivities and large gatherings of guests—Irvine of Drum and Gordon of Buckie being the bridegrooms.

1626. Death  
of Earl of  
Montrose.

But this latter year closes with a great loss to our Laird, for his "loving chieff" is smitten by the unsparing hand of death! And how keenly Patrick must feel the loss of a contemporary as every man does, when the Great Reaper appears to them to do little else but mow their friends down who have been regarded like themselves, imbued still with the vigour of life, and too green to be touched by that far reaching scythe!

Curator to  
Great  
Montrose.  
A.D. 1626.

The boy who is to be the "Great Marquis" claims Patrick's thoughts and aid, and chooses Inchbrakie, Claverhouse (Sir William and Sir Robert of Morphie), Fintry, Orchill and Balgowan for his Curators.<sup>1</sup>

Soon after these gentlemen resolved to feu out to the tenants then in possession parts of the old Barony of Mugdock and other lands belonging to the young Earl, thereby much increasing his annual rent roll.<sup>1</sup>

And with this last active record of his life my sketch must close.

Nothing is found to give a clue to the events of the last nine years of his stirring life. And though we would like to have traced him to the end, it is some compensation to leave him in our memory, untouched by the hand of weakness or ill-health, but hale and active in mind and body, fit to be chosen without hesitation as a Curator for Montrose though bordering on his seventieth year.

1635. Death.

And in 1635 his life closes. His descendants should regard him with

<sup>1</sup> "Parish of Strathblane," by Guthrie Smith,

a special reverence and honour as the Baron whose great pride had been to treasure his acres and nurse them ; adding to them from time to time until his Barony spread north and south, east and west, on the bosom of the fair vale of Strathearn, leaping over *its* border, and gathering unto itself that field of Bannockburn where the great Bruce had fought !

## Sketch VIII

### The Widow and Younger Children of Patrick, Third Great Baron

IT will be remembered that Patrick, our third Laird, married twice, and died in 1635.

So far as is known his second wife, Margaret Scott (heiress of Monzie), Lady Carnock, widow of Drummond of Carnock, survived him, and was the mother of one son only, by Patrick of Inchbrakie—James by name, on whom his father and elder brother, George Græme, settled the Barony of Monzie, a purchase made by the third Laird from his stepson, Drummond of Carnock.<sup>1</sup>

Particulars regarding previous owners of this Barony and its sale fifty years later will be found in the sketch of the Baronies of Monzie, Bucklivie, Pitcairns and Orchill.

3rd Laird's  
daughters.

It is, therefore, of Patrick's younger children by his first wife, Nicholas Browne of Fordell,<sup>2</sup> that we treat. They had been left motherless early in their lives, and the fate of two at least of the three daughters was anything but a happy one.

3rd Laird's  
younger son.

A younger son John is mentioned in the pedigrees of the family;<sup>3</sup> so far I have not been able to trace him, but must hesitate to say on that account he had not existed, as I have rarely found that there has not been some authority for the mention in these early pedigrees of a younger child, and we shall therefore take his existence as granted until it is disproved.

Of Nicholas Browne's three daughters, two stand out with some prominence and decision in their after life.

<sup>1</sup> Margaret Scott's son by her first marriage. <sup>2</sup> See "Barony of Fordell," by R. Riddle Stodart.

<sup>3</sup> See Burke's "Landed Gentry."



The third remains almost as vague a personage as her brother John. She is given in marriage to two lairds—M'Nab of that ilk<sup>1</sup> and Robertson of Lude.<sup>2</sup> It is most probable that she married both these gentlemen, as at this date the hazards of life were greater, and men dying early, their widows became speedily united to a second, often a third, husband, and she thus became the wife of the owners of two of the most ancient Highland baronies—the M'Nabs springing from the secular Abbots of the Monastery of St Fillans, Loch Earn, Perthshire, and the Robertsons of Lude being a branch of the Robertsons of Struan, a somewhat powerful clan in those days, and remarkable for their constant loyalty, both in the Montrose troubles and the Jacobite period.

Third  
daughter's  
husbands.

We, however, touch but lightly on the families whose alliance with Inchbrakie's daughter we cannot more distinctly trace, and shall now treat more fully of those whom we are certain became the sons-in-law of our third Laird.

Annas Græme, Patrick's second daughter, married Edward Toscheach of Monzievaird, a property long since absorbed into the more prosperous rent roll of the Murrays of Ochertyre, whose fifth laird had married Nicholas Græme, the grand-aunt of Annas.

Marriage of  
Annas, second  
daughter.

Marian Græme, Patrick's eldest daughter, became the wife of James Oliphant of Newton,<sup>3</sup> the son of Sir William, Senator of the College of Justice.

Marriage of  
Marian, eldest  
daughter.

Both these girls seem to have been most unfortunate in their choice of husbands, or, more properly speaking, in the husbands chosen for them. It may be that their father Patrick (a somewhat ambitious man) thought more of the position than the disposition of the men he chose as his sons-in-law; any way, for the first time so far, I must record in the actions of the subjects of these sketches, unrestrained temper, lawlessness and strife which must have brought bitter sorrow to the hearts of their wives and mothers, Inchbrakie's daughters.

"The Power of Life and Death," such was the true meaning of the name Annas Græme was to bear.

<sup>1</sup> See Burke's "Landed Gentry."

<sup>2</sup> James Græme of Newton (Solicitor General), MS. Pedigree.

<sup>3</sup> Created a Baronet in 1627.

Alas! how helpless it would be to give life to her dearest was only too surely to be proved to her.

Toscheach  
Pedigree or  
descent.

The Toscheachs were one of the oldest of the chiefs or thanes of the Highlands, and bore the power of pit and gallows, a power which caused them to be a terror in their districts did the succession fall on a man who was not blessed with a clear judicial mind and fine tact and temper.

Of the line of M'Intosh, the special branch with which we are concerned claimed a direct descent from the Macduff, calling themselves from their kinsman the Clan Mackintosh;<sup>1</sup> they had moved as far south as the very gates of the Highlands when establishing themselves.

In Glenturret,<sup>2</sup> at the beginning of this century, were removed the last traces of the old Keep, which had once been their home;<sup>3</sup> and their baronies included besides Monzievaird those of Monzie and Pittenzie—a residence at Balmuick then called Fordie being also allotted to them.<sup>4</sup>

The field to the east of the present mansion of Ochtertyre marks the spot of one of their many dwellings, bearing to this day the name "Tam an Toisich," meaning house or "Castle of the Toscheach,"<sup>1</sup> and the wooded hill known to all dwellers in Strathearn as Tam-a-chastel is stated to have been the scene of an execution the first day of each month by order of the Toscheach just for practice when holding his periodical Court,<sup>4</sup> hence the Gaelic proverb: "Cha n'eil a h'uil, la bhios moia aig Mac an Toisich." "M'Intosh does not hold a Court every day."<sup>5</sup>

The first Toscheach we meet on 9th May 1516 is Finlay, to whom a retour of service is made "expede at Skath of Crefe."<sup>6</sup>

Two years later on the 21st May Andro Toscheach pays 6s. 8d. for the issue of a letter of summons on Lord Drummond<sup>7</sup> for "Ye violence comittet upone Andro." So the ire of the Drummond has clashed with the Celt! At this period Andro Toscheach held the appointment of Lyon King at Arms.

<sup>1</sup> Ochtertyre Notes.    <sup>2</sup> By Crieff, Perthshire.

<sup>4</sup> Chronicles of Strathearn, 1896.

<sup>6</sup> Hist. MS. Com. Athole Papers.

<sup>3</sup> Marshall's "Historic Scenes of Perthshire."

<sup>5</sup> Turner's collection of Gaelic proverbs.

<sup>7</sup> Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

Again we meet Andro now styled Andro of Monzie, and with him is David of Monzievaired, the Sheriff of Perth ; they are witnesses to a service of retour to William Murray of Tullibardine as heir to his grandfather on April 8th, 1530.<sup>1</sup>

In July of 1535 Andro is selling to John Drummond of Innerpeffray and Margaret Stewart, his wife, the lands of Dalpatrick and Kepnaclamze ;<sup>2</sup> the witnesses to this charter are Maxtown of Cultoquay, Drummond of Borland, etc.

We meet him for the last time seven years later, witnessing a sasine (again for William Drummond of Tullibardine), on the 7th December,<sup>1</sup> and the previous month (November) a sasine had been given at Trewin of the lands of Trewin with lake and Isle of Dryile, fishings, tower and "fortalice thereof crossing thence to lands of Ochertyre."<sup>3</sup>

And surely this must refer to the Loch Monzievaired (now in Ochertyre) and its island, on which still stands the ruin of the "Fortalice," a companion to Castle Cluggie on the north side of the loch, which is mentioned in Patrick Murray's Charter of the lands of Ochertyre in 1467, and described in those very early days as an "Ancient Fortalice,"<sup>4</sup> when he, the youngest of David Murray of Tullibardine's seventeen stalwart sons,<sup>5</sup> founds the family (now a Baronetcy) of the Murrays of Ochertyre.

A. D. 1542.

And then David, Andro's son, comes forward, this time on marriage vows intent, and to no other than the daughter of Lady Nicholas Græme, Janet Moray of Abercainey, granddaughter of the first Earl of Montrose, and niece of our first Laird of Inchbrakie !

David  
Toscheach,  
Patrick's  
son-in-law.

On February 9th David Toscheach of Monzievaired, "qua pro singulari amore," grants lands to Jonete Murray, daughter of "John Murray of Abircarny," in ejus virginitate in vatali redditer(?), and there is a reverse charter on her part.<sup>2</sup>

A Toscheach two years previously, perhaps a younger brother of

<sup>1</sup> Hist. MS. Com., Athole Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Registrum Magni Sigillii.

<sup>3</sup> Hist. MS. Report, Athole Papers.

<sup>4</sup> Chronicles of Strathearn, 1896.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. Genealogy of the House of Ochertyre.

David's, settles lands called the Law of Culcrief on his wife, Helen Edmonstone.<sup>1</sup>

David is appointed this year Curator to a certain Isobel Reidheuch, who presents a petition to Queen Mary as eldest heir female of all the lands (amongst others) of Thomperroum,<sup>2</sup> lying in Strathearn, against certain others who are claiming these lands.<sup>3</sup>

A confirmation this year, under the great Seal by an Alexander Toscheach of Monzievaird, styled in it son of Andro<sup>4</sup> and Jonet Murray, his mother, spouse to said Andro, of lands to Thome Toscheach, brother German to the said Andro; the witnesses are Robert Murray Abercairnry (Joneta's brother) and Quintgerno<sup>5</sup> Graham of Rotthernes (Orchill).<sup>1</sup>

In 1581 Andro Toscheach of Monzie gives a bond to the Campbells of Glenurchy, when Colin Campbell, son of Archibald, marries Margeret Toscheach, daughter of Andro and Elizabeth, his wife, August 23rd, and part of the lands of Monzie are settled on Margeret.

We now come to the first mention of Annas Græme's husband. On the 4th of May 1586 he is in Perth, signing away some of his lands named Pittenzie to Duncan Toscheach.<sup>1</sup>

Edward had been a husband before his marriage with Annas Græme, as a law-suit brought by the daughter of his first marriage proves.

The suit is in consequence of the proposal of settling a charter on Duncan Toscheach, the would-be purchaser of the lands of Pittenzie.

Jane, and another, lawful daughters of Edward of Monzievaird, with their grandfather, John Campbell of Lawers, sue Edward, claiming the whole of the estate of Pittenzie as a "condition made in long time past," at the time of Edward's marriage with their mother, Marion Campbell, daughter of the said John, their grandfather; and Edward is now being persuaded, notwithstanding that he had full knowledge of this, to make a charter of Tailzie of his whole lands to Duncan the late purchaser, and now Baron of Pittenzie.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Registrum Magni Sigillii.      <sup>2</sup> Now the property of David Williamson, Esq. of Lawers.

<sup>3</sup> Records of the Privy Council.      <sup>4</sup> Query David?      <sup>5</sup> Mungo.

<sup>6</sup> Acts of the Parliament, Scotland.

Various  
Toscheachs.  
1544-1581.

A.D. 1586.  
Annas'  
husband.

Edward's  
former  
marriage.

The decision is remitted to the Court, but we never hear what it is; apparently the plea was faulty.

Edward Toscheach's first wife had therefore been daughter of Beatrice Campbell, half sister to the second Laird of Inchbrakie, whose mother it will be remembered married for the second time the sixth Laird of Glenurchy.<sup>1</sup>

Patrick, Lord Drummond and the Commendator of Incheffray, his brother German, determine to make a bond of friendship with each other, and we meet two friends on its pages as witnesses, George Drummond of Balloch (Beatrice Græme's father-in-law)<sup>2</sup> and Andrew Toscheach of Monzievaird, in 1583.<sup>3</sup>

The *seventh* Laird of Glenurchy (half brother of the Beatrice Campbell, who marrying Sir John Campbell of Lawers thus became Edward Toscheach's mother-in-law) is making purchase of many lands in Monzie about 1599; for the Gleib land he gives 3000 Merks to one Laurence Græme,<sup>4</sup> and from Andro Toscheach he buys that eastern quarter of Monzie for 4000 merks, bestowing it on his fifth son, Archibald,<sup>5</sup> that quarter which pertained to the Campbells all through, notwithstanding the many sales and purchases of the other three-quarters by the Scotts, the Drummonds, the Græmes, until the Campbells finally obtained possession of the whole four quarters.<sup>6</sup>

Campbells  
first own  
Monzie.

Andro of Monzie is in goodly company up at Glenurchy these years, for the usual weekly gatherings are going on; one is held at Finlairg, and with Andro, the laird and ledly welcome the auld and young laird of Lawers, and the Laird M'Knabb; the next year he meets there Lord and Lady Madertie, the Lord Justice and their suite, his own son-in-law being also among the company.<sup>7</sup>

Glenurchy's  
hospitality.

Duncan Toscheach, the new Baron of Pittenzie, visits Kincardine on 3rd June 1595, entering into a bond of Man rent with John, Earl of Montrose.<sup>8</sup>

About the 4th April this year we meet Edward when he must have

A. D. 1600.  
Edward  
Toscheach's  
marriage to  
Annas Græme.

<sup>1</sup> Sketch III.    <sup>2</sup> Sketch V.    <sup>3</sup> Papers C.S.H. Drummond Moray, Esq. Hist. MSS. Com.

<sup>4</sup> Laurence Græme of Callendar.    <sup>5</sup> Black book of Taymouth.    <sup>6</sup> See sketch of Monzie.

<sup>7</sup> Breadalbane Papers. Hist. MSS. Com.    <sup>8</sup> Hist. MSS. Report, 1-3.

been about to become Annas Græme's husband ; indeed, we think he must have already been so, else surely Patrick Græme would hardly have given Annas to the care of a man, whose record onwards is to be found principally in the Law Courts mostly as an aggressor.

One kindly and peaceful act occurs at the above date, when he stands surety for Donald Menteyth (who, however, seems to have been a somewhat turbulent person) of Turquhoun, in 300 merks, that Donald will not do aught to harm Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy<sup>1</sup> in 1600.

Then by 1602 the husbands of aunt and niece are clashing,<sup>2</sup> as in 1602 Edward Toscheach is pursued by Harrie Drummond of Balloch for not producing certain of his tenants and servants who had gone at night to the lands of Balloch Hardie (possibly the residence of the younger Ballocks), and "brak up ane house and thriftuouselie straw furth," 300 ells of linen cloth.

Balloch  
pursues  
Toscheach.

All this linen was afterwards found in the house of a tenant of Edward's and in his presence, yet the matter "had not been brought to a conclusion," and now when John Græme of Balgowan, as stepfather to Lady Balloch, appears in Court, expecting his charge to be met, Toscheach fails to appear, and the Court pronounces him a rebel.<sup>3</sup>

Edward holds  
stables in  
Edinburgh.

Edward had himself been robbed. Two years previously we find mention in a criminal case of some thieves who broke into a stable in the Canongate, Edinburgh, belonging to Toscheach of Monzievairst, and stole a horse he owned ; so Annas' husband could ruffle it as a man about town sometimes !

The shrift was short and sharp to a professional thief in these days, this one was hung and all his goods confiscated.<sup>4</sup>

A. D. 1604.

Edward is in trouble again, the Commendator of Incheffray sues him for rebellion.<sup>5</sup>

Duncan Toscheach of Pittenzie is dead in 1605, and his son is retoured heir to him in the lands and Barony of Monzievairst, this probably owing to large sums of money due by Edward to the Laird of Pittenzie, for which the former's lands were deeply pledged.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Acts Privy Council.

<sup>2</sup> Beatrice Drummond was Annas Græme's aunt.

<sup>3</sup> Register of Privy Council.

<sup>4</sup> Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

<sup>5</sup> Perth Retours.

Again Edward is in the grip of the law, May 20th, 1605, and this time more firmly than can be pleasant: for justice does not incline to letting him off with less than the full penalty; so far, though sued on all sides, and even pronounced a rebel, he appears to have continued the even tenour of his way; buying or pledging lands, living in Perthshire or in Edinburgh, going bail for such friends as he possessed, even marrying again, but now vengeance falls in the form of the minister at Comrie, Mr John Monteith, who, poor man, must have been hard put to, to exist without the debt he now claims, viz., £100 and £10 as expenses, two bolls of oatmeal and one boll of barley of the year 1600, together with the annual rent of the same "Victualls" for the years 1601-2 and 3.<sup>1</sup>

Annas'  
husband  
in trouble.

This was not the first nor probably the second time of the debt being adjudicated to be paid, so the captain of the guard at Perth is instructed to apprehend Edward and inventor his goods for noncompearance.

Misfortunes never come singly. Close following on the Monteith action, Antown Maxtown,<sup>2</sup> Burgess in Perth, issues a decree that Edward Toscheach has paid none of his debts, and the record ends with the words "apprehended": "and decree for inventoring his goods for the King's use."<sup>3</sup>

A.D. 1606.

There can be little doubt that his wealthy father-in-law, the Laird of Inchbrakie, must have stepped in over and over again, and paid the heavy fines for Annas' sake, thus saving the "goods" and keeping her home as well as house, for his daughter and her bairns. In 1610 the Laird of Pitzenzie, who has apparently been holding most of the Toscheachs land in bond, sells Mekvene to David, son of Edward Toscheach, and his spouse, Agneta Græme.

A.D. 1610.  
David, son  
of Edward  
and Annas.

The man of business capacity in the family, George Græme, the Bishop of Dunblane, with James Campbell of Lawers, puts his name as witness to this provision for his niece and her son,<sup>4</sup> and there can be little doubt that the grandfather of young David backed it all.

Up to this point our sympathies have been vaguely roused for Agnes or Annas Græme. Whether Edward was as careless a husband to her as he was spendthrift of lands and gier and honour, we do not know, but if

Home life  
of Annas.

<sup>1</sup> Register of Privy Council.

<sup>2</sup> Register of Privy Council.

<sup>3</sup> Probably a younger son of Cultoquhey.

<sup>4</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli.

he had any heart at all, it was surely to be stirred in this year of woe, when a heavy blow was to fall on his heir with the swiftness of a thunder bolt, and we dare scarcely picture the crushing grief of the poor mother.

Whatever may have been her cares and heartbreaks, her shattered girlish dreams, her hopeless womanhood, she must like other wives have found consolation in love and pride of her first-born.

We can see her as she stood that summer morning at the door of Tamna-Toisich, waiting to see her darling ride away in all the blitheness of his early manhood, feeling the conscious pride such admiration would arouse ; however much, boy-like, he might belittle it in speech !

A. D. 1618.  
Tragedy of  
her son.

The 24th of June, one of the crowning summer days in our northern home, sunshine cresting with gold the many-coloured Grampians, playing amidst the foliage showing its first vivid freshness, sparkling in the loch lying down below them as they stood, and brightening the many figures that would be about to watch the young laird and his retinue ride off to Perth and wish him God-speed.

Last ride  
from home.

And so they move away, the boy in front waving his cap to the mother and the bairns who are clustering round her, his servants David Malloch and David Campbell giving a last wink and smile to the admiring maids as they ride out of sight ; then the movement all dies out as one by one they turn away to their allotted tasks, the children run away to play, and the mother, the poor mother, turns slowly into the house a happy smile lingering for the last time for many a day in her sad eyes.

Murder of  
Annas' son.

And what of the three gay riders as chatting and laughing they wend their way by pass, and hill to their destination, Perth, making to enter by the Southgate ; just as they reach it there is a sharp attack, a clashing of arms, a struggle. It is swiftly over—David Tossach lies dead, foully slain ; one of his men appears to be dying ; the other maimed for life, his right hand stricken off.

That the murder made a great sensation throughout the county is certain. Mercer's "Chronicle," the Denmylne MSS., Sir James Balfour's "Annals," all ring with it and with the names of those (high and low) who were mixed up with it, and with the continual arrests, trials, and petitions consequent on it for six long years.



Shortly put the fact is best told in Mercer's "Chronicle" as follows:—

"June 20, 1618.<sup>1</sup> Upon Midsomer day at tua efternone Toschoch of Monivaïrd younger slaine in the south geit of Perth be Laurence Bruce younger of Cultmalundie his brother and divers thair associates; the tua that was with Monivaïrd the ane deidly hurt bot deit not, the other his right hand clene streecken fra him.

"This done in ane moment of tyme all the commitaires thair of escaped out of the town befor any of the townis men heard of any sich thing."<sup>2</sup>

And so ended the life of Annas' first-born; what the cause was that brought about so terrible a conclusion to the meeting at the Southgate that summer's day, we cannot tell. Was it premeditated murder? surely not, no young fellows in the hey-day of their youth bearing names that gave such records could wantonly have slain a companion thus. More likely evil passions were aroused on both sides by some untimely jest, some sudden jibe, and ere judgment and coolness gained the ascendancy again, the deed was done in spite of Campbell's and Malloch's brave defence of their young master.

The following gentlemen were all arraigned at different periods for "airt and pairt" in the attack.

Peter Blair, brother to Andro' Blair of Gairdrum; Laurence Bruce, heir of Cultmalundie, and his brother Alexander; William Oliphant of Gask, and his brother Laurence (sons of Liliã Græme these, and cousins to young Tosseach); Alexander Fleming of Moness, William Douglas of Annabroche, together with several other names<sup>3</sup> principally of servants or attendants on these young squires.

Gentlemen  
implicated.

Most of these from time to time either clear themselves or cease to be prosecuted, except the Bruces of Cultmalundie, on whom the whole brunt of the affair fell.

On July 18th the first "Court" or trial is held, another follows on the 29th of the same month in which Edward Toscheach, the father of the murdered boy makes his first and only appearance; and at this trial the

A. D. 1619.  
Trial.

<sup>1</sup> The various chronicles do not all agree as to the date, but all state it to have been between the 20th and 24th of June.

<sup>2</sup> Mercer's "Chronicle."

<sup>3</sup> Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials."

Bruces are "put to the horn" and pronounced rebels for not being able to find any bail.

Bishop George's name is mentioned here and there, so is Inchbrakie's, showing that they are assisting and supporting Annas; and on the 4th December, when William Stewart of the Mylne of Dalcrove is further accused of the murder, Edward Toscheach appears to be dead, for his wife is represented by a lawyer named Hew Campbell, who shows a letter from Annas, and a testimonial by Mr John Menteith,<sup>1</sup> minister at Monzie, and another from David Drummond, minister at Crieff,<sup>2</sup> proving that she is unable to personally represent her late son's case, in consequence of the birth of a child.

Edward's  
death.

It is just likely that, careless, graceless as Edward seems to have been, the death of his boy, his long deferred heir only given him through his second marriage, has struck him in a tender spot, and he has succumbed under the blow, leaving his poor wife to the sorrow and woe of losing son and husband in one year.

On February 25th, 1620, David Malloch's evidence releases Stewart from all blame; and as far as Pitcairn's Criminal Records are concerned, the matter ends.

Feud with  
Bruce of  
Cultmalundie.

But not so in the homes of Monzievaird and Cultmalundie. All the spirit of revenge and feud in the Highland blood of the Toscheachs is aroused and bitter feelings are shown towards the Cultmalundies; so much so, that the Privy Council lay a report before the King, stating that their first attempt two years previously to reconcile the various relations and friends had failed, and that they had again called a diet of every relation, who all replied that they were unable to move in the matter because of the minority of Monzievaird, who therefore himself could take no action.

They further report that at the second diet Cultmalundie (elder) had offered to continue the payment of the "soume of 2000 crowns," also had shown the banishment of Alexander Bruce, his son, and George Tyrie, messenger, who were alleged to be the actual slayers of Monzievaird, and at the same time he was caused to make payment of "twa thousand

<sup>1</sup> Edward's old enemy.

<sup>2</sup> Both contiguous parishes to Monzievaird.

pundis" to David Malloch and Duncan Campbell, who had been diedlie hurt at the time of the murder.

The Privy Council then make a most touching report on the state of affairs. They say "this ffeade" has altogether "undone auld Cultmalundie"; his estate is wrecked and exhausted; he has become feeble in judgment and understanding by the sorrow this trouble has brought upon him, viz., the death of his wife, the exile of his sons and their friends for four years, during which two of these friends of "good rank and qualitie" have died.

"This being the effect of oure dealing in this bussyness," ends the report, "we have been entreated humbly to present the same to your Majestie's consideration."<sup>1</sup>

Dated at Halurudhouse xxj of Marche 1622, signed Al: Cancell<sup>s</sup>: Mar. Melros. George Hay.

This latter had the result, at a final diet held 11th March 1623, of releasing William Oliphant (Gask) and others, and so this miserable matter ends; the relations of the murdered lad agreeing to all the conditions owing to the fact of young Monzievairst's minority, and the tragedy closes, leaving a memory to the neighbourhood in the local saying:

"Aff hands is fair play,  
Davie Malloch says nay,"

Local  
proverb.

and an undying sorrow in many hearts.

Whether David Toscheach had been married and left an heir, David, or whether the little baby borne in December 1619 by Annas had been called David (as was then so often the case) in tender memory of her lost boy is uncertain; but in 1637 an Andrew Toscheach of Monzievairst is retoured heir to his father David, just nineteen years after the murder, and another generation follows quickly, for a David succeeds this Andrew, his father, in 1668 in the lands of Monzievairst and forests of Glentarrat.

Gradually the Toscheachs parted from and lost their lands; most of them were absorbed into the estate of Ochtertyre, and when the last Toscheach emigrated to Carolina about 1735, the name that had "held the power of life and death" disappeared from Strathearn as landowners.

Last of the  
Toscheachs.

<sup>1</sup> Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials."

Our third laird's eldest daughter Marian does not seem to have fared much better in her married life or in the choice of a husband than her sister Annas had done, and the happy auspices under which she entered the family of Sir William Oliphant were soon sadly dissipated.

Marian  
Græme's  
marriage to  
Sir James  
Oliphant.

Her wedding-day has already been referred to in her father's life, the 28th December 1607,<sup>1</sup> and there are receipts and papers concerning her marriage tocher of 7000 merks—a very handsome one at that date ; these are discharged by Sir William Oliphant (at that time a Senator of the College of Justice) on his own behalf, and in them the bridegroom is styled Sir James Oliphant of Muirhouse.<sup>2</sup>

Arms carved  
in stone.

On the opposite page is a photograph showing arms on the keystone which crowned the hall door of Marian's new home ; the carving represents an impalement of the Oliphant and Græme arms ; on the dexter (or right side) are the former with initials S. J. O. (standing for Sir James Oliphant), on the sinister (left side) D. M. G. (Dame Marian Græme).

The stone has been built into a piece of masonry as shown and stands in Duplin woods,<sup>3</sup> Perthshire.

Estates of  
Sir James.

Besides Newtown and Muirhouse in Perthshire, the Oliphants owned the Barony of Stradbrook and the Marrows near Edinburgh, and Sir William held the office of King's Advocate until 1626—he appears to have been an upright and honourable man ; but as Grant says<sup>4</sup> most unfortunate in his children.

Marian's  
and Sir  
James's sons.

His eldest son Sir James, Marian's husband, was a Lord of Session and must have resided for a great part of the year after his father's decease at the Edinburgh estates ; there it is said in a passion of indignation he shot his gardener dead with a hackbutt, and was therefore expelled from his high office.

This sorrow and disgrace would have been about as much as most women could have borne : but Marian Græme was to suffer still more, for she was stabbed by her eldest boy James, while he was under the influence of drink—stabbed by a sword and in her own house, about 1641, that of Newton afterwards known as Condie.

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch VII.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>3</sup> The property of the Earl of Kinnoul.

<sup>4</sup> "Edinburgh Old and New."



Arms of Sir James Oliphant and Marian Grene.



Poor bonnie, blythe young brides whose girlhood's home had been ruled by men, who kept the laws of society and country, how little they could have known of the evil fates before them, when as proud young wives they left Inchbrakie's walls!

We scarce know which of them bore the heaviest trial; but surely Marian when she received that awful blow from her son's hand, must have felt that Annas had the less bitter sorrow in seeing her boy borne back to her that mid-summer's day—a corpse!

James her son fled to Ireland to escape the penalty of his unfilial conduct. After his father's death proceedings were taken against him for his mother's murder by his cousin Patrick Oliphant who desired his estates! Marian's second son William an advocate we are told lay long years in prison, when he finally sold his inheritance of Stradbroke to Sir Lewis Stewart.

A.D. 1637.

In the Inchbrakie Papers lies an old bond by Mr James Oliphant in favour of his brothers and sisters—he is styled son of James Oliphant of Newton—to be infest of the lands of Newtowne by resignation of John Oliphant of Bachiltown—out of which lands provision is to be made for “my brethren and sisters—to Nichola 1000 merks, to my sister Margeret 1000 merks” at her marriage—he is to pay all charges until they attain twenty-one years, but not until after the death of Sir James Oliphant and Dame Marione Græme—Mr George Graham of Inchbrakie and Mr Laurence Oliphant “my uncle” are mentioned—the date is defaced.

So besides the boys, two daughters had been born to Dame Marian.

Thus we close the record of Patrick Græme's daughters; prosperous as he had been in lands and life, he had failed in securing the future of his girls, and many a bitter moment it must have cost him to feel that perhaps it was the insight of motherhood that had been wanting in the choice of their husbands.

Of the marriages of his other daughter, to Finlay M'Nab of that ilk, and Robertson of Lude,<sup>1</sup> we can speak with nò certainty, and have only mentioned the supposed facts.

<sup>1</sup> The daughter of the next laird (Patrick's son), George M. Lude.

## Sketch IX

### George, Fourth Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, 1635-1654

THE fourth Laird of Inchbrakie, George Græme, son of Patrick Græme and Nicolas Browne of Fordell, succeeded his father in 1635, and enjoyed tenure of his lands for nineteen years, during which he went through the great troubles, and his estate bore the heavy taxes of that period, fire, raid and destruction, his own person was imprisoned, and finally acre upon acre which his father had added and preserved to the large barony was to pass from his descendants, leaving only the knowledge that to their king, and great chief Montrose, they had proved their loyalty and service to the hilt.

The happiest years of his life must have been while still "fiar" (heir) of Inchbrakie he became the husband of Margaret Keith of Ludquhairn, and with the freedom of a son enjoyed all the broad acres which were to become his own.

George Græme married in 1608 Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Keith of Ludquhairn by his wife, who was sister of George, fourth Earl Marischal.<sup>1</sup>

Marriage  
in 1608 to  
Margaret  
Keith.

Her ancestor, Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn, had, like her husband's progenitor, fallen at Flodden, and her father had married his cousin.

Margaret Keith's family is stated to have been of German extraction, who settled in Batavia (now called Holland); the Dutch became jealous of their prosperity and encouraged them to leave the country, expediting their departure by provisions of ships, etc. The Chattie or Keiths, who did leave Catwick op Zee, were overtaken by a tempest and cast on the

<sup>1</sup> Riddell's Pedigree, Inchbrakie Papers.







Arms of George Græme of Inchbrakie, and Margaret Keith, his wife,  
from the doorway of Tullielbelton House.

coast of Scotland: from that time Caithness bore its present name. They were overpowered by the inhabitants and were driven to Lochaber, forming the clans of M'Intosh, Farquharson, and M'Pherson, but not until 1005 were they allowed by their own prince to intermarry with the Scots.

The representative of their prince ultimately became Robert Keith; he had slain Camus the Danish General in single combat, and was granted the lands of Keith in East Lothian.<sup>1</sup>

So runs the story of the Keiths' origin in the interesting little volume I quote from. Margaret Græme's grandfather had died previous to his father, the third Earl. His wife was the daughter of the seventh Earl of Errol, Elizabeth Hay; they were married in 1543, and their son George succeeded as fourth Earl Marischal; their daughter Margaret married Sir Alexander Keith of Ludquhairn, and they became the parents of George Græme's wife. Her father, Sir Alexander, died in 1580, so that Margaret Keith must have been about twenty-seven years old when she married Inchbrakie, and her brother, the seventh in line, was granted a Nova Scotia Baronetcy in the time of James Sixth.

His wife's  
grandfather  
and parent-  
age.

The uncle of our great Baron's wife was perhaps the most notable member of a brilliant race; he and his brother William travelled in France in early youth and attained to many accomplishments. The Earl brought Queen Anne to Scotland in 1589, and settled the peace for the Scottish King in the discords of 1593, founding the College of Aberdeen. The same year he was given the honour by King James VI. of Lord High Commissioner of the Scottish Parliament in 1607, and died in 1623, aged seventy.<sup>2</sup>

The Barony of Tulliebelton was purchased in 1610, two years after George's marriage to Margaret Keith; there they lived and added to the house. A carved stone, removed from the old house of Tulliebelton some time in the nineteenth century, shows us the "coat" of George and his wife on its face; it also bears their initials and the date 1619;<sup>3</sup> there

Purchase of  
Tulliebelton  
1610.

<sup>1</sup> George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, by Edward Rabanus, Aberdeen, 1623.

<sup>2</sup> MSS. Keith Genealogy in Lyon Court, Edin.: signed John Campbell Hook, Lyon, Jan. 1760.

<sup>3</sup> In the possession of Lt.-Colonel Græme, Fonthill, S. Devon.

were the children born, amongst them the gallant Black Pate, Montrose's chief captain and close friend, and here Montrose rested and sheltered while forming his plan of campaign.

Those who travel in the morning hours to the north from Perth, may mark the site of this historic house (nine miles after leaving Perth), by the long white walls of the home of the Richardsons of Tullielbelton gleaming, as the rays of the south-eastern sun falls on it. But the years are racing over George and Margaret and we must trace their record.

On Nov. 13, 1613, his name first appears as Commissioner for the Sheriffdom of Perth, and in company with him are his connections, Drummond of Balloch, John Grahame of Balgowan, William Murray of Ochertyre with John Campbell of Lawers.<sup>1</sup>

A letter addressed to the Right Honble. The Laird<sup>2</sup> of Inchbrakie, which is unsigned, adds, after some business preamble, "your son was with me in the Tolbooth, but because I was with (sic) Colonel John, Alexander Powis took him to his home and intertenit him lauffinglie."<sup>3</sup>

The writer cannot be traced nor does it appear who Colonel John is with whom he was occupied while young Inchbrakie, the subject of our sketch, went off with Powis to a merry meeting?

George obtains in 1627 final possession of Tullielbelton by Retour.<sup>4</sup> The resignation of the lands of Monzie, by himself and his father were also occupying him about this date (1619), as he must have obtained some equivalent it is likely that he was thus enabled to enlarge his house of Tullielbelton.

In 1632 Parliament was caring for the well-being of the parishes in Scotland, and we find the signatures of several Grahams headed by their chief "Montrois" (the great Marquis), to a document granting a glebe of four "akers" for a manse and "yaird" to Mr John Graham, minister at Aberuthven who is already living there; this deed guards against any future minister claiming them by law. The document is signed by the Earl; Græme of Morphie; J. Graham of Balgowan; J. Graham of Orchill.<sup>5</sup> The original document being in possession of the Inchbrakies makes it

<sup>1</sup> Register of Privy Council, 1610-13.

<sup>3</sup> Memorandum, Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Third Laird.

<sup>4</sup> Edinburgh Retours.

<sup>5</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

appear as if the grant had been made to a member of the family, and it may point to Mr John Graham, the minister of Aberuthven, being the brother of George Græme whose existence hitherto has not been fully proved.<sup>1</sup> The kirk of Aberuthven was called St Kattans. The Montroses, and Græmes of Inchbrakie, Damside and Orchill still hold rights of burial there.

In October 1633, Mr George Græme still "Fiar" of Inchbrakie is curator to his cousin, young Browne of Fordell; the Brownes had been short-lived, and he was George's first cousin three times removed.<sup>2</sup>

In 1635 the third Great Baron Patrick dies, and George his son, succeeds as the fourth to the estates of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven. By this time his eldest son Patrick, the renowned "Black Pate" of the Great Troubles has grown up, and has married the Honble. Jean Drummond, daughter of Lord Madertie; they take up their abode at Tullielbelton, vacated by Inchbrakie who moves down the Strath to Inchbrakie Castle, and thenceforth the records speak of George as "Inchbrakie" from this time onward. George enjoys but a year or two of peaceful inheritance; already the clouds are gathering heavily over his aged uncle, the Bishop of Orkney; Montrose takes the Covenanting side, and with him follow the majority of Græmes and of the gentlemen proprietors of the Strath; foremost amongst them stands Inchbrakie, as one of the Committee of War for the parish of Auchterarder.<sup>3</sup>

George  
succeeds as  
4th Great  
Baron, 1635.

A paper of detailed instructions shows there is a strong feeling among the soldiers against being sent "South." The Committee assemble on the 22nd May 1639 to enquire into the movement of the company raised by the Master of Madertie; if it moved forward it has "fled back," and "discreet gentlemen" are appointed to take notice of it to try all those "who are brought back to Perth" to take "notice and tryell" on May 22nd and transported to Leith under penalty following; that the "recusant persons" are to be "hangit" when apprehended; and the heritor or gentleman of the parish to which these men belong to be censured, and their names sent to the Committee of War at Edinburgh, and "these

Raising  
troops, 1639.

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch VIII.

<sup>2</sup> Brownes of Fordell by R. Riddel Stodart Lyon, Clerk-Depute.

<sup>3</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

presents" were ordered to be published in all the parish churches "nixt Sunday by the minister or reader. For "making advertisement of this" in the parish of Auchterarder is "Inchbrakie" and "Ardock." The next agenda is regarding two letters, one from the Committee of War sitting at Burntisland, and one from the "erle of Montrois" Colonel. Both these ask for 400 men to be sent with 15 days' provision to the island, and that the same number relieve them from time to time.<sup>1</sup>

Perth and various parishes forming one quarter of the Sheriffdom are to supply this order; the young Laird of Inchtute is to command 200, and in case he refuses another captain is to be furnished; the other 200 are to be commanded by ; they are to choose their lieutenant and under officers, furnish themselves with drums and handswords, 15 days' food, and come to Burnt Island. Lists are to be taken of horses and of owners who are fit for service.

To assist him in this matter, each Commissioner is to appoint two other gentlemen to work with him. George Græme and Ardoch with the Laird of Comrie take Auchterarder, Lord Kilpont and Laird of Kippenross for Dunblane, Graham of Balgowan for Tibbermair, Methven and Redgorton. They must also state who can "entertain hors and men," and who has land rent "abill to sustain the rank of horsemen." The report states there are only two horses of anti-Covenanters, and they belong to my Lord Erle Tullibardine, and Lord Stormont has seized them.

Every parish is to supply men between 16 and 60 years with one month's provision at 24 hours' notice; they are to report on what armour can be supplied, when horses are to be had which belong to foot captains, and report on all money to be obtained by the 29th inst.<sup>1</sup>

Committee  
of War.

From the above it will be seen that the Committee of War was not only ably organised, but that the greatest speed and strictest surveillance was exacted of the gentlemen forming the Commission. Almost every name appears on the roll of Commission, but Lord Madertie, Gorthie, Monzie are conspicuously absent. These were Royalists from the first.

On October 12th, 1640, George Græme receives a letter from his chief, dated at Newcastle, and signed "Your loving Chieffe Montrosse."

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

The Erle is evidently disappointed at the results of the Commission; "the uncertainty of affairs has made him delay here"; he would rather that they were "disappointed than unsteady." All goes well at Newcastle and still points to be better, and as those appointed to the Commission "wreat in a very smooth way," it affords him much matter of good hope that all their "distance at present is anent the proportions of moneys for the armies."<sup>1</sup>

Montrose's  
letter to  
George, 1640.

The gentlemen of Perthshire appear rather lukewarm in the Covenanters' cause even when led by Montrose.

In February 1644 Patrick Murray of Ochertyre convenes a Court. George Græme of Inchbrakie is present in company with Sir James Drummond of Machany, James Stewart of Ardvorlich, Mr Murray, the Chamberlain, and the Parish Clerk of Tullibardine: they direct that Mr Francis Hay of Balhousie do relieve the Laird of Gask from the maintenance of the lands Kierprone, as they belonged to Mr Hay,<sup>2</sup> whose lands joined Gask.

A Court,  
1644.

Then in October of the same year George Græme is imprisoned (by the Convention of Estates) in Edinburgh,<sup>3</sup> and remains under their supervision until 1645, when he gave them satisfaction of his neutrality, for in that year an act is passed in his favour by the Estates of Parliament then convened, and having considered the report for the process concerning Mr G. Græme of Inchbrakie, together with the opinions of the said Commission in 1641 (which was the last Parliament holden by his Majesty), that they "find nothing proven against the said Mr George Græme of Inchbrakie," and will not "detain him longer, and he may be dismissed without fine or caution."<sup>3</sup>

Imprisoned  
for loyalty.

The Act states that he has compeared personally and bound himself over "to good carriage and behaviour" to do nothing indirectly to the prejudice of the Estates of the realm, but assist to the utmost of his powers against the enemies of the realm, and gives him full liberty to pass and repass about his business.

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Gask Charter Chest. Hay of Balhousie, ancestor of the Earls of Kinnoull.

<sup>3</sup> Act of the Parliament of Scotland.

The part taken by George Græme in the affairs of Scotland from 1644-9 show that though not actually able to take up arms personally for the Marquis after 1647 when he was released from prison, that he had in his politics followed those of his leader, Montrose. Like him, he was a believer in the religion of his country; but when once the leaders of that religion threw off allegiance to their king and mutinied, then Inchbrakie left them and remained a Royalist.

Imprisoned  
again and  
Castle burnt,  
1649-51.

George left the more active part to be taken by his dashing Royalist son; the former however did not escape further imprisonment in 1649,<sup>1</sup> and his Castle of Inchbrakie in 1651 was wrecked by Cromwell, whose troops burnt all that was available, including the larger part of the family papers. His sufferings did not end here; his "Lady" and her servants were frightened and insulted and his estate ruined and ravished.

The records show the public offices he held during those years<sup>2</sup> :—

1641. Sheriff and Justice of the Peace.

1643. Commissioner for Perthshire and convenes a meeting.

1643. He is Convener in the absence of Sir G. Preston (Valleyfield).

1644. Inchbrakie appointed Commissioner to uplift the rents of such persons as "shall be excommunicate" by the Kirk; appointed by Convention of Estates.

1644. January 11th, his name appears on the Convention and Commission to Parliament, which recommends the Committee of Estates to take such course for apportioning some allowance of the Erle of Kinoul's estate for the maintenance of his ladie and children and paying of the annual rents.

Cautioner for  
Montrose and  
Kinnoul.

1645. A remission is given in favour of all creditors of and cautioners to the Erle of Montrois, granting that his estates be liable for the same for all such as were contracted previous to the forfeiture of the said Montrose.

The cautioners were :—

Sir Robert Græme of Morphie.

Mr G. Graham of Claverhouse.

<sup>1</sup> Released by order of Colonel Pitscottie. Mercurius Caledonius.

<sup>2</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.



Sir John Rollock, "fiar" of Duncrub.  
 Sir John Graham of Braco.  
 George Græme of Inchbrakie.  
 John Græme of Balgowan.  
 Ninian Græme of Garvock.  
 Maister James Graham of Monorgund.

In 1647 Middleton grants him a "pass."

Middleton's  
 Pass, 1647.

1648, Member of Commission and Committee of War.

In 1650, June 25, he is still being harassed; this time it is to produce papers proving Montrose's right to certain lands "of old called "Mugdock, but now the Barronie of Neillstowne, belonging now to "the Marquis of Argyle." A messenger of arms was sent to warn and summons and charge the Erle of Tulliebardine, Laird of Fintrie, James Graham of Monorgon and the Laird of Inchbrakie, who hold these old writings, to bring the documents with them six days hence, and to "heir and see the same" delivered to the Marquis of Argyle.<sup>1</sup>

No record of the old lands of Mugdock being handed over to Argyle appears. The part Inchbrakie took in public affairs was disastrous to the welfare of his private life and estates, and to follow the events of the family, we will retrace our steps to 1625, when his eldest child—her mother's namesake—Margaret, marries the heir of Strowan, Alexander Robertson, "Fiar" to the tenth laird.<sup>2</sup>

Strowan, or Struan, was one of the finest great baronies in the country. The estates lay in Northern Perthshire, and stretched from Loch Tummel to Loch Rannoch right and left.

The child bride is taken from Inchbrakie in her seventeenth year to the lovely home of her Highland bridegroom, on which Dunalister,<sup>3</sup> the burying-place of the Strowans, still rears his crest.

Marriages of  
 Ladies Lude  
 and Struan,  
 his daughters.

In 1640, George Græme's younger daughter, Beatrice (who has already been wife to, and is now widow of, Robertson of Lude), is married a second

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers—M'Farlane's "Genealogical Collections, S.H.S."

<sup>3</sup> The "Rock of Alexander."

time to Donald Robertson, the younger brother of her sister Margaret's husband.<sup>1</sup>

George Græme's first cousin and neighbour, William Maxtone of Cultoquhey, is dead (the son of George's aunt),<sup>2</sup> Cultoquhey's father-in-law, John Oliphant of Bachiltown is curator, having gift from the King of Cultoquhey lands till the young heir's entry in 1642. John Maxtone will soon assume his lands for he is on the point of marriage to Isobel Græme, daughter of Balgowan.<sup>3</sup>

Maxtone of  
Cultoquhey,  
1642.

And now we draw close to the time of the Great Troubles which, briefly put, are as follows. Montrose, disgusted at the demands of the Covenanting party, their determination to ignore King Charles I., and trespass on his rights as Sovereign, signed the Cumbernauld Bond with sundry noblemen and gentry, amongst them the Earl Marischal, the uncle of Margaret Keith, George Græme of Inchbrakie's wife; and finally, in 1644, Montrose, separating from Leslie, disguised as Colonel Sibbald's groom, and having Walter Rollock for his guide, came north to Perthshire in trooper's dress. At this time the Inchbrakies were still living in their sturdy old castle within the moat, and a hearty welcome was accorded to the "Chieffe" and his friends Sibbald and Rollock, the latter a cousin of Inchbrakie's<sup>4</sup>; but it was impossible for the Earl to remain in the home of so prominent a man as George Græme, whilst his plans were still immature, and his army uncollected, so he travelled on to Tulliebelton, to his devoted friend and kinsman Patrick, the heir of Inchbrakie.

Montrose  
visits  
Inchbrakie,  
1644.

The relations between the first cousins, Gask and Inchbrakie, must have been somewhat strained at this time (for the son of Lilius Græme<sup>5</sup> remained quiet, adhering to the old Covenanting party), if so, the friendship was all the closer in the days to come!

But the Committee of Estates heard of Montrose's presence at Inchbrakie, and, determined to check any movement on his (Montrose's) part, imprisoned Inchbrakie "with several utthurs" in the Castle of Edinburgh.

<sup>1</sup> "History and Achievements of the Robertsons of Strowan."

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch V.

<sup>3</sup> Regis. Privy Seal, 110.

<sup>4</sup> George's grandmother was Marian Rollo; see Sketches II. and III.

<sup>5</sup> George's aunt, Lilius, had married Gask; see Sketch V.

Montrose's friends, "the Laird of Fintrie, the Lairds of Brako and Urchill, with Inchbrakie the elder to bear them company."<sup>1</sup>

Alas for Margaret Keith, Lady Inchbrakie, who is left behind; what horrors she witnessed, what indignities and hardships she endured!

Lady  
Inchbrakie's  
sufferings,  
1645.

Across the Strath Kincardine Castle was soon to be in flames, while between her and it, lay troops of the enemies' horse, whose delight was to harry every farm, and frighten and insult all those of gentle birth they came across.

There is a closely written document of an appeal from George Græme to the Lords, which shows some of the damage done to his property between 1644 and 1652.<sup>2</sup> The garrison stationed at Fordie was commanded by Captain Schaw, a grandson of Duncrub,<sup>3</sup> so that Inchbrakie was his second cousin, and Schaw's force seems to have been composed of Campbells and M'Intyres, etc., all unruly and difficult to restrain. George states he has always endeavoured to be obedient to all public orders since the beginning of this business, yet his estates have been ruined and spoiled by violence; that he is unable to live at his home, and that not enough is left to support his "poor family."

When he was "detained at their Lordship's pleasure" for six months in Edinburgh, his "stabil dorr in Inch<sup>ko</sup>" were broken open and three mares and a pony foal stolen, £50 Scots in value. Men (some of them sons of fleshers<sup>4</sup>), and others under Glenorchie and Lawers, break down the byre doors and stole six of his "best kyne," value £24 Scots a piece. On his return on Sept. 12th, 1645, from his imprisonment in Edinburgh, the soldiers of the garrison at Fordie<sup>5</sup> took out of the "fauld" of Inchbrakie six oxen, 40 merks a piece, "having such interest in" the Captain that my father and his mother were brother's "and sister's sons."

George rode over and proved his oxen, coming to the house "where he commandit." Schaw replied his men had no orders to take them, he was "sorie such reiving had been done," assured him the oxen were killed before he knew of it, and were they alive they should be sent back with

<sup>1</sup> Memoirs of Henry Guthrie, late Bishop of Dunkeld.

<sup>2</sup> Miss Rollo, now Mrs Schaw, was his mother.

<sup>3</sup> Fordie was part of Balgowan property, *vide* Gloag's rent roll, 1649.

<sup>4</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>5</sup> Butchers.

Inchbrakie ; as they were dead, "I cannot mend it," but promised and sent him a letter of protection from those under his command.

Robbery and aggression.

Yet after all these promises, the lieutenant of that garrison, James Campbell, with eighteen men, in October came requiring "ane horse to ryd, for some sojour." Inchbrakie asked for their order ; they told him they should "make him repent his refusal." Then up spoke Lady Inchbrakie (Margaret Keith) at this. "Their sall nothing be refusit," she said, "where ye have orders, but if not by orders ye will be maid answerable for it"; whereon, with drawn sword and dirks and with "bent" pistols, "Guidwife," replied one, "If I heir ane word moir in your hoed, I sall cleive your guidman's heid in two pieces before your eie," and, turning, went to where the cattle fed, and before Inchbrakie's eyes bore off to the Fordie 6 kyne, 2 stots, 2 quirks. He offered them a dollar a piece to leave them, but they were all killed, and later on 70 geese shared the same fate. Gavin M'Owine (the Laird being absent) went to Inchbrakie and with drawn dirks "boasted<sup>1</sup> my wyffe and her woeman," struck one to the ground, broke the staff of the Leddy Inchbrakie, and then began to rifle the home. Some neighbours stopped them, but the same men returning, stole all the sheep, took every lamb but ten, and shot one of the lambs with a hagbut. Again Margaret Keith interfered, and, trying to pacify them, begged they would come into the house as friends and they should have more meat and drink than the lamb was worth.<sup>2</sup> Cried one to the other, "tak the plaid from the carline," and so "boasted her away," and took the lambs with them. Next three horses and a mare were stolen, and on Michaelmas Day 1646, in Crieff "Mercat, in audience of many," John Campbell of Fordie's garrison most "opprobriously boasted my wyffe," calling her a "carline," and vowing she should not be left a four-footed beast.

Lady Inchbrakie insulted and robbed.

"In December, soldiers of that garrison with men of Tullibardine and "boys of Glenurchies, came in silence of night, broke up the byre doors" "and took three of the best oxen, so that now my family must lie waist" "the whole of the rent and yet payment of publick dues to make. Item" "—Captain Schaw's garrison stole my own young horse."

<sup>1</sup> Insulted.

<sup>2</sup> It was a special and pet lamb.

"My white horse out of Inchbrakie, by Alexander Menzies. 1 stot and 7 kye, which they took to the Baron of Comries Close. The Baron, on his return, sent back 10 merks for each kow;" but for the oxen and stot no restitution was made.

Auchnefrie men broke into the "Scheipp Coatt and took 36 scheipp, the other 30 were taken by William Murray Baillie to my Lord Tullibardine." "My Lord Tullibardine's" men also went to Pernie, stealing 28 cattle and 4 "hors," and "I following" to see if they had orders; out started the leader, William Roy, with a "bent Haigbut, and cried out, if ye approach one foot neirer, I sall make drop off ye like ane corbie." The same day Inchbrakie's tenants were forced to pay 200 merks for their own goods, and had 6 bulls stolen.

1646. Item—When General Middleton lay at Kincardine, 8 troopers courteously desired food, which was willingly given, but they took "my cloak, of drap de berrie which cost me £90 money, and my coatt a litel hagbuit and a pellett bore" (sic). At Lord Balcarres' order he had to give his grey mare, 5 years old, for £10, she being worth double.

In connection with the carriage of baggage from Perth to Coupar on promise of their restoration, he lent six horses and a mare, but never saw them again nor was given any restitution.

Then, in 1648, six score sheep were taken from Beldhill and Pernie, "whereof three score were his own special breed which had been on the farm over 300 years; these were "lifted by Bredalbane."

An incident showing the heroism and pluck of his "Lady" Margaret Keith, is told with regard to his grey mare taken by Lord Balcarres, worth £20. "On the morrow his wyffe, knowing that he lovit the beast," rode to Drummond of Balloch<sup>1</sup>; where she dined and then lay; and where the mare was for which she took her own horse, hoping to exchange it for, "expecting in courtesie to have obtainit that favor"; but all the brave lady could do, they not only retained the mare, but "kept the lady's horse "and forced her to come home on foot with but a ticket of receipt which "amounted to half the value of the two animals."

Lady  
Inchbrakie's  
walk.

<sup>1</sup> Balloch, about seven miles from Inchbrakie, was the home of an aunt of her husband's; they were strong Royalists, and all their possessions were in the hands of the enemy.

At this date Margaret Keith must at least have been fifty-eight years of age.

George further pleads that Lieutenant-General Leslie, quartered at Dunning, took from Pernie four pairs of horses.

The Rebels quartered in the parish of Foulis, took from Pittencleroch two pairs.

At several times the Rebels took all the "ready meat and dining" that was in the house, cut the "corns" in harvest, and notwithstanding the above written losses, the collectors of the Tax loan would not abate it, but forced the Heritors to pay for full value "whereof the discharge is extant." The lands of Inchbrakie were at the point of lying waste, "so that he will neither be able to live himself or give satisfaction to public order." These losses were beside the plundering of the poultry "yairds" and that of all his tenants, and of the six hundred pounds due at Martinmas from Inchbrakie's lands in Aberuthven, "the Master has not received a saxpence nor never will."<sup>1</sup>

George again  
imprisoned  
lest he assist  
Montrose,  
1649.

So matters went on from bad to worse and finally the climax was reached, when after another imprisonment in 1649 George's castle was stormed by Cromwell's men in 1651, the flames destroying all that the bullet spared, but the old yew tree still stands, the second largest in Scotland;<sup>2</sup> it saved the life of the great Marquis, when on a flying visit to Inchbrakie, while his men were quartered in M'Callum's wood. Cromwell heard of his movements and sent a large body of men to storm the castle; how, or by what means the household escaped we do not know, if they did escape. But Montrose was prevailed on to ascend to the thick branches of the old yew and there lay perdu, till the violence of the troops subsided, and then sullenly left, disappointed of their chief prize. Sheltered either at Tulliebelton, the home of his early married life, or in one of his large farms at Aberuthven, George and his wife must have passed a year or two of their lives of trouble and turmoil, and into the years 1653 and 1654 crowd rapidly the last events of the Laird of Inchbrakie's life. On August 19th, 1653, the castle was restored sufficiently to hold the family

Marriage  
of grand-  
daughter to  
Smythe of  
Rapness.

<sup>1</sup> Extracts taken from Inchbrakie documents.

<sup>2</sup> Statistical Account of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> Methven Castle Papers.

for "at Inchbrakie" is signed the contract of marriage<sup>1</sup> for his young granddaughter, Annas Græme, Black Pate's child, who married George Smythe of Rapness.<sup>2</sup> Some idea of the Inchbrakie's losses at this period may be gained by the dower of 6000 merks settled on the bride (on a bond given by Lord Madertie, her grandfather), being paid in yearly instalments only.

At Philiphaugh 1645, Inchbrakie's only brother died, the Laird James Græme of Monzie,<sup>3</sup> and in July, the fourth Great Baron of Inchbrakie passed to his rest; a very small inventory, besides his crops show how sadly his "guids and geir" had dwindled in his king's cause.

Death of  
Monzie, 1645.

Death of  
George, 1654.

<sup>1</sup> Methven Castle Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Of the Smythes of Braco and Methven.

<sup>3</sup> Retours.

## Sketch X

### The Younger Children of George, the Fourth Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven and Margaret Keith, his Wife

BESIDES the eldest son "Black Pate" there was a second son John Græme; and two daughters Margaret who married the Chief of Strowan; Alexander Robertson; and Beatrice who married Robertson of Lude for her first husband, and a younger brother of the Chief of Strowan for her second husband.

Some confusion has been caused by the difficulty of distinguishing between this John Græme, brother of "Black Pate," and John Græme, Captain of the Town Guard who was a son of "Black Pate." This has been owing to the long life of the former, which exceeded that of his nephew, and also to the very few references to be found regarding him. His existence has been proved, and his identity cleared up by an accidental note found in the Gask Charter Chest in November 1902. The identification is proved by the date, and by his signature; the note is appended in full:—

To the Right Honourable

Invitation to  
Gask from  
John for  
4th Laird's  
funeral, 1654.

Sir,—It has pleased God of His mercie to call my father from this lyfe, whose bodye we mind God willing, to inter at our buriall place in the Church of Crieff on Monday the fifth of this instant. J. Græme.

We therefore earnestlie doe intreat you to come to Inchbrakie the said day at seven o'clock of night to do him this last honor in conveying his corps thither, whereby ye sall oblige me to be

Your real friend and servant,  
J. Græme.

Inchbrakie, 3rd July, 1654.



There are two points to draw attention to in this document; the first is that the signature and the invitation itself are in a perfectly different handwriting; the other is, that there appears to be a double form of invitation. The first is the announcement of the funeral to ordinary acquaintances and possibly the tenantry; the second is to the intimate friends and relations that are expected to assemble first at the Castle of Inchbrakie. The allusion to "my father," the date of the burial, coinciding exactly with the death of the fourth laird, and the signature, leave no doubt as to the existence of a son John, who hitherto has been scarcely mentioned in any document except a will, and who has always been omitted from Burke and most family records.

John Græme,  
4th Baron's  
second son.

The curious thing is, that no other funeral invitation was met with in the carefully arranged papers in the Gask Charter Chest, and this one would probably not have been there, had not Oliphant of Gask owed his mother, Lillias Græme, money on a "band."

On the invitation to the funeral is hastily written a receipt for the year's interest of it, signed in a trembling hand, and witnessed by James and John Drummond, her grandsons. It appears that Lillias, now a very old lady, may have been staying at Inchbrakie at the time of her nephew George's death and funeral, that ready money was required and that Oliphant paid his mother, and the receipt was hastily written out on the funeral invitation, and witnessed by the young Drummonds of Pitkellony, who would also be present at their relative Inchbrakie's funeral.

The next mention of John Græme is in the Burgess Rolls of Edinburgh, date 9th October 1674, when John Graham, brother german to Patrick "Græme of Inchbraco, compeared, and is maid Burgess and geld brother of this Burgh, and gave in his aith in manner observed (?) and paid for his dewty to the Dean of Gild, conforme to an act of council of the dait of their presents ane hundreth thrie scoir sex pounds," and it is to be gathered from the above that he entered the mercantile profession, at any rate later on he became a member of the Darien Company.

John is made a  
guild brother,  
1674.

John Græme was not singular in this; the proposal made to found a colony on the Isthmus of Darien, connecting North and South America, to

John and the Darien Company. receive merchandise from the East and transport it to the western side of the Isthmus, shipping it to Great Britain was universally accepted, in a future Sketch further details will be given of this matter; nearly every Scotchman or woman who had money to spare threw it into the scheme.

A long list of subscribers is given in the Darien Papers, of which the following is a sample<sup>1</sup>:—

Mungo Græme of Gorthie .	£200	Duncan Campbell of Monzie	£500
Mungo Græme of Gorthie .	500	William, Lord Nairne .	500
David, Lord Ruthven .	1000	Walter Grahame Milne of	
Margaret, Dowager Lady		Gask . . . . .	100
Nairne . . . . .	200	James Græme of Orchell .	300
Sir P. Murray, Ochtertyre .	1000	Thos. Græme of Balgowan .	600
Mr John Grahame, Aberuth-		John Drummond of Col-	
ven . . . . .	100	quhalzie . . . . .	500
Sir Wm. Stirling of Ardoch	400	James, Marquis of Montrose	1000
Thomas Græme of Balgowan		David Græme of Jordans-	
for David Græme of		towne, through Drum-	
Kilour . . . . .	200	mond of Newtown .	100
Wm. Oliphant of Gask .	500	Dame Margaret Graham,	
John Haldane of Gleneagles	600	Lady Kinloch . . . . .	200

But the list is endless, and comprises the cream of Scottish nobility and gentry, its merchant princes and professional men; alas, its widows and daughters also.

So much for individuals; but the fever did not stop there. Burghs combined together and so did hospitals, to subscribe in multiples, that, for which units had not sufficient, and the climax was reached on the 31st of March 1696, when both a morning and an afternoon list of subscribers was issued. The largest sum subscribed was £3000; the smallest, £100.

In 1698, Articles of Agreement had been signed at Edinburgh between the Court of Directors of the Indian and African Company of Scotland on the one part, and Gilbert Stewart, Merchant in Rotterdam, on the other.<sup>2</sup> Haldane, the Laird of Gleneagles, was one of the prime movers.

<sup>1</sup> Bannatyne Club.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Darien Papers, Advocates' Library.

Captain W. Tennant commanded the ship *Caledonia*, and the colony was to be called New Caledonia. Men, women and children sailed for it, and a letter from Hector Mackenzie to Mr James Haldane says "amongst the deaths, of which there were fifteen old and young, were Lieutenant Hugh Hay, Mr Adam Scott, and Mr Paterson."<sup>1</sup>

In 1698-99 the Spaniards had attacked, taken prisoners and otherwise ill-treated many of the colonists,<sup>2</sup> and the Scottish Parliament took serious notice of the matter; they moved "that our colony of Caledonia in Darien is a legal colony, and that Parliament will maintain and support the same."<sup>3</sup>

Darien  
Company,  
1698-99.

In 1700 there was laid before them a letter from the King to the Scots Parliament, in which he regretted he could not agree to asserting right to the Company's colony in Darien, in spite of pressing desires of all Ministers, and inclination of subjects, but yielding to it "would intail a heave war on our ancient Kingdom," in which no assistance was to be expected. The King expressed "hartie sorrow for the Company's losses," but was willing to repair them and suggested to "Parliament to lay hold of it," but advises care in taking action, which might lead to differences with other nations, and all he could demand was, that it be supplied with such forces as necessary for maintaining it in its present happy settlement.

In 1701 Parliament had laid before it a petition from the Company of Scotland trading in Africa, to be defended from the encroachments of the Spaniards, and to strengthen this, petitions for the same were sent in from heritors in almost every shire in Scotland and laid before Parliament by their respective M.P.'s.

The Parliament shilly-shallied over the matter until in 1701 they resolved that the Colony of Caledonia in America is a legal one; conform to Act of Parliament and that the several insults of Spaniards on our Indian and African Company's Colony of Caledonia, and their confiscating the said Company's ship *Dauphin*, with its crew (forced to run ashore at Carthagena in Spain to escape shipwreck), and their barbarous insults to our men, forcing the most considerable of them to die as pirates, are acts

Sufferings  
of those  
colonising  
Darien.

<sup>1</sup> Darien Papers, Bannatyne Club.

<sup>2</sup> For interesting details, see James Græme's declaration in Sketch XII.

<sup>3</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

of open hostility and contrary to the Treaty Tariff of Great Britain and Spain, and therefore that satisfaction may be demanded of the same.

The declaration made by Captain Robert Pinkerton, second in command of the *Dauphin*, and James Grahame was read, showing how they were taken prisoners at Carthage and brought to old Spain, and a resolution passed that an address be made to His Majesty to assert the Company's right, by a majority of 108 to 84. The address was then drawn up, passed, and two or three of the leading gentlemen in the various counties signed it:—

For Stirling, by James Græme, Buchlyvie.

For Perthshire, George Græme, younger of Inchbrakie, Duncan Robertson of Struan, Gilbert Stewart of Fincastle, Græme of Jordanstown, John Graham of Damside, J. Graham of Orchill, John Græme of Aberuthven, William Graham of Orchill, younger, J. Græme of Garvock, J. Græme of Balgowan.

For Orkney it is signed by James Graham and George Græme.

For Glasgow by James Graham, Lawrence Graham, John Grahame, James Grahame, John Grahame, J. Grahame. (Acts of Parliament of Scotland.)

It must be noted that many other gentlemen signed for these shires and burghs, but I have given some of the names bearing only on families connected with these sketches.

The last record I have seen in the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland on the Darien Company is the report by Committee on Darien claims, amongst these are John Græme, the subject of this sketch, and James Græme (his great-nephew) dated 1707, and it is recommended that such sums as Parliament think fit should be "paid them out of the dead stock of the Company."

Time prevented a fuller examination of the Darien manuscripts, 252 in number, in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, else it were possible further details of the vicissitudes of John and James Græme might be brought to light. Both grand-uncle and nephew died immediately after, their claims being settled, as will be seen from their respective wills.

John Græme  
died 1700.  
Will.

John Græme died in or about the year 1700. In his will he is stated to have been some time in the Colony of Darien and to have deceased at

the battle of Hochstadt in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of \_\_\_\_\_. The will is given up by his "nephew George," Carmichael's Dragoons, and John is stated to have been brother german to the "deceist George Graham" of Inchbrakie<sup>1</sup> on 1st October 1707.

Here lies the last confusion which so far remains unexplained<sup>2</sup>; myself, I think that the will has been entered long after it was proved, and has been filled in by a clerk who had not realised that he was entering the names of persons two generations apart; the blanks above are in the original will.

Amongst the assets is mentioned the sum to be paid by order of Estates of Parliament out of the said Company of Scotland for his services in the said Colony of Darien, and now due, and a sum due by Sir James Johnstone. John Græme does not appear to have died a rich man, but there are no debts mentioned as due by him.

The "service" rendered to the colony would be that referred to in Sketch XII., where it is mentioned that John Graham was put ashore as a volunteer to try and save the colony after its desertion by the colonists. It is possible that some engagement took place there which was named the Battle of Hochstadt. The well-known engagement of that name took place as early as 1703, four years before the will is proved.

#### THE DAUGHTERS OF GEORGE GRÆME, FOURTH BARON OF INCHBRAKIE AND MARGARET KEITH HIS WIFE.

Margaret was married from the schoolroom, and Beatrice took two husbands in succession; both sisters married into the famous Clan of Robertson. Their parents had married in 1608, and the girls were (on the Distaff side), nieces of Sir Alexander Keith of Ludquhairn, and cousins of the fourth and fifth Earl Marischals. They grew up beside their brothers, John, and the celebrated Black Pate, and into their ears would be poured the hopes and high ambitions of the latter; ere he was freed from his tutors, the eldest sister was borne away in 1626 by her Highland lover.

George's  
daughter  
Margaret,  
Lady Struan

<sup>1</sup> Register House, Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup> He was uncle of George of Inchbrakie and grand-uncle of George of the Dragoons.

A bride of  
seventeen,  
1626.

The contract was signed in 1626 and Alexander Robertson, younger, of Struan, dowers her in her seventeenth year with all the lands of Struan, by consent of his father Robert,<sup>1</sup> and his mother Agnes M'Donald, Clan Reynald.<sup>2</sup>

Space forbids details of this interesting race; as illustrious as it was martial, for interesting records of the Clan Donnachie, I would refer readers to Mr Tosach Clarke's volumes,<sup>3</sup> and the "Martial Achievements of the Robertsons," from which authorities I cull the brief statements below.

Royal blood was in their veins, for the Robertsons were descended from Duncan, King of Scotland.<sup>4</sup>

In 1541 lands are confirmed to Robertson of Struan and Marioti M'Ane his wife,<sup>5</sup> thus proving he was already owner of Dunalister. Struan had been granted to the Robertsons for the large numbers of wolves destroyed by them, which had become a terror in Northern Perthshire; when arms were also granted him of three wolves' heads erased, in commemoration of the benefit he conferred.

Struan's seal,  
1446.

In the charter chest of the Morays of Abercairny, there was in 1446 the triangular seal of "Robert, son of Duncan," Lord of Struan, appended to a deed; on it were the three wolves' heads erased, supported by two Ratch hounds, surrounded by the above legend.

On the murder of King James I., the Laird of Strowan in particular, was fired with the desire to punish the instigators of the plot; raising a large body of his kinsmen and clan, he searched the woods and apprehended Robert Stewart, grandson and heir of the first Earl of Atholl, who was stated to be the contriver with Lord Robert Graham and others of the plot against the King's life; these all suffered death for the murder.

Struan, for his "signall and eminent" service, received a charter under the Great Seal, incorporating all the lands of Struan into a barony, and in addition, a peculiar distinction in heraldry only borne by four families in the kingdom; that of the Duke of Douglas, the Earl of Perth, the Lairds

<sup>1</sup> Contract of marriage dated at Dunkeld 1627, Reg. Great Seal, Edin. This date may be accepted as correct though differing from that in "Martial Achievements of the Robertsons."

<sup>2</sup> The Lady Struan's ancestor was M'Donald of the Isles, Earl of Ross, he was Struan's ancestor also.

<sup>3</sup> Pub. Scot. Hist. Socy.

<sup>4</sup> Skene.

<sup>5</sup> Reg. Mag. Sigilli, No. 2587.

of Dundas and Struan. The Struans bear a wild man lying chained under their escutcheon of arms.<sup>1</sup>

A good deal of hot blood was naturally engendered between the retainers of the two greatest landowners in that district—the Stewarts of Atholl and the Robertsons of Struan, and in 1530, Alexander of Struan being in dispute with Atholl regarding their marches, the former was killed by the retainers of the latter. As a set-off to this, in 1475 Atholl commanded the land forces sent by James the Third to subdue M'Donald, Earl of Ross (of whom the Robertsons were descended), Lord of the Isles. The King in despatching Stewart, used the words "Furth fortune and fill the fetters." The Stewarts succeeded in capturing the Lord of the Isles, by filling a small pool in a rock with honey and whisky, from which the latter drank feverishly, and was thus taken while asleep; ever since, the title of "Athole Brose" has been given to a mixture of meal and water, honey and milk.<sup>2</sup> Atholl was rewarded by the lands of Cluny and the Atholl crest with the King's words for motto.

Stewarts of Atholl and Struan at variance.

History of Athole Brose. 1475.

Douglas tells us that the first Earl of Athole, son of Sir James Stewart the Black Knight of Lorn, had, by his second wife, Lady Eleanor Sinclair, who was the daughter of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, two sons and eight daughters; their fourth daughter, Isobel, married Alexander Robertson of Struan, and their fifth married his son, Donald Robertson, "Fiar of Strowan."<sup>3</sup>

The "Atholl Chronicles," however, state that Duncan was the name of the "fiar" of Strowan, that he died before the marriage to Isobel, and his father thereupon married the young lady, and from that marriage sprang the Robertsons of Fascal, also that it was the fifth daughter of the Black Knight of Lorn married Robert, "fiar" of Strowan.<sup>4</sup>

In 1590, when the great barons became surety for the good behaviour of their clan, Donald Robertson of Strowan gave his in £5000.<sup>4</sup> I could give many more interesting records but space forbids, and enough has been said to show that the Laird of Inchbrakie had chosen a fit mate for his eldest daughter, who bore the blood of Earls of Montrose and Marischal in

<sup>1</sup> Nisbet's "Heraldry."

<sup>2</sup> Douglas.

<sup>3</sup> Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine family.

<sup>4</sup> Register of the Privy Council.

her veins. In what a lovely Highland country lay her home. Just beyond Pitlochry you see lying before you Loch Tummel (with its fringes of silver birch and black fir, mirrored in its bosom) gleaming now in sunshine, and later darkened with the shadows of the moorland heights surrounding it, while the sombre beauty of dark Schiehallion rises at the head of the loch ; you will know that there lies the first tracts of the Struan land, while in a tiny island <sup>1</sup> under Schiehallion's shadow is still shown the stones of one of the fastnesses of the chiefs of Clan Donachie, where Robert the Bruce in his wandering was once securely sheltered.

Beauty of  
Struan.

But Tummel was only the outskirts of her home, for miles through wood and rushing streams where the trout and salmon lay low, through vale and hill, with hanging woods to right and left, the Struans held their sway, till in 1600 they claimed Rammoch all their own,<sup>2</sup> and rested for a space, barred further progress by the "shepherds" rising across their path ; those hills, who for centuries had gazed from afar with a solemn grandeur back on the crag Dunalister,<sup>3</sup> the last resting-place of the chiefs of the clan who, in dreamless sleep, are content that beyond and around them cluster the woods and lie the moors, the lochs and the rivers that they loved as only Highlanders can love, and that their dear ones coming back to weep them, are presently comforted and the tearful eyes are drawn onward over the peaceful strath to the fair bosom of the loch of Rammoch, and not resting there ; gaze still onward and upward to the "hills whence cometh their help." Truly no grander spot can any favoured children of Scotland claim for their burial ground !

Burial-place of  
Dunalister.

Ten years later the young husband is laid to rest there,<sup>4</sup> and though probably the widow lived principally with her son and his tutor (Donald Robertson, his uncle), she seems to have had a house of her own near Perth ; this was probably arranged, because Donald was married to her sister and resided at the house of his nephew, whom he seems to have trained in all the loyal instincts of his own and his mother's clan.

Death of  
husband,  
1636.

The widowed Margaret's boy, Alexander, had been left to the care of Donald, his uncle and tutor, and at the age of nineteen "went out" in the

Margaret's  
son, Donald,  
"goes out,"  
1645.

<sup>1</sup> Now the property of Mr Atkinson Clark of Portaneillen and Belford Hall, Northumberland.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. Magni Sigilli.

<sup>3</sup> Alexander's Hill.

<sup>4</sup> C. Anderson's "Scottish Nation."



Great Troubles, leading his clan for the Royal cause, thus giving great satisfaction to his uncle, "Black Pate" of Inchbrakie.

Alexander's uncle, Donald Robertson, had, in 1640,<sup>1</sup> made a closer connection with the Inchbrakies, by his marriage with Beatrice Græme the Lady Lude, then a widow; and she and her own little son lived much at Struan, while her sister, Mrs Robertson of Struan, lived more at her house in Perth, and is often at Inchbrakie.

George's  
second  
daughter,  
Beatrice,  
Lady Lude.

The fact was, Margaret, a widow at twenty-seven years of age, was attractive enough to have many suitors, and a difficulty arose between herself and her father as to the choice of the favoured gentleman. For a time her submission to George Græme's wishes gave him hope that she would abide his decision, but Inchbrakie's imprisonment in Edinburgh and frequent absence from home during the early years of the Great Troubles, gave greater opportunity to the man she favoured, and Margaret was persuaded to ignore her father's and mother's advice.

I give the story shortly from a MS.<sup>2</sup> written by George Græme, her father, being a copy he made of an appeal to be laid before the "Presbyterie" in Perth, desiring that that body would not permit her banns to be called with a certain Mr Alexander Balneaves, a minister holding a Kirk at Tibbermuir. The Laird explains that he received an offer of marriage from Colin Campbell, brother to the Laird of Glenurchie for his daughter Margaret, the widow of Robertson of Struan; he told his daughter of the fact, and bade her "keep herself indifferent" until he had made such conditions as were suitable to her; Margaret replied, "I will never do anything in the maiter of my marriage, but be your consent and advyse."

On her mother talking over this matter with her in the "Yaird<sup>3</sup> of Inchbrakie," and remarking that she herself loved not the "hielands" for there were very few as dutiful to their wives as "persownes would have them to be," Margaret replied, "that need not maiter, I will never marie without my faither's consent and yours."

On another occasion, when James Oliphant, brother to the Laird of Gask, came wooing Margaret, finding Margaret adverse to the union, Inchbrakie, with all care lest the matter should make a coldness between

Lady Struan  
refuses  
Glenurchie's  
and Gask's  
brothers.

<sup>1</sup> Robertson "Notes."

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>3</sup> Gardin.

old friends and relations, like the Gasks and Græmes, put the matter aside for her, stating he would insist in nothing "concerning you bot to your ane will, and I houp you will follow my advyze" in all things; to which Margaret gave her strong assurance. Inchbrakie goes on to make complaint that during his absence from home a certain Mr Alexander Balneaves, minister at Tibbermuir, gained complete influence over his daughter, and persuading her to "unfilial dewty," obtained a promise of marriage from the Lady Struan; since then all memory of her promises to her parents had left her, and she had "seemed to deny all truthes," as when last with her mother she "passed from some promise made be her the night before. 'How now, maiden, I think ye have learned to lie,' quoth Margaret Keith; Lady Struan replied, 'I cannot weed it I must lie.'" "If this be godly and christianlike conduct," wrote the indignant father to the Presbytery, "I leave it to your bossum's guiding." He continued his complaint against the influence of Balneaves on Margaret Græme by stating that after this, she (who had taken a voluntary oath in the presence of the Laird of Gorthie and the minister of Logiebride, Mr Omay, that without the consent of her father she would never marry Mr Balneaves) craved permission to suffer her to go to Tulliebelton to his son's "wyffe who was then lying in childbed, to attend her," and that in a few days she would return; his answer was she could go where she pleased, for "I was persuaded she would keep the promise and oath she had made."

Margaret was escorted to Tulliebelton by her brother "Black Pate," and they rode by Moneydie where who should meet them "in the Knokheid" but her clerical lover, and in the church at Moneydie she told him of her oath and promise "and gave over all former proceedings in the matter of her marriage" until Inchbrakie's consent could be obtained. Whether Alexander Balneaves was a true lover or not must be surmised; but if the former, he verified the proverb that all is fair in love and war! It is proved by witnesses that he was "so grievat that he was seen to depairt from her weeping," whilst "she thereafter did go to her brother's house," and that Mr Balneaves that Saturday night rode in to Perth, and "a friend speiring at him" how he did, he replied, "as weel as ane man can be who is deceavit be his mistress," witnessed by Godeman of

Williamstown and Woodend. On the morrow being Sunday, he stayed from the kirk, "feigning himself to be deidly sick," and having sent for Margaret Kinross, maid to Lady Struan, so impressed her with his fatal condition that, taking the minister's horse, the woman rode with all speed to Tulliebelton, entreating Lady Struan to hurry to his side and give him some comfort ere he died.

In 1646 matters of etiquette were hard and fast, and Margaret's visit to the sick minister gave her father deep offence; Mr Balneaves must have known he was placing the Lady Struan in an awkward position in the eyes of society, as censorious then, and more so than in the twentieth century. George Græme's petition for the moment takes more the form of a lecture as he warns the "Presbyterie" that the encouragement of such a course, and the overlooking of the slack doctrine preached by Balneaves, will much reflect on the reformed Kirk of Scotland. Inchbrakie further reminds the Brethren that their Moderator had already warned Mr Balneaves not to make any visit to the Lady's house (and that even "these should be bot seldom") except in the hours between six in the morning (rather an early call for the most welcome of lovers!) and six in the evening; but notwithstanding such a command the minister almost "every nicht he soups in her house, staying on as it pleases him till nine or ten o'clock."

"Black Pate" urged his father that as the contract was drawn up matters had gone too far to withhold his consent; so the banns were called,<sup>1</sup> and apparently the Lady Struan became Mrs Balneaves, while no doubt her handsome dower added to her bridegroom's worldly contentment! Our record of her goes no further than her second marriage.

Meanwhile her son Alexander, Laird of Struan, had grown to manhood, and coming down to visit his uncle "Black Pate" at Inchbrakie, found a wife at Machany in Catherine Drummond,<sup>2</sup> daughter of the first Sir Robert of Machany, grand-daughter of the first Lord Madertie, and the first cousin to his aunt, the Lady Jean of Inchbrakie.

In time an only son Robert was born to them, but died before he reached man's estate; their only daughter Anne married Hugh, son of Sir John M'Donald.

<sup>1</sup> Perth Presbyterie Records.

<sup>2</sup> Malcolm's "House of Drummond."

Lady Struan  
now Mrs  
Balneaves.

Her son  
Struan's  
marriage.

Struan passed through the Great Troubles, proving a staunch ally of his uncles Donald and "Black Pate."

In an old MS. Record of 1662 we find the following:—"Robertsone, tutor of Struan, having the Laird, his nephew (who afterward, when he came to man's estate and proved himself a most valiant and faithful subject to doe his Majestie service) under his tuition, did imploye his pupills estate whollis upon the King's service, and did weill neir bring that familie to utter ruine for upon the first mention of the troubles in Scotland, he repaired unto his late Majestie into England, who was pleased to give him a commission and returned him to Scotland to attend his Majestie's affairs ther, and never was ther any business attempted for his Majestie in that kingdom, but wherin he did expose his persone and all his interests to all hazards, for the advancement of the same, and when non els did appeir for his Majestie, he intertined ane hundred men upone his own charges for the space of three years, still living in wood and mountains until Montros did undertake the war in Scotland; upon which expedition and upon all others that occurred since, he behaved himselve most valientlie and faithfullie for all his Majestie's interestes, for which besyde his uther losses he was excommunicate by the church."<sup>1</sup>

Struan's  
services,  
1645-60.

This proves that Margaret's husband was dead at least three years before Montrose took up the affairs in Scotland.

By 1645 young Struan's lands were forfeited by the Scotch Parliament in the name of his uncle;<sup>2</sup> this partly was instrumental in saving them to the young laird.

In August 1675 we find Alexander of Struan, now forty-eight years of age, obtaining sasine of the lands of Trellich within the Lordship of Atholl, proceeding on a charter to John, Earl of Atholl;<sup>3</sup> by this time Catherine Drummond his wife had died, and he was married again to Miss Marian Baillie, daughter of General Baillie of Torwood, and in 1678 the birth of a son and heir took place; in 1681 Alexander was once more retoured to all his lands.

The Retour commences with his being serv<sup>ed</sup> heir to Alexander his

<sup>1</sup> The complaint of his Majestie's suffering servants.—Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, Feb. 11, 1645.

<sup>3</sup> From the Perth Sasine MSS.

father, and Margaret Græme his wife, and ceases at Robertus Duncani his great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather. "Avis Tretavi sui qui obiit ad fidem et pacem sænissima principis Jacobi secundi regus Scotorum"; which we know was in the year 1446.<sup>1</sup>

In 1688 Margaret Græme's son died, and he was succeeded by the son of his second wife Miss Baillie; he proved to be more than a chip of the old block. A born soldier, and what was even rarer in those days, a refined scholar, the boy bore all the loyal instincts of his race. We first hear of him in 1790, two years after his father's death, when his mother, fearing that she may be left childless as well as widow, implores his guardians that they prevent the young laird "going out." He was at the University, St Andrews (the Alma Mater of the best Scotch blood of that day), when Dundee took the field. In spite of his mother's remonstrances, he laid aside his books and hurried home to buckle on the sword. As Struan was Claverhouse's headquarters, the gallant young soldier would be host to his hero, and was with him at Killiecrankie. What deep grief must have been his at the death of the gallant Dundee! He and his young cousin of Lude (doubly related through their two grandmothers of Inchbrakie), bore their part in the funeral when Claverhouse was laid to rest in the kirkyard of Old Blair. Attainder followed of course, but it had no power to check young Struan's Jacobite instincts and heroism. We find him in 1715 and again in 1745, a leader and almost singular as taking part in three of the Jacobite wars.

Margaret  
Græme.  
Lady Struan's  
grandson.

But his camp life had either given him a distaste for marriage or no time to woo; the years between the periods he unsheathed his sword, found him at his pen, singing his heroes<sup>2</sup> and their cause; after Prestonpans he returned to Rannoch in Johnnie Cope's carriage!

In 1701 he also threw some money into the insatiable maw of the Darien Scheme,<sup>3</sup> and he died when nearly eighty years of age at Carrie Rannoch in 1741. Mr Murdoch tells us his picture, knife and fork are preserved in the Mansion of Croiscraig in that district.<sup>4</sup>

In him the  
direct male  
line ends,  
1741.

<sup>1</sup> Genealogical Collection, S.H.S.

<sup>2</sup> A volume of his poems, etc., was published after his death, 1785.

<sup>3</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> Note to the Gramied translated by Mr Alex. Murdoch.

Thus the direct male line of the Robertsons of Struan ends in Margaret Græme of Inchbrakie's grandson.

Beatrice (the second daughter of George Græme, fourth Laird of Inchbrakie) also married a Robertson, but of Lude. Her husband was of the House of Lude (or Lood, as it is spelt in the ancient writings) and a contemporaneous branch of the Struan family. Patrick of Lood received his charter from his father in 1358, and it remained in the family till 1821.

Beatrice  
Græme, Lady  
Lude.

Beatrice, like her sister, soon became a widow, her husband, Alexander, died in 1639, and their little son was left to the guardianship of "Black Pate," his uncle. Too young to take a leading part in the Troubles, he was represented by his uncles John and Donald of Lude, whose influence assisted to rally the men of Atholl under "Black Pate" round the Banner of Montrose in 1644.

Her son  
"out with  
Black Pate,"  
her brother.

Later on his Uncle John held Blair Castle for Montrose, having been appointed keeper, and the boy himself was present with "Black Pate" at Tibbermuir, for which cause the house of Lude was afterwards burnt by Cromwell and a heavy fine exacted.

The young laird was "out" in the 1745, when Prince Charlie honoured him by paying a visit to Lude.<sup>1</sup>

The last  
Laird of Lude.

The last Robertson who owned Lude, Colonel James Alexander Robertson, sold it to the M'Inroys; in 1861 he printed a volume relating to the lands, etc. owned by the Lude family.<sup>2</sup>

Beatrice  
marries again,  
1640.

Beatrice Græme did not remain a widow long; one year after Lude's death she married (in 1640) Donald Robertson, uncle to the young Chief of Struan, who is her nephew, living under her husband's tutelage, and joins his uncle "Black Pate" in the "Great Troubles" with his cousin Lude.

George, son  
of 4th Baron,  
records  
wanting.

In an old MS. a note states that there was a second son born to George Græme and Margaret Keith, called George; according to the invariable custom, when two boys were born they were christened alternately Patrick and George, or George and Patrick. It is stated he died in France. The

<sup>1</sup> Marshall's "Historic Scenes in Perthshire."

<sup>2</sup> An account of the Earldom of Atholl and its boundaries, etc.

MS. is called a "Double of the genealogie of the sons and familie of Inchbrakie,"<sup>1</sup> and is undated, but the handwriting points to that of the fifth laird about the year 1680; the statement may therefore be accepted, but there are no further proofs at present of his existence.

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

## Sketch XI

Patrick V., Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven,  
the Black Pate of the "Great Troubles," 1658-1687

IN this sketch is recorded what was known of the life of the fifth Laird of Inchbrakie. "The Bosom Friend of the Great Marquis," "The Illustrious Black Pate the Royalist," "The Celebrated Royalist," are a few of the terms historians use when relating the part he took in the Great Troubles. He threw all the strength and force of character which appears to have especially belonged to the "Patricks" of Inchbrakie into the royal cause, and was a close councillor, friend and cousin of the Great Marquis, who gave him command of the Atholl men, or Highland clans. These took part in nearly all Montrose's victories, when Montrose's loyalty opened his eyes to the Covenanter's hatred of his beloved King, to their greed and arrogant desire that they, and they alone, should be the real rulers of the people. He determined to follow their path no longer, but to stop where loyalty ceased to influence their cause. Montrose turned to Patrick Græme, and it will be seen that from that time the Great Chief and his kinsman endured victories, reverses and hardships side by side. We can see and feel Patrick's inexpressible grief when he stood as near to the Great Marquis in his last hour as the jailors permitted. We can share in his melancholy triumph, as carrying his Order of the Garter, he followed close to the honoured remains of his Chief and beloved friend, and saw the relics so sacred to the hearts of his kinsmen, laid in their last resting-place in St Giles' Cathedral with all the pomp of royalty. Relics sacred to them because of the clear head, the wise counselling brain, the noble mind, the brave, loyal and tender heart which had led them all his life, until that heart broke when he heard of his beloved King's martyrdom and death!

Patrick's loyalty infected those about him; with him it was a belief, an

The bosom  
friend of  
Montrose.



overmastering reality, part of his life and the lives of those around him ; he lost lands and houses, three of his four sons were Royalists suffering more or less ; his cousins died for the cause ; his nephews<sup>1</sup> went under fire as lads ; his daughter and grand-daughter and their husbands the Nairnes, were imprisoned for years in the Tower ; his father-in-law<sup>2</sup> suffered confiscation and loss of title, and every persecution of the day ; but this was only part of the whole to bind him yet closer to the King's service, and to lay all he possessed in the hands of the Royal Stuarts. After all in 1687, when the end of his life came, he had his reward ; though he could not with all his loyalty and service save the heads of King Charles the First or of Montrose, though Charles the Second forgot his promises made under his royal hand both to Patrick and through Montrose, when for all his great services and vast sums of money expended, only the new Order of a Baronetcy was offered him as remuneration ; he still, I say, had his reward, for he saw the triumph of the Restoration ; he saw his kinsmen released from prison ; he laid the bones of his friend and companion of immortal memory to rest ; and last, not least, he saw that deceit and disloyalty did not conquer, for he saw his son conduct Argyle to the Watergate, to pay the great penalty of disloyalty to crowned kings.

Black Pate's  
loyalty.

"Black Pate!" How his descendants' hearts leap at the name ; synonymous for courage, truth and trust : of lithe and active build, with ruddy skin and golden hair, he had early in his manhood nearly lost his life by an explosion of gunpowder ; he escaped unmaimed, but the result it left was, that particles of the powder remained under the skin ; he thus gained the soubriquet of Black Pate.

Why he  
was called  
Black Pate.

About the year 1630, the Honourable Jean Drummond, daughter of John, the second Lord Madertie, became his wife ; her mother was the Honourable Margaret Lesly, daughter of Lord Lindores, and her father was for many years a strong Loyalist, taking active part in the wars of that period. After Black Pate's father left Tulliebelton, (on his succeeding to the estates of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven,) Patrick and his wife, "Mrs Jean"—as a baron's daughter was then designated—took up their residence

His wife's  
parentage.

Their home  
Tulliebelton.

<sup>1</sup> Robertson of Struan and Robertson of Lude, who, with their clans, joined the men of Atholl whom Black Pate led.

<sup>2</sup> John, second Lord Madertie.

there in 1635, and it was there Montrose rode to make his plan of campaign early in the year 1644.

Montrose  
visits them.

Separating himself from General Leslie, Montrose chose two faithful adherents, Colonel Sibbald and Sir William Rollock,<sup>1</sup> to accompany him: the accounts vary as to their mode of disguise; some say they all rode as troopers, others that Montrose himself rode disguised as the groom of Sibbald and Rollock, but all agree that he rode for four days,<sup>2</sup> then resting awhile at Inchbrakie rode on to Tulliebelton. There, for at least a week, he resided, while messengers went to and fro summoning the Royalists, and when the house of Tulliebelton was judged no longer safe, the Earl was lodged in a hut on the hillside. At last matters ripened; M'Donald wrote the Atholl men<sup>3</sup> and his Irish<sup>4</sup> were ready and waiting at Badenoch; a reply was sent to rendezvous with Montrose in the Atholl district, and Black Pate and the Marquis the next day<sup>5</sup> started to walk seventy miles, attired as ordinary Highland men, to the meeting-place.<sup>6</sup> There is no doubt the meeting-place was at Lude. Black Pate's sister Beatrice, though now the wife of Donald Robertson, was the widowed Lady Lude, and her boy the laird of those lands, the late Captain Robertson of Lude, pointed out the spot where Montrose displayed his standard on the Truidh, three-quarters of a mile behind the house, and where his father had erected a small cairn on the spot. The Strath of Atholl, Glenfender, and Glentilt could be viewed from it. A plantation, twenty years old, covered it in 1840.<sup>7</sup>

Montrose and  
Black Pate's  
walk.

The Laird of Struan was another nephew, for the boy's father had been Margaret Græme's first husband,<sup>8</sup> and every Robertson of Struan, Lude and Invar, were loyal to the core.

Black Pate's  
command.  
1644.

The Highland troops all clamoured to be placed under the command of Black Pate, and by July they mustered strong, and his command

<sup>1</sup> Fifth son of the first Lord Rollo of Duncrub.

<sup>2</sup> Chambers' *Scottish Biography*.

<sup>3</sup> This term signified the clans of the district called Athole, such as Robertson, Stuart, etc., not tenantry of the Earls of Atholl as in the present day.

<sup>4</sup> Irish, a term for the Western Highlanders and Islanders, also the men sent by the Earl of Antrim.

<sup>5</sup> Memoirs of Henry Guthrie.

<sup>6</sup> Keltie's "Highland Clans and Regiments."

<sup>7</sup> Napier's "Life and Times of Montrose."

<sup>8</sup> See Sketch X.

numbered besides the above, the M'Nabs,<sup>1</sup> M'Gregors and Stuarts of Appin. Right royally they followed the demands of their leader, and they were no light ones; Græme meant to win, and such a leader makes soldiers.

He raised, paid,<sup>2</sup> and led the Highland vanguard of Montrose's small army of 2500 men; they marched on foot, armed simply with clubs and poleaxes, their targets and claymores; only three horses it is said belonged to the force; one of these was ridden by Sir William Rollock.<sup>3</sup> The men were eager for the fray, full of confidence in the arms they knew how to use, and looking with something like contempt on the Lowland "Bodachs"<sup>4</sup> they were about to meet.

On August 31st, they crossed the Tay, and as they wound onward through Glensalmond, saw on the Hill of Buchantie a force of 400 men; Inchbrakie sent forward a flag of truce, and found they were led by Montrose's kinsmen and friends, come out to oppose an expected invasion of "Irishmen"; amongst them, Lords Kilpont and Madertie, Sir John Drummond, Stewart of Ardvourlich and others.

Madertie and  
Kilpont join  
them.

In reply to their inquiries as to his intentions, Montrose replied that for his actions he had "the King's authority to quell a horrid rebellion"; that authority he meant to exercise to the full, and he conjured them to lend their hands to prop the throne;<sup>5</sup> they at once joined Montrose's standard, and thus reinforced, Montrose went forward to meet the Covenanters with 8000 infantry and 16 troops of horse, drawn up in order of battle, their steel caps, pikes, swords and muskets being the best that Holland and Flanders could produce, for well had the Estates paid to equip their regulars and militia. In three ranks deep Montrose arrayed his little army.

In the centre were his three regiments of "Irishmen," commanded by Major-General Alaster MacColkeitch;<sup>6</sup> the left wing was composed of Lord Kilpont's bowmen; on the right were the Atholl men led by Black Pate; the two companies of the deadly Tuagh, or Lochaber axe, covered the flanks; their orders were to hew down with the blade, unhorse by the

Formation  
of battle.

<sup>1</sup> M'Nab of that Ilk, cousin of Inchbrakie; see Sketch VIII.

<sup>2</sup> Document at end of this sketch.

<sup>4</sup> Men in breeches.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Walter Rollock was lame from his youth.

<sup>5</sup> Wishart.

<sup>6</sup> M'Donald.

hook, or stab by the pike of their trebly furnished weapon, the sixteen troops of Lord Elcho's cavalry opposed to them.<sup>1</sup>

Leading this little force with a helmet on his head, a Scottish target on his left arm, and a light pike,<sup>2</sup> was Montrose. Telling his men that though weapons were few, there was abundance of stones on the moor, he roused their enthusiasm in his short address;<sup>3</sup> anxious, however, to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, he sent the Master of Madertie, his brother-in-law, with a flag of truce to say that as Montrose bore his commission from the King direct, a victory might be theirs by returning to their allegiance;<sup>4</sup>

Treachery  
of enemy.

instead of sending Madertie back, they violated all laws of warfare by sending him prisoner to Perth, and at once the Covenanting army commenced their attack under Lord Elcho. Montrose's skirmishers had but one charge of powder a piece, and his last orders to them were "spare your powder until you can fire right into the teeth of the enemy, with front rank kneeling, the second stooping, the third standing erect, then charge in the name of God and the King." A slight recoil on the part of the enemy altered this plan so far, that Montrose directed his whole line to advance; in front and on foot he led them, one to four, in face of an overwhelming fire of cannon and musketry, to which they were unable to reply. They followed with undomitable spirit, and so fierce was their onslaught that in a few moments the cannon and cannoneers were taken and cut down; on bore the Montrose's little army, till a bare pike's length parted the lines, then the musketeers fulfilled their orders; Kilpont's archers drew their bows, and the Stewarts, M'Donalds and Robertsons, led by Black Patrick, with bent heads and targets up, swept through the ranks of the enemy, who rapidly retreated to Perth.

Victory of  
Tibbermuir,  
1644.

The battle of Tibbermuir on a Sunday morning, September 1st, 1644, had been fought and won in five minutes!

It is said only one man was killed of Montrose's army, but many wounded lay upon the moor; for seven miles pursuit to Perth was given, and en route, guns, colours, tents, arms, ammunition, all became the property of the King's army; with these Montrose speedily equipped it,

<sup>1</sup> Ormond Papers and Guthry.

<sup>2</sup> Esteemed by Montecuculi, the Queen of Weapons.

<sup>3</sup> *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xvi., 1754.

<sup>4</sup> Sanderson, 1658.

and advanced next day on Perth with the nine cannon taken at Tibbermuir. The bridge across the Tay had been swept away in 1621, and the river was crossed by ferry. He surrounded the city, which the majority of the Covenanters abandoned, and the following morning St Johnstone<sup>1</sup> surrendered, and Montrose, anxious to conciliate the people to the King, saved it from pillage; he stayed there three days making further additions to his army.

Space forbids us following Montrose step by step through the Royalist campaign; the histories of Wishart and Napier are romances in the best sense of the word; to these are owed the main points so slightly put together here, while occasionally I have borrowed one or two bits of colour from the more thrilling "Memoirs of Montrose" by Grant. They all tell us Black Pate and his Atholl men were ever at Montrose's side in all his victories, and give us the details of victory and hardship, of mercy and excess shown on both sides; all prove how well fitted Montrose was to be the leader of men. The victory of Aberdeen followed in less than a fortnight after Tibbermuir, and then Montrose's small force being inadequate to meet Argyll, whose army followed on their heels (carefully avoiding encounter) Montrose began that masterly retreat which might well be styled a wheeling movement, and a victory. Breaking up his camp and destroying his heavy baggage, he marched with speed through Mar toward the Spey; here, brought to bay by the people of Sutherland and Ross in front, with Argyll behind, he buried his artillery in a morass, and wheeling to the left entered the country of the Grants. Hearing Argyll was lagging behind to ravage the Gordon country, he marched on into Badenoch, and descended once more into Atholl's lovely woods and valleys, swept through Perthshire to the Braes of Angus, and on the 21st October found himself after a circuitous march of 300 miles through the fastnesses of Scotland, close to the point he had left after his victory of Aberdeen! He marched his little band into the woods of Fyvie, seizing that magnificent pile of buildings, the castle of Charles Seaton, Earl of Dunfermline, with its three towers called by the names of Seaton, Preston and Meldrum, each having a carved battlement with

Victory of  
Aberdeen,  
1644.

Castle of  
Charles Seaton.

<sup>1</sup> Perth.

conical turrets, tall chimneys and dormer windows.<sup>1</sup> Here Argyll advanced to surround him, and here again Montrose shows his marvellous quality as a general. Neither defending the castle, nor meeting Argyll on open ground, he repaired to the high land above the castle and used the natural surroundings which lent themselves to breastworks for his force ; here he repulsed Argyll's men, driving them down the hill as they advanced.<sup>2</sup> Next day the enemy (believing Montrose had expended his ammunition), returned to the charge ; they were met with a rain of bullets made during the night from the pewter vessels of Fyvie Castle ; this forced them to retire. Resting his men five days, Montrose again repulsed Argyll's troops on October 20th in Strathbogie, and spent the severe winter of 1644 and 1645 in Badenoch, where his forces rapidly increased. The Atholl men were rallied in large numbers to be again led by Patrick Græme. Hearing of Argyll's devastation of the country and his endeavour by threat and guile to detach loyal men of Stewart and Drummond from the Crown, Montrose made a march of twenty-four Scotch miles in one night through mountains, knee deep in snow, and brought his Highlanders down on Argyll's quarters at Dunkeld, who, telling his men to shift for themselves, retreated to Edinburgh. From December to the end of January 1645 Montrose laid waste the strongholds of Argyll, and at Fort Augustus drew up a new Bond of Association to strengthen his followers,<sup>3</sup> signed the Penult days of January 1645.

Montrose's  
tactics.

Famous march  
in winter,  
1645.

Hearing Argyll was again in arms, Montrose advanced to Inverlochy, where the enemy was quartered, and wound down on the Covenanting army in three columns from the snowy Glen Nevis, in waving tartans with glittering steel and many banners along the shores of the Lochy. Montrose drew up his force in four brigades, advancing on the Covenanters, who stood firm in their ranks, three deep, with levelled pikes, their musketeers poured their deadly fire on the advancing Highlanders, but only once, for before they could re-load, the Royal force was on them, and a scene of wild confusion ensued ; the Covenanters gave way and hopeless rout ensued. Montrose's third victory of Inverlochy was one of the most complete.

Victory of  
Inverlochy.

<sup>1</sup> New Statistical Account of Scotland. <sup>2</sup> Menteith. <sup>3</sup> Memorials of Montrose, Bannatyne Club.

Argyll went to Edinburgh, and Lieutenant-General Baillie with soldier-like directness informed the panic-stricken Estates that Montrose could, if he wished, now march unopposed to the gates of Edinburgh. The Parliament meeting at Edinburgh forfeited the estates of Montrose, Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, Earl of Airlie, Viscount of Aboyne, Lord Herries, Colonel Stuart, Sir W. Rollo, Sir Philip Nisbit, Sir William Hay of Dalgettie, Home of Cromestaine, Alaster M'Donald MacColkeitach, Sir Donald Ogelvie of Clova, Black Pate of Inchbrakie, his second cousins Græme of Orchill, Donald Robertson, Tutor of Struan, and many others.

Montrose, ignoring the Act, sent his Cartel to Parliament demanding exchange of prisoners, entered Elgin, where he obtained few followers owing to the popularity of the Covenant amongst the people.

Montrose's  
cartel to  
"Estates."

Marching by Bog of Gicht, Huntley's Castle, Montrose was obliged by the serious illness of his eldest son to halt for a few nights at this old home of the Gordons.

The death of his heir, a noble boy aged fourteen, was a bitter grief to the Earl; at the commencement of the campaign the young Lord Græme had been left with Sir John Græme of Braco, but after Tibbermuir he had joined his father, and had accompanied him in his arduous campaign, this caused his illness, and he died between the 4th and 9th of March, and was interred in the Kirk of St Peter at Bellie on the east bank of the Spey.

Death of  
Montrose's  
heir.

Meanwhile Baillie and Urrie lost no time. They entered Aberdeen, which Montrose had passed round (owing to an imploring deputation from the Mayor and citizens), quartering his main body at Kintore instead.

The Covenanting troops thus issued from Aberdeen unexpectedly, and falling on the Cavaliers at Kintore slew many, taking others prisoners, amongst them little Lord James Græme, now the Marquis' son and heir, who was at school at Montrose; he was hardly twelve years old, and was taken to Edinburgh Castle and placed in confinement. Montrose levied £10,000 from the citizens of Aberdeen for this betrayal.

Betrayed at  
Aberdeen.

On Sunday, 17th March 1645, he marched for Dunottar Castle, lying above Stonehaven, where Black Pate's cousin the Earl Marischal resided.

Black Pate's  
mission to his  
kinsman at  
Dunottar.

We have reason to believe Patrick Græme was the bearer of the letter which Montrose sent in advance, reminding the Earl of the loyalty and ancient character of his race. But the Countess Elizabeth Seaton, daughter of the Earl of Wintown, was a strong Covenanter; sixteen Covenanting clergy, amongst them "Row" and "Andrew Cant," had taken shelter by her invitation, in the castle. So Montrose's messenger was permitted to stand at the gate, receiving only a verbal reply. Montrose, incensed at this insult to his cousin, burnt and destroyed the whole town, harbour and surrounding country of Stonehaven and Cowie,<sup>1</sup> and then marched rapidly through the country. Avoiding General Baillie, he marched to Dunkeld.

On 4th April Montrose sent back his heavy baggage to Brechin with the main body. He advanced on and took Dundee, which was soon blazing. At that moment he heard General Baillie was rapidly approaching; the enemy's main body was galloping down the Carse of Gowrie, its advance guard being but two miles distant.

Montrose's exertions to draw off his force were superhuman. Pipes and drums summoned the troops half intoxicated with their success in Dundee: some of the officers (who despaired of the men's obedience) in their consternation advised Montrose to retire with the cavalry, leaving M'Coll's 200 "Irish" men to their fate; others urged a meeting with Baillie.

But Montrose knew his course, and meant to take it. "Do your duty, gentlemen; leave the management to me, the event to God."

In less than half an hour all the men were under their colours, and he conducted their retreat without one tipsy man behind. Pushing straight on, despite the weariness of the previous march of twenty-five miles, he reached Southesk just as day was dawning over the Grampians three miles distant. The enemy had been in close pursuit, and, notwithstanding Montrose's frequent change of route, had traced him to the bivouac on the Esk, where the men, wearied with their continuous march (broken only by the assault on Dundee) of sixty-five miles, were resting. So utterly were they worn out that the Cavaliers had, in order to save their men's lives, to prick them with their swords before they could be awakened to resume their march.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Napier's "Life and Times of Montrose."

<sup>2</sup> Montrose Redivivus.

Famous  
retreat and  
forced march.



Three miles further, however, placed them in safety in the rocky fastness of Glenesk, where the Estates army did not venture to follow.

Had Montrose been commanding regular troops, there is little question that history would have been differently written and his victories would have been even more continuous. As it was, he was rarely able to follow up his advantages; could he have marched on Edinburgh after Inverlochy, he would have reached it unopposed and the defeat of the Covenanters been complete. His troops, men and officers alike, gave willing service, but would not be restrained from the fatal mistake of taking leave; after every successful engagement they returned to their homes carrying with them any spoil they had obtained. His dragoons, resolute to the death, well armed and mounted, all Highland gentlemen, would not submit to the restraint of remaining continuously with the forces, and thus the labour of re-mustering and gathering his Highlanders was an added strain on Montrose's inexhaustible energy.

We find Patrick Græme, on the retreat from Dundee (one of his officers who never left Montrose), sent back to collect his Atholl men who were home on leave, for well Montrose's tact and prudence knew it would have been fatal to refuse it. Lord Gordon and Alaster M'Coll were sent for fresh levies, but the Macleans did not return to participate in the fourth victory of Auldearn.

Black Pate's  
Atholl men.

Montrose, hearing that thirty Scottish gentlemen had broken from out of Carlisle with only their swords in their hands, resolved to meet and succour the little band who were pursued by Leslie; taking his small army of 550 men, he sent word to M'Coll (for whom he had been waiting) of his destination and marched to Crieff. Accepting hospitality for himself at Inchbrakie, his small body of men were quartered at M'Callum's Wood, two miles distant, when a messenger rode up to Inchbrakie and gave warning that Baillie was marching from Perth with 2000 foot and 500 horse. Montrose rode out and reconnoitred in the early dawn of an April day, then ordering his body of footmen to march for the fastnesses of Loch Earn, he himself with a few of his mounted gentlemen covered their retreat and with a brilliant effort repulsed the enemy's cavalry, throwing them

Montrose  
near Crieff.

into disorder, then seized the moment for himself and his troops to ride after the Royalist army.<sup>1</sup>

Montrose  
hidden in  
Inchbrakie's  
yew tree,  
April 1645.

It was on this occasion that the yew tree in the court of the Castle of Inchbrakie sheltered the Marquis, and he escaped the detection of the enemy. The danger passed and Montrose rode away, but Inchbrakie Castle was burnt and battered down.

On April 19th, 1645, Montrose and his army moved on from their retreat by Loch Earn, marched into Menteith and met the little band of Cavaliers, consisting of Montrose's nephew, the Master of Napier, Sir George Stirling of Keir, and Sir William Hay of Dalgettie; from this period the Montrose wars ring with the name of the gallant Master of Napier.

The next move was caused by hearing that Gordon in the north was threatened enclosure between the forces of Baillie and Urrie. The former's skill as a general has never been questioned; he knew Montrose with his small army lay near to Menteith; he knew that M'Coll and his 2000 Claymores could not tear himself away from harrying the Campbells and other enemies in the west; so Baillie determined to seize on Lord Gordon, who, with his army of recruits, was at Auchendown.

Montrose  
outmanœuvres  
General  
Baillie.

Baillie counted without his host. Montrose moved rapidly from Menteith by Balquidder to Loch Tay, passing on through Atholl and Angus, where the Highlanders flocked to his standard; he climbed the Grampians, reached Skene by the end of April, where he paused for ammunition.

Lord Aboyne procured it from Aberdeen in a most daring fashion, and Montrose was also joined by Gordon on the Dee with 1200 Claymore and 200 horse.

Urrie meantime, with 3500 men, was astonished on leaving Aberdeen to learn of this junction of Gordon's with Montrose, and a panic seizing his troops on hearing Montrose was in their near vicinity, he was forced to retreat by a detour to the Castle of Inverness and crossed the Spey; Baillie coming up from Perth, burnt the Atholl district but failed to take Blair Castle, where a garrison of Montrose's kept the Campbell prisoners taken at Inverlochy under Captain Robertson of Inver.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Napier's "Life and Times of Montrose."

<sup>2</sup> A brother of Lude's.

Meanwhile Urrie, reinforced with the best of the army of estates, over-matched Montrose, whose forces were diminishing the Atholl men hurrying back to try and save their homesteads which were being burnt by Baillie, and when Urrie moved to attack Montrose, the latter had taken up his position at Aultearn, as usual in desperate circumstances. An accident warned Montrose, who would otherwise have been taken by surprise; Urrie's army had marched through torrents of rain, their arms were useless, and to withdraw the saturated matches would have taken too much time, they turned to the sea and discharged their weapons, thinking the wind would carry the noise from land; but the wind had changed, and the sound warned the Royalist General.

The forces of Montrose were placed with consummate skill, and for the brilliant account of these depositions and the battle the reader must turn to worthier lines than mine. The rout of the Covenanting forces was complete; gallant deeds were done, unexampled heroism displayed, and never was more complete victory, more disastrous rout. In the music of the Grahame clan the "Blar Aultearn" celebrates the victory of their beloved chief at Aultearn on May 8th, 1645.<sup>1</sup>

Victory of  
Aultearn,  
May 1645.

On July 2nd, Montrose won his victory at Alford, through which the Don rushes under the hill of Bennochie. It was won at a heavy loss, for there fell Lord Gordon, a brave Cavalier in his twenty-eighth year, and, unlike his jealous father, a loyal and true supporter of Montrose. Unfortunately, says Grant, Patrick of Inchbrakie was absent, possibly left behind to gather his straggling Atholl men. It is impossible to realise at this time the misery of Scotland; every district was laid waste by either one army or the other, women and children were homeless; the harvests on which the bread and meal depended either burnt or left ungathered; the cow, the couple of sheep, the dozen chickens which paid the rent of the clansman and fed his family were raided by the opposing troops, and to the difficulties of the Royal army were added that of carrying with them almost an equivalent of their numbers in the homeless women and children.

Victory of  
Alford, with  
heavy loss.

The greater and smaller barons, the chiefs and lairds fared no better.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See various old Histories of Montrose's War. <sup>2</sup> See Petition of George, Fourth Laird, Sketch IX.

For three years but little of the income from their large properties reached them in kind, much less in money; in fact the latter was scarcely to be obtained in Scotland. The Duke of Atholl tells us this in his interesting volume, and how Lady Tullibardine (when her husband was on the Covenanting side) writes begging her father the Lord Perth to pay her tocher "quickly."<sup>1</sup>

All this time Inchbrakie's mother was bearing the brunt of the outlying force of the Covenanters, while his father lay in prison in Edinburgh.

Added to all this the horror of the "English plague" was investing the land and the hearts of Scotland's people, reaping hundreds in its track and desolating any homes left intact by the war.

After Montrose's victory of Alford the clans mustered still more strongly round the banner of Montrose, and fresh strength was given the Royal army by the Marquis of Huntly, who, laying aside his jealousies, offered to join Montrose. The latter sent 2000 men under Viscount Aboyne to escort Huntly through the hostile clans, dividing him from Montrose. Alaster M'Coll joined Montrose with a fresh levy of 1700 men of the Macdonalds and Macleans. Black Pate brought in his 500 Athollmen, and Montrose marched south with over 5000 men, flushed with their past successes, gathering fresh numbers as they passed from village to village, sung by the harper's lay as the flower of chivalry, while led by their hero Montrose. Coming down through Blairgowrie and Dunkeld he pitched his tents at Amulree, commanding an army still badly armed 'tis true, but composed of brave hearts, inured to hardships of every sort, and only eager to meet their foe, well assured that their great chief led them only to victory.

Hearing Baillie was on the south side of the Earn, having left 400 heavy cavalry as the guard to the Fair City of St Johnstone,<sup>2</sup> Montrose marched through the plague-stricken district to the wood of Methven. Close by, the grave of two of its most recent victims lay who were buried in the secluded place called Dronach-haugh.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Chronicles of Atholl and Tullibardine.

<sup>2</sup> Perth.

<sup>3</sup> Bessie Bell, daughter of Laird of Kinvaid and Mary Gray of Lynedoch, who died while nursing the lover of one, and were all buried in the same grave.

Great was the panic in the city of Perth. Montrose increased it by advancing next day to the walls with 100 cavaliers and 100 musketeers, and was enabled to take a quiet survey of it and the camp of 6000 beyond. Naturally Baillie's dragoons filed forth to the attack, whereon Montrose ordered the heavy baggage to the hills, leaving the musketeers, etc. to cover its retreat. Feats of gallantry were executed by this little force, especially of Sir W. Rollo, Montrose's staunch friend who with Nathaniel Gordon and twelve others charged with two squadrons of 100 file each, and routed the enemy. Urrie withdrew his men and joined Baillie, who had meantime taken possession of the wood of Methven, and shot 300 of the wives and children left behind!

Sir W. Rollo  
routs the  
enemy.

A great disappointment awaited Montrose when on returning to Dunkeld he found Aboyne had only brought in 200 well-armed cuirassiers and sixty dragoons mounted on cart horses, instead of the whole Clan Gordon from Huntly.

At this time John Robertson of Inver,<sup>1</sup> a son of Lude, was the keeper of Blair Castle, where Montrose left his prisoners. Inver sent a company of 200 head of cattle early in August 1645 down to Montrose, who resolved to move south and cut a passage for his king, who was now struggling against overwhelming forces under Cromwell. By this time Nazeby had been lost; the Scottish Covenanters had captured Pomfret and besieged Carlisle; Chester was blockaded, and Cromwell had an army of 22,000 men, and was it any wonder that Charles the First's pessimistic temperament saw his doom looming surely over him?

Robertson of  
Inver, keeper  
of Blair  
Castle.

Montrose marched to Logie Almond, thus causing Baillie to break up his camp at Methven wood, for it was only at long intervals the soldiers of the Covenanting army could be prevailed to meet him. Baillie arranged his force skilfully at Kilgraston, and for three days Montrose lay over his camp at the Kirk of Dron on the Ochils unable to lure Baillie out; and seeing that an assault would prove a difficult task he wheeled to Kinross, meaning to cross the Forth at Stirling, in spite of cannons, and march to Edinburgh. Down the vale of Devon's river meandering through the

<sup>1</sup> Brother-in-law to Black Pate's sister Beatrice; her son was the Laird of Lude, a minor, but "out" with the Clan. Also see Montrose's letter to Inver and Sketch X.

Ochils his force pressed forward. Castle Campbell<sup>1</sup> was destroyed by the Macleans, whose feud with the Campbells was bitter. Montrose and his leaders were entertained by the Earl of Mar at Alloa, the young heir joining his standard. The whole force marched for Kilsyth, the field of Montrose's sixth and last victory.

Baillie and Argyll encamped at Hollanbush, two and a half miles from Kilsyth, having followed close on Montrose's heels, revenging Castle Campbell and the sacking of Alloa by many equal reprisals, amongst others burning Braco, then the seat of Sir J. Grame Montrose's uncle, where the Marquis' two little sons had been sheltered in the early stages of Montrose's campaign. At Kilsyth John Graham of Tamrawer<sup>2</sup> joined his chief bringing his followers.

Placement  
of the troops  
at Kilsyth.

Against the advice of their skilful General Baillie, the Covenanters' inexperienced military committee forced him to attack Montrose, and even chose the spot. With exultation Montrose saw the enemy coming out to the attack on August 15th, one of the hottest days of 1645.

A more confused battle never took place. Moved from point to point by Argyll and the committee, Baillie and his officers were beside themselves, while on the other hand it was difficult for Montrose to hold his Highlanders from sudden and unexpected attacks on the moving enemy.

From the King's army (gazing on the glittering lines of the Covenanters, armed *cap-à-pie* "back, brest and pot, steel gloves and tassets") rose a muttering expression of their unarmed state. Montrose's sympathy felt it, and with the ready tact which never put aside any complaint made by his veterans he met the murmur.

Montrose  
incites his  
badly armed  
troops.

Flashing his rapier down the valley toward the glittering thousands, he rode along his line: "Gentlemen and comrades, you see these cowardly rascals you beat at Tippermuir, at Auldearn, at Alford, their officers could not prevail on them to appear before you now unless cased in steel; to show our contempt of them we will, if you please, fight them in our shirts." Slipping off his coat of buff, cuirass, etc., waving his plumed beaver, he

<sup>1</sup> "Castle of Gloom," a residence of Argyll; the pass by which Montrose entered the Glen at Muchart is still called "Montrose's Yett" (gate).

<sup>2</sup> Tamrawer was accidentally killed three days after August 12th near his own house. A cairn marks the spot.

rode in his shirt sleeves down their ranks. Uttering a wild shout of joy the troops replied to his words and action ; divesting themselves of plaid and kilt even, the Highlanders stripped to their shirts, which they tied between their legs, and to this day Kilsyth records the deeds of Montrose's "naked soldiers." One deed of heroic gallantry followed another, and as the sun's ardour cooled the enemy was routed and pursued for eighteen miles. Baggage, ammunition, and cannon were all taken by Montrose, and the hills and hollows of the Kilsyth district bear record in their names of the Marquis' victory.<sup>1</sup>

Victory of  
Kilsyth,  
August 1645.

One of Montrose's acts show how in all his triumph he sought to atone for the excesses committed by his troops. He granted protections innumerable ; no less than 338 were under his own hand.

Encamped for the remainder of the month at Kirktown on the Muir of Bothwell, Montrose sent 500 dragoons under Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Gordon and the Master of Napier to obtain a subsidy and an exchange of prisoners at Edinburgh ; summoned by a drummer, the garrison at the Castle released from the "grevous and filthy goal" of Edinburgh nine or ten of the most important prisoners, though the gallant little Lord John Grahame, the Marquis' son and heir aged thirteen refused to be exchanged lest he should "cost my father a more valuable officer." Returning by Blackness and Linlithgow the Master of Napier brought in 130 released nobles, (ladies and gentry) to Montrose's camp at Bothwell, including his aged father, Lord Merchistown, and the Mistress of Napier and his sisters.

Gallantry of  
Lord Græme.

For a brief space Montrose enjoyed with his commanders their true position ; himself as the "Lieutenant of the King," and the lords and barons that of Scottish gentlemen and supporters of a noble chief. It was a little court which grew in importance as those of the highest rank in Scotland joined it and wore the royal cockade. There it was that at the Grand Review held by Montrose of all his ranks, he delivered his short but eloquent speech, showed his new commission as "Captain General" of the King, and knighted M'Donald, his hero of the long name, Alaster Mac-Colkeitach, Mhic Gillespie, MhicCholla, MhicAlaster, Mhic Ian Catanach Knight banneret ; who thus took precedence of all Knights except the Bath.

Montrose  
the Captain  
General holds  
his court.

<sup>1</sup> Bullet Knowe, Slauchter House, Baggage Knowe, Drum Burn, Kill-the-many Butts.

All Scotland rang with the praises of Montrose; the cities went over to the cause, and just as he was preparing to march his army south to cooperate with the King, with the Earls of Roxburgh, Traquhair and Home, his clansmen failed him!

Tullibardine was ravaging their home; acting under his instructions from Argyle, he raised fresh forces in the Highlands; and the clans of Atholl and Maclean, learning their dwellings were destroyed, their women and children homeless for the coming snows, hurried back to build them shelters and secure what harvest there was left to gather.

Desertion of  
Highlanders  
to their  
raided homes.

Sir Alaster M'Coll heard too of relations and clansmen pursued by Campbell of Ardkinglass and others; his Highland blood burnt for reprisal; answering Montrose's and Airlie's passionate persuadings to him to remain at this crucial moment, he replied he would be "no true Highlander if even his King's cause came before that of his own blood," and he went carrying his men with him, never to see the chief he had forsaken, again.

Aboyne left to succour Lord Huntly, his father, the brave Sir Nathaniel Gordon and his few men were the only Gordons left to Montrose.

Black Pate  
and Lord  
Napier  
remain.

Thus but the ghost of his army and some faithful leaders like Black Patrick and the Master of Napier remained to Montrose; still his indomitable spirit would acknowledge no failure; he made every effort to rouse the allegiance of those who had not yet joined the Royal Standard at this period, but Lord Home and his gentlemen of the Merse did not respond, though loyal and true in 1633. The years of peace on the Borders had killed the martial spirit, and whereas in former times the flashing on the hill top of a watch fire would summon 20,000 troopers in an hour, the standard of the Douglas hung in idle folds or was raised only for the loyal chief himself and a few faithful followers.

Border spirit  
dead.

In spite of all Montrose pushed south; 200 horse, all gentlemen, and 700 foot was the shadow of his army of 5000; through Galashiels, where Lord Douglas alone joined him, his few retainers deserting when they saw the scanty force, while the chiefs of the Homes and Kerrs were submitting to Leslie!

At last Montrose, after marching by Kelso and Selkirk and encamping his 1000 foot and 500 horse (his little band having been so far augmented),



confessed that to join the King was impossible, and a retreat must begin next day.

For the first time in his campaign he left the positions of his outposts to others and sat down with bitter agitated feeling to write his despatches to the King with his officers of higher rank around him. A dense fog settled down over the land; the grey of a September morning found Montrose at his pen; shrouded in the mist his troopers slept behind a breastwork on the bare turf, when a tipsy outpost escort galloped up declaring the enemy had slain eleven of their men; Pourie-Ogilvie at once went out, but declared no foe was visible. Well and silently had the enemy's work been done; 6000 cavalry surrounded Montrose's little band. Had these latter been prepared all might have been well, but sleep was on them, their trust was on their outposts, their officers quartered at Selkirk, their horses at grass. Traquhair, a traitor, had summoned his son and troop from danger, while Montrose waited for the news of Leslie's army promised by this faithless intelligent officer.

The shroud of  
Philiphaugh.

Traquhair  
faithless.

How can pen paint the scene or words describe the heart-break of it all! Montrose started to his feet, and seizing the first horse was in the midst of his startled troops; 150 of his gentlemen joined him and his men were rallied, but how could barely 1500 stand unprepared, surrounded and crushed between 6000 horse? The gallant O'Ryan and Lord Napier kept their front unbroken, till trampled under foot or hopelessly surrounded.

Montrose, beside himself, could not be persuaded to withdraw; 500 Claymores would have saved him, and where had they gone? 'Tis a blot that must rest on the Highlands to this day; their desertion of the greatest man, the noblest leader, the truest, bravest friend that ever bore a loyal Scottish heart within his breast! Leading forty cavaliers they fought in a wild and desperate circle, their standard above them, until seeing all was lost the councils of Douglas and Dalziel prevailed, and Montrose was shown that the fate of so small a portion of the Royal army would not decide the cause which lay in His hands alone. After repeated appeals he turned his horse, and hewing their way the little company broke unexpectedly (and fiercely pursued) through the enemy, all lost except their

Defeat at  
Philiphaugh.

Standard saved by Dalgettie. standard, saved by Sir William Hay,<sup>1</sup> who, tying it crosswise over his cuirass, and riding night and day, bore it into England, and later returned it to his chief.

Black Pate wins back his Claymores.

Fast as Montrose and his cavaliers pressed on, an officer of the enemy with two cornets outrode them. Montrose was forced to face and capture these three with their standards; then the weary ride was resumed (Montrose being joined by many of his straggling troops) and pushed on till they reached the fastnesses of Atholl, where his bright spirit rising superior to all, he and Black Patrick raised 200 horse and 800 Claymores again; the Gordons joined him under Lord Lewis with 2000 horse and foot, but the Marquis of Huntly, whose jealousy could not be repressed, again drew off his men because Montrose would not consent to clearing Huntly's land of the enemy, ere he went west to try and save by his brave presence the lives dear to him of the many friends he had left behind.

His letter to John Robertson, the keeper of Blair Castle, shows how anxiously he seeks his old Lieutenant "M'Coll (Sir Alexander M'Donald).

Execution by Estates of his brave followers.

For weeks Montrose lay before Glasgow, braving Leslie's powerful cavalry and trying to save the bravest of his cavaliers, to no avail. Colonel O'Ryan, young Ogilvie, Sir Philip Nisbit, Sir Nathaniel Gordon and others with Sir William Rollock, a most faithful friend and close companion of Montrose, were ignominiously executed on October 29th at Glasgow.

With bitter tears in his heart, and with rage in the hearts of his Highlanders, Montrose withdrew from the gates of Glasgow; his mission ended with the death of his truest friends; he knew by now of the unwritable horrors that had been the fate of his veterans at Philiphaugh, and of their camp followers; and with the snow heavily falling, he marched back through Strathearn and wintered in the Highlands.

Lord Napier and the Countess dies, 1645.

In November, Montrose was summoned home to Forfar, where the death of his countess took place; after the funeral Montrose returned to headquarters, where he found that his brother-in-law, the Lord Napier, had died at Fincastle, where he had been obliged to remain in consequence of severe illness.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Brother to the Earl of Kinnoul.

<sup>2</sup> Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families.

With only one break (Alford) Black Patrick of Inchbrakie had been beside his chief, his trusted councillor and friend, regardless of the forfeiture of all his lands as "a wilful raiser of fyrrs, burners of houses, corn and kirk; a taker and holder of castles, housis, townis, forts and garrisons; a committer of thrift, slouth, reiff, and robrie, a guilter of high treason" (this man who was fighting for King Charles the First), "for the taking of Castle Blair of Atholl, of the houses of the Laird of Weyme and Menzies, and burning of his wood; for the taking of Perth, for the combat at Tibbermuir, for sitting down a mile of Dundee and insolently demanding surrender, for taking a journey through Angus and despoiling it, for entering into combat on the fields next adjacent to Aberdene, for entering and keeping the same town two weeks and days, for returning through the Sheriffdom of Perth and Angus, for burning on 8th and 9th of October 1645 the hous of little Blair in Stormongh, and hous of Ardblair, for raising a ffryre in the suburb of Dundee by Bonnet Raw, for which his whole estate is confiscated to the use of the public and the Lyon is to ryve and deleit his arms out of the Book of Arms in face of the Parliament and at the Croce of Edinburgh."<sup>1</sup> And to him (as to Montrose) is the more stringent clause added that he will not be permitted to surrender—an act of, so called, grace—accorded to many if they would avail themselves of it previous to the 15th of September 1646.

Black Pate's  
forfeiture.

Patrick cared not one jot; leaving his wife and children, his estates and lands to the care of his father George (who however was in prison at this time himself), and the issue in higher hands, he stuck steadily to Montrose from the hour when he accompanied his beloved friend and chief into the Atholl district on their forty-five mile walk in the autumn of 1644, until the sad day, August 3rd, 1646, which saw Montrose sail across the German Sea.

Amongst our Inchbrakie barons we find in Black Patrick the friend that "sticketh closer than a brother," and the mantle of the brave Sir John de Grame, the companion of Sir William Wallace, had indeed fallen on the shoulders of his kinsman! How many close councils Montrose and Black Pate had held; how they would cheer and sustain each other when

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, Vol. VI.

the news would come (that alone could make them flinch), of danger and privation to their little ones.

And now we reach the last few months which are but the record of the closing scenes.

In March 1646 Montrose hearing that the Campbells under Ardkinglass with some Stewarts and Menzies about 1500 strong, had attacked the M'Nabs and M'Gregors for being friends of the King, he immediately despatched Black Patrick with his first cousin young John Drummond of Balloch,<sup>1</sup> and 700 Atholl men to drive back the invaders who had besieged Castle Ample. Ill could Montrose spare such a call from his slender force; but he never rested until assistance, if required, was sent to a faithful clan. Ardkinglass' men, though two to one, were as usual full of the fear that Patrick and his Atholl men invariably inspired; the Covenanter withdrew his force, and on the 13th of March placed them where the manse of Callendar now stands, securing the ford over the Teith. But Patrick Græme had not served under a general like Montrose without knowing how to take an enemy's position; while 100 Highlanders were sent to take the ford, his main body, making a detour, crossed the river higher up at Monteith, and the Campbells were attacked front and rear and fled to Stirling; the Atholl men, who had marched ten miles in the early morning, pursued them to the Lake of Menteith where many of the Campbells were choked in the moss. The rest gained Stirling and were (after Black Pate had left the district) granted free quarters on the lands (seized by the Covenanters) of the young Lord Napier who, it will be remembered, had lately lost his father in Montrose's camp.

Black Pate  
defeats  
Ardkinglass,  
his kinsman.

Lord Napier  
and Black  
Pate defend  
Kincardine  
Castle.

Returning to Montrose, Patrick Græme was again commissioned with Lord Napier, young Drummond of Balloch, and John M'Nab of that Ilk another cousin, to garrison Kincardine, a castle of the Græmes in Strathearn, close to Auchterarder. In these sketches of the Græmes, this castle<sup>2</sup> has been frequently mentioned. A building of great importance and strength, it stood on a crest overhanging the lovely glen of Kincardine, through which the Ruthven runs, now a mountain stream, formerly a broad swift river. The castle, 160 feet in length, had ditch and draw-

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch V.

<sup>2</sup> Now the property of Mrs Johnstone-Brown of Kincardine.

bridge, and a deep well of water (now choked up). A chapel window can still be traced, and it had dungeons too, for in 1596 we find a tenant of the Earl of Montrose who had not paid his rent, complaining that Lawrence Graham, the Earl's bailiff, had taken his plenishing, reducing Watt to beggary, and that on Watt suing him he had been bound like a common thief and thrown into the "Pitt" of Kincardine where he gets "no entertainment."<sup>1</sup>

Outside its ruins still stands the yew or "Dule" tree under which the Græme Charters were signed and justice administered, hence it was often styled the Græme Justice tree; beneath it may be seen to walk the lady dressed in green, foretelling that ill fortune betides the House!

Dule Tree  
and Lady  
Greensleeves.

So soon as this garrison took possession of the stronghold, General Middleton from Stirling brought up his cannon and battered on the castle; for fourteen nights and days Black Patrick and young Lord Napier held it till the water subsided in the well from concussion, and provisions from scarcity fell to none; then the little garrison sallied forth; Black Pate, Balloch, Napier and the latter's page John Grahame<sup>2</sup> and rejoined Montrose; MacNab cut a passage for 300 of his clan, but he himself was taken.<sup>3</sup> The castle has never been rebuilt, and treasure is said to lie at the bottom of its well. The farm house, erected from the ruins, contains in its wall pieces of curious carving, a cock, a dial stone, etc.

Montrose marched to Inverness, but betrayed on all hands by the "Gay Gordons" (their chief's many attempts to achieve success unaided by Montrose, of whom he was intensely jealous, had been more disastrous to his King's cause than the betrayal of it was in the end) Montrose was forced to abandon his wish to garrison Inverness.

Gay Gordons  
betray  
Montrose.

King Charles the First's affairs had reached a stage that made his royal master determine to place Montrose out of the reach of the destruction which was inevitable. The King first wrote privately, telling Montrose to disband his forces and go to France (May 1646). Montrose replied by offering to fight to the death if his King would give consent,<sup>4</sup> but Charles

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of State Papers.

<sup>2</sup> This must have been Black Pate's son afterwards Postmaster-General. <sup>3</sup> See Sketch V.

<sup>4</sup> From an interesting letter to Montrose from Charles I., Montrose Papers Hist. MSS. Commission Report.

was firm ; he wished to save the loyal heart that had been so faithful, and he therefore issued the public order that the forces under Montrose should disband. How little the King foresaw that his Captain-General was but saved from death in the field which he had so often courted, to meet that of a martyr in the shambles !

King Charles  
commands  
disbanding  
of troops.

Before he sailed, Montrose demanded a meeting with his honourable opponent, General Middleton, and refused to abandon the strife unless he alone with the Earl Crawford and John Urrie (late the Covenanting, now the Cavalier General) was allowed to bear the brunt of attainder, while his followers were restored to their estates.

Thus to the last as all along, his thoughts for his faithful clansmen never failed ; with a swelling heart he gave his word of honour to Middleton that he would retire "beyond the seas," and laid down his arms, leaving his homes of Mugdock and Kincardine in blackened ruins ; leaving his boys to the mercy of Argyll who, to his honour be it said, did not abuse it, leaving his clans and kinsmen, and last, not least, his king, and the cause he had so gladly shed his blood to win, he sailed from Stonehaven in the prime of his thirty-six years on the 3rd of September 1645, a homeless exile accompanied by a small but loyal band of whom young Drummond of Balloch formed a unit. Surely the first, and perhaps the worst step of his martyrdom had begun !

To return to our Baron, whose life hitherto had been but a part of his chief's, which is the cause for this brief summary of the "Great Troubles" of Scotland. With regard to the action of Black Pate's cousin, the Earl Marishal, it should be stated that when Montrose first came to Scotland William Keith had succeeded his father, the late Earl, who had died in 1635, and was living at the Court of England ;<sup>1</sup> but in 1640 he is with Montrose and signs the famous Cumbernauld Bond. After this he lay quiet, partly owing no doubt to his countess having strong Covenanting tastes ; he gave neither men nor money to the cause, and refused to join Montrose when summoned by Black Pate to do so. We shall find, however, six years later he awoke to the truer sense of his duty.

<sup>1</sup> Historical Account, etc. of ancient family of Earl Marishals, P. Buchan, 1820.

In the Frontispiece is shown Montrose's tribute<sup>1</sup> to Black Pate's service, which is still regarded by the family as one of their greatest treasures from their chief. Montrose had by his action before leaving the country saved some lands to his adherents, but the zeal of the Covenanting Church determined to do its worst; in July 1646, before Montrose left Scotland they had placed Black Pate and his cousin David Græme of Gorthie (with others) under sentence of excommunication; this meant not only forbidding entrance into the churches, but laying a ban on him that prevented others dealing with or assisting him in the ordinary affairs of life. He is titled a "bloody rebell" and the "assemblie being verie sensible of the highe provocatione of God for such haynous offences against him and of so great contempt of all ecclesiasticall and civic authorities. Therefore being moved with the zeale of God do discerne and ordaine the persons before designed all and evrie on of them to be simmarlie excommunicat and declared to be those whom Christ commandeth to be holden by all good and evrie on of the faithfull as Ethnicks and publicans."<sup>2</sup> A fast is ordered in Edinburgh to commemorate this act, and notices are sent to the various Presbyteries to inform their congregations of the same 27th August 1646. Later on the Committee after having refused his petition to be relaxed because he does not acknowledge his sins, directs some person "to labour to bring him to a greater measure of sense of haynousness of his offences."

Montrose's letter.

Black Pate and his kinsmen excommunicated.

Patrick Græme accedes by some sort of form, and on 5th of April 1648, they refer him to the "Provinciall of Perth," requesting them "to make triall of his lyffe and conversation and evidence of inward repentance," and desire that he "prescribe his satisfaction in sackcloth."<sup>2</sup>

No record is given of this latter event either in Patrick's case or that of his cousin David of Gorthie; apparently the matter dropped.

Middleton had, early in July 1646, sent a copy to Montrose of the terms offered to his cavaliers; one of these in original is extant amongst the Inchbrakie Papers, and runs as follows:

<sup>1</sup> The original letter is with the Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Records of Commons of General Assembly 1646-7, Scottish Hist. Society.

By Major General Middleton Commander of the forces for the present expedition.

Middleton's  
pass to  
Black Pate.

By virtue of a power granted to me be the Committee of Estates, I doo hereby grant unto Patrick Græme younger of Inchbrakie full assurance of his life and fortune to be unquestioned in virtur of them for any deed done be him in the course he hath formlie been on, or in relation thereto; provided that betwine this and the fifth day of November next he appear before the Committee of "Estates and enact himself for his good behaviour in time coming; otherwayes these favours to be void given at Dundee the 6th day of July 1646."

This order of Middleton's is signed in a very fine bold hand.

Patrick Græme received it but takes no action in the matter until October; he must first make sure that his king's command to disband is inevitable; then his chief must be bid adieu to, his person seen safely on the seas beyond the reach of those who would have given much to have had Montrose in their power; but when this is done, when six weeks more have passed and all further hope is ended, we find the following paragraph traced on its back:

Accepts  
pass after  
Montrose  
has left the  
country.

20th October 1646.—The quhilk day the above named Patrick Græme, younger of Inchbrakie conform to this assurance appeared before the Committee of Estates and acted himself for his good behaviour under the paine of twentie thousand poundes; this is signed by Campbell.<sup>1</sup>

So in the winter of 1646 and 1647 Patrick Græme is home again with the Honble. Jean Drummond, his wife and children; his sore heart would be comforted by their welcome presence after his long absence, and John will have many a tale to recount of his exploits as page to the Master of Napier at Kincardine's siege, tales which will bring a smile to his father's sad eyes, as he ponders on that last act done for Montrose who is across the seas.

For a year or two Græme endeavours to get his lands and those of his father, who is growing an old man, into order, settling the terrified tenantry and watching sadly Cromwell's slow but surely triumphant creeping to

<sup>1</sup> For Public Record, see Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, vol. vi.



success, which, in January 1649, culminated in the martyrdom of King Charles. An awful gloom must have been cast over the cavaliers in Scotland, and over none more than Black Pate. We know how it almost killed Montrose, and how he only rallied when shown there was a prospect of revenge. The Marquis' splendid verses are almost a vow to heaven—

Execution  
of King  
Charles,  
1649.

Great, good, and just! could I but rate  
My griefs to thy too rigid fate,  
I'd weep the world to such a strain,  
As it should deluge once again :  
But since thy loud-tongu'd blood demands supplies,  
More from Briareus' hands than Argus' eyes,  
I'll sing thy obsequies with trumpet sounds,  
And write thy epitaph with blood and wounds ;

and he lands in Orkney determined to try and restore the young King shutting his eyes to the knowledge that Charles the Second was, whilst receiving him with open arms,<sup>1</sup> and making him Lieutenant-Governor of Scotland, treating with the Covenanters and concluding the famous treaty of Breda, lest the descent on the Highland shores proved fruitless!

For a while Montrose's prospects were bright; promises of ships, provisions, cannon, presents of money, 1500 stands of arms for cavalry from the Queen of Sweden, with other promises came of men and ships, but a blow was given to Montrose by Louis XIV., who refused the Scottish troops serving in France who were 7000 strong.

His close correspondence with his friends in Scotland was all taken as his agents bearing it, landed (one of these his old companion Sibbald of 1644). The Northern Highlands came to his help, but without Montrose their actions were headstrong and premature like Pluscardine's raid.

In 1650 he landed and remained for some time in Orkney, surrounded by a few faithful cavaliers, and crossing to Caithness established himself in Thurso. After seizing the strong Castle of Dunbeath a heavy blow fell on him, for though he marched past Dunrobin, Skibo and Dornoch without

Montrose  
returns, lands  
at Orkney.

<sup>1</sup> Letters to Montrose from King Charles II., and Montrose's "Powerful Appeal," Calendar of State Papers, 1649-50.

requiring to fire a shot, and the Earl of Sutherland (Covenanter) retired rapidly before him, so did the people flee for the terror of fines was upon them, and Montrose, failing to recruit his army, waited for those whom he supposed were marching to him, little dreaming that the raid of Pluscardine had either dispersed or sent them prisoners 200 miles away!

Pen fails to transcribe that last engagement of the hero of our race; it has been told over and over again; how his little force, overwhelmed, was cut to pieces; how his banners were held and lost;<sup>1</sup> how Montrose forced by his followers to flee, covered with blood from his many wounds, was placed fainting on a horse, his standards left on the field, his cloak, his sword,<sup>2</sup> his garter, thrown aside<sup>3</sup> lest they discovered him to the foe; his refuge with Assynt and that traitor's base betrayal, and the last sad march as captive to the scaffold.

No indignity was spared the hero on this journey, though kindly assistance here and there tempered the misery.

Indignities to  
the Great  
Marquis.

Clad as meanly as they could attire him, in marked contrast to the rich clothes he had always worn, tied fast by ropes to a country pony, he was forced at Keith (on the river Inlay) to wait and listen to a discourse of a Mr Kinnimonth, the minister. This Christian gentleman improved the occasion by choosing for his text 1 Samuel xv. 33. When Montrose realised that he was to be the object lesson for the Covenanter's discourse, he smiled sadly and said, "Rail on, sir, I am *bound* to listen to you."<sup>4</sup>

Lady Leslie's  
kindness.

On reaching Pitcapple, a property belonging to the Leslies, the wife of John Leslie, being a distant connection of Montrose, tried to rescue him while resting at their house, and showed him a small hole in the wall leading to a subterranean passage below; "Nay, dear madam, rather than descend to that dark hole and perhaps be smothered, I will take the chance of what awaits me in Edinburgh!"<sup>5</sup> Long and circuitous was the route they took him, and tortures must have been inflicted on him, for his many wounds of Invercarron were still open. But their desire was to

<sup>1</sup> Kincaid's "History of Edinburgh."

<sup>2</sup> This sword is now in the possession of Malcolm Sutherland Græme, Esq., Græmeshall.

<sup>3</sup> Nicholl's "Diary," 1650-67.

<sup>4</sup> Epitaphs and Inscriptions by A. Jervoise, Edinburgh.

<sup>5</sup> New Statistical Account of Scotland.

expose him thus, half-clad and rudely bound, as an object of ridicule to those who had ever seen this gallant hero, richly dressed and bonneted, on his charger, riding to victory.

Wishart tells us how the rough leader of his escort, Colonel Strachan, conducted him to Kinnaird, and how Montrose bid farewell without a break (so great was his control) to his two boys whom he never saw again.

In Forfar he was placed in the Castle of the Grange; James Durhame was the owner; probably the laird who, in early days had presented Montrose with a valuable hawk<sup>1</sup>; but time had turned him into a zealous Covenanter.

James Durhame's wife was Margaret Scott, daughter of Hercules Scott of Brotherton, and the following anecdote must ever be a glory in the history of her descendants and family: when she saw the man she had heard of as "The Great Marquis," the leader of men and hero of victories, ride in, clad in a peasant's dress, bound hand and foot, unwashed, unshaven, pale with wounds, she determined to try and help him; giving her servant orders to let his guard, officers and men alike, "want for noe drink," she, without her husband's knowledge, arrayed the Marquis in her own attire and bade him slip past the men (for most part soldiers of the regiment of Campbell of Lawers), who were lying down, completely overcome by wine. But alas for the Marquis, her kind plan failed, for meeting a soldier only partly tipsy who attempted to embrace him, the man at once discovered his mistake, gave the alarm, and James Durhame and his household were placed in durance till the morning, when the Lady of Grange completely proved her husband's innocence and added, "I am the sole contriver of Montrose's attempted escape, and I am only heartily sorry that it took not effect according to my desire."<sup>2</sup>

As Colonel Strachan did not wish to be delayed longer, he passed over the matter after some rough language, and marched on to Dundee, where the citizens, to their honour, supplied Montrose with fresh raiment and had his wounds dressed, making him also a gift in money. Matters became worse as he neared Edinburgh, where the last indignities and the greatest were offered, and so with the little book published in Latin, describing all

Margaret  
Scott of  
Brotherton  
attempts to  
rescue the  
Great  
Marquis.

Town of  
Dundee's  
loyalty.

<sup>1</sup> See Household Books of Montrose, Maitland Club.

<sup>2</sup> Memories of the Somervilles.

his military actions hung round his neck by a cord, they completed their vengeance on his body.<sup>1</sup> Montrose bore all with unflinching and dignified calmness to the last moment, when his life-blood flooded the platform of his execution ; not a less glorious field than his greatest victory of 1645.

Coronation  
at Scone,  
1651.

Patrick's Royalist instincts must again have been on the alert, when in January 1651, Charles Second accepted the terms of the Scottish Commissioners and is crowned King at Scone on the Coronation Stone which Queen Victoria of blessed memory was crowned from, and which in the year of grace 1902, King Edward the Seventh of England and First of Scotland has passed from, as our crowned King.

What a gathering of royalty and of Scottish nobles were at that royal scene in 1651, in spite of the presence of the Covenanting lords and clergy with their stiff manner and lugubrious faces (intensely shocked at Charles' gay and debonair countenance, his pleasing manner and ready jest), Charles' cavaliers would gather round him and help to lighten the solemnity with which the Commissioners would check the natural revelry of such a scene, and to some purpose were the cavaliers there ; for once again the fascination of the Stuarts is winning every Scottish heart ; once again the plumed bonnet is laid aside and the rapier and the sword unsheathed, and in the Sheriffdom of Perth, Black Pate takes the place of his chief Montrose (the second Marquis is still too young for office), and leads them all ; for three days after he is crowned, finding jealousies or mistrust attend the selection of a leader for the nobles, gentlemen, and heritors of the shire of Perth, Charles the Second with ready tact places the selection in their own hands by a letter written at Stirling and dated January 3rd, bidding them appoint without delay some "known person of assistance to his Majesty" to the command.

Black Pate's  
commission to  
command the  
Perthshire  
forces.

Not a doubt apparently exists in the minds of these gentlemen, for the next day, January 4th, 1651, a Commission is drawn up, appointing Patrick Græme younger of Inchbrakie to take command, and march the force to the rendezvous at Dunblane the 5th day of July next, "providit" with their best horses and forty days' provision. To this commission to command the forces of the King, thirty-three Great Barons and gentlemen

<sup>1</sup> "History of Edinburgh," Alexander Kincaid.

sign their names.<sup>1</sup> There is little doubt that amongst these signatures are many who hitherto held aloof from the King's service, though cavaliers of known tendency predominate; the Earl of Atholl, Viscount Newburgh, Lord Drummond and the Lord of Aldie are named as Colonels of the force.

In the following August 1651 Charles had round him a glorious army of 10,000 men; all alas doomed to defeat and disaster at Worcester. Charles escapes to his foreign homes in France, at Cologne, and in the Low Countries, and his faithful Scots return, those who are left, to their homes only to find many quite uninhabitable. Amongst these is the Castle of Inchbrakie, which Cromwell's allies have besieged and fired, the inhabitants escaping only with their lives. And so Black Pate finding the King's cause at present is best assisted by submission, applies for and obtains from the Dictator's commander General Monck at Dundee the following:—

Defeat at  
Worcester.

“Safe conduct to Patrick Græme.

These are to require all officers and sould<sup>rs</sup> under my command neither to offer or doo any violence or injury to the person of Patrick Græme the younger of Inchbrakie, his wife children and gro<sup>l</sup> nor to take away any of his household goods, horses, sheep or cattle but permit him to abyde and resyde in his habitation w<sup>th</sup>out lett or

Monck's  
pass.

projudiciall to

sl<sup>d</sup> Comon Wealth of England

George Monck

dated at Dundee this 1st November 1651

To all officers and sould<sup>rs</sup> under my command.”<sup>2</sup>

Thus we know though Inchbrakie has been besieged and burnt the home of Tulliebelton will now be saved and can entertain the old Laird George.

The following year the confusion of constant change of affairs which caused men of known loyalty and character to fluctuate in their opinions, is forcibly shown by a letter from King Charles the Second to Black Pate,

<sup>1</sup> The original Commission is among the Inchbrakie Papers bearing the various autograph signatures.

<sup>2</sup> Original in the Inchbrakie Papers.

in which he tells him that he has been pleased to appoint General Middleton as his commander in Scotland!

“Charles II.’s letter to Black Pate, 1652.

For Inchbrakie.

Charles Rex.

King Charles  
II.’s letter to  
Black Pate.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. We have received so good information of your affection and zeal to our service that we are most confident you will gladly embrace any opportunity to contribute your utmost endeavours to the advancement thereof, and to the recovery of your Countrey from the oppression, misery and dishonor it now groans under, by the insolence and tyranny of our English rebels, who propose to make to themselves the absolute change of the whole Government thereof, and the extirpation of the ancient nobility and gentry of that our Kingdome, and the entire subjecting it to their arbitrary and lawlesse jurisdiction; which every true Scotchman must from his heart abhorre. And therefore we have appointed Lieutenant-General Middleton (to whose fidelity and conduct we have committed the managing of that great affaire) to communicate our purpose unto you, that we are resolved to leave no way unattempted on our part, whereby we may suppress those wicked rebels, and relieve our good subjects of that Kingdome. For the better and more effectually doing whereof we desire you to give him your best assistance, in such manner, as upon conference with him or with any person intrusted by him to you, we shall make appear unto you to be most conducing thereunto; and whatsoever part you shall beare in this good worke, upon information given to us by our said Lieutenant-Generall, we shall for the present acknowledge; and gratify, and reward as soone as it shall be in our power. And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at the Louvre in Paris, the sixth of June 1652. In the fourth yeare of our Reigne.”

Therefore we find Græme accepting the commander who, but four short years before has been the enemy of Montrose and himself. Probably Middleton had become more Royalist than Covenanter.

As to the promise in the Royal letter, that never was fulfilled. In 1653 Black Pate was still suffering for his loyalty. He is in prison, and

efforts are being made by his friends to release him, which succeed. "We, James Earle of Tullibardine and James Lord Drummond, sonne and heir apparent of John Earle of Perth, doe hereby ingage ourselves heirs, and executors and Administra<sup>rs</sup> in ye small sune of twenty thousand pounds sterling with Colonel William Daniell, Governor of Perth, depending on conditions followinge: that is to say, in regard it hath pleased ye sayd Collonell Daniell to give liberty unto Patrick Graham, Laird of Inchbraky younger in this county of Perth (his prisoner), to live at his owne house, and to follow his particular affayres, we do therefore ingage ourselves and executors as aforesayd that the sayd Patrick Graham, Laird of Inchbraky younger shall behave himself in a peaceable manner, and doe nothing directly or indirectly to ye prejudice of ye Comon-wealth of England or their army in Scotlande. In testimony whereof are the partyies so doing have hereunto sett our hands and seales at Perth January 4th 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Sealed, signed and delivered

The Nobles'  
engagement  
for Black  
Pate.

to Colonell Daniell for ye ——— Tullibardine of the Comon-wealth in the

presence of

Drummond — witness

L.

W. Brayne

witness

P. Græme of Inchbrakie

"1

[Document torn off here.]

Time is running on apace, and children grow to men and women. Black Pate's daughter Annas was about to marry; dower and marriage contracts have to be drawn up and attested, and doubly glad must the Honble. Jean have been to welcome home her Black Pate at such a period. Annas is a great favourite of her grandfather, Lord Madertie. (See Sketch XII.)

Black Pate  
home again.

In 1854 George Græme, fourth Baron of Inchbrakie dies, and Patrick

<sup>1</sup> Original in Inchbrakie Papers docketed "The Erle of Tullibardine and Lorde Drummond, Engagement of 20,000<sup>lb</sup> stirling for the Laird of Inchbraky younger, his Engagement for peaceable dep<sup>t</sup> to the Comon-wealth. Dated 4 Jany. 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ ."

his son succeeds to the property. Sorely raided it has been and the flourishing acres left by the third baron in 1635 must bear a sorry aspect now, while Black Pate succeeds to a debt of 2136 pounds.

Black Pate  
succeeds,  
1658.

In 1658 the service to all his father's lands is complete, and Black Pate, over five-and-forty years of age, enters on the kingdom of the barony.

Patrick's friendships were not bounded by Strathearn; he had many a friend in the west country<sup>1</sup> and in Orkney, and the Græmes of Drynie in Ross-shire were close kinsmen. From Orkney comes a letter signed Michael Parrin, D.L., docketed: These

for the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

The Laird of Inchbrakie — present.  
Stratherne.

Kirk wall, the 16th March 1659.

Dear Sir,

An Orkney  
letter.

It is impossible to touch Stratherne with my pen and not kiss your honored hands with two lynes; nay, I should look upon it as a great piece of ingratitude to neglect so faire an opertunity and not present my most humble servis to you. A servant of the Earle Mortons being to pass through the towne of Perth gave this fitt opertunity and weare there any news heare that might fit the pore<sup>2</sup> of your intellect certainly (torn) these had bin the reporter of it; all (torn) stands heare in the same posture they did when I wrot last. The Law and the Sword will never agree together in Orkney, there is like to be a hurle amongst our grandees, some will sink a degree lower than there enemys would wish them. Good southe if you weare heare I think you would rive<sup>3</sup> like firr with meere laughter to see with what keeness of sport they work out their point and when all is done it is scarce worth the owning. Always your interest heare leanes to misken them which indeed I am very glad of. They will be with you this spring; if some unlooked for accident intervenes (torn) pray if you see my Lord Athole do me the favor to present my most obedient service to him and tell his Lordship if I had not thought

<sup>1</sup> Græme of Inchbrakie was a correspondent of Glenurchie in the seventeenth century, *vide* a bundle of letters in Bredalbane Charter Chest, Hist. MSS. Commission Report.

<sup>2</sup> Power.

<sup>3</sup> Split.



it too great a presumption I would have kist his noble hands with my pen. My humble servis to all my friends with you in particular, to your sonne, and good sonne<sup>1</sup> together with his lady. No more at present, but that I am, dear

Sir your most affectiond  
and faithfull serviture

Michael Parrin, D.L.<sup>2</sup>

The composition, spelling and writing all show a specially cultured hand and mind, but none the less is the habit of the day shown by the writer, that of wrapping up every allusion to men or matters in a series of words which made it so involved that only those who knew the key could place their finger on the circumstance. Historians point out the reason as a safeguard in case a letter fell into inimical hands, a matter of daily occurrence in those days of turmoil. It is well to notice that this letter was written just before the Restoration, and several words are torn out.

In 1660 came the Restoration, and once more a cavalier Parliament reigned. One of its first acts was to behead Argyll.

On the 7th of January Patrick Græme is once more near the remains of his beloved friend and cousin bearing (at the magnificent obsequies accorded to them) Montrose's Order of the Garter.<sup>3</sup>

The drums beat up, and trumpets call around the city of Edinburgh and a procession went to Burghmuir where the trunk of the body had been buried with common criminals, to raise it and that, of Sir William Hay of Dalgettie.

The obsequies  
of the Great  
Marquis.

Montrose's body was easily recognised, for eleven years previously Lady Napier his sister had had his coffin (so soon as buried) visited and his heart removed and placed in a casket made from one of his swords, and sent to her in accordance with her beloved brother's bequest; and there in 1661 was found the coffin cut open over the chest, the other limbs had been gathered by his kinsmen Græmes, and now all were brought to the Tolbooth, then a building six storeys high, a scaffolding was placed on the top and Lord Napier, Inchbrakie, and Urchill,<sup>4</sup> were given the honour to

January 1661.

<sup>1</sup> Son-in-law.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>3</sup> Mercurius Caledonius, 7th Jany. 1661.

<sup>4</sup> Orchill.

ascend and receive the remains of the noble head, while Græme of Gorthie had the honour to lift it from the spike. Crash of drum and trumpet, volley of cannon and the people's joyful shouts showed all were united, and crowned with the crown of a marquis the remains lay in state in the Palace of Holyrood, and then with a splendour surpassing any other funeral were borne in procession to St Giles' Cathedral amid reversed arms, muffled bell and the boom of minute guns from the Castle, and laid to rest in the Aisle of St Giles, since called Montrose's Aisle.<sup>1</sup>

May 1661.

Though Black Pate retains his life and lands till 1687, the records of his stirring life become more scarce; in March 1661 his duties as one of the Commissioners in company with many of his relations occupy him,<sup>2</sup> "40,000 pounds sterling are granted to the King and must be raised by taxes; these are placed on tobacco and wines, on imported cloathes, serges, Castilian and all other woolen stuffs, on beaver and other imported hats, on wosted stockings, on stag gloves and all other gloves, on truncks of large and midline size and leather meales."

Visit of the  
2nd Marquis  
to Inchbrakie,  
1662.

James Græme the second Marquis of Montrose, the son of the friend whose remains Black Pate the previous year had seen laid at last in an honoured grave comes to visit him, and recalls to the Laird of Inchbrakie his boyish days when thirty-two years ago, he and the "Great Marquis" had been close friends as lads, and lounged and shot together in Inchbrakie's woods while neighbours like Cultoquhey sent offerings of fruit, etc. to his Lordship.<sup>3</sup>

Balgowan is asked to meet his young chief and David Græme of Gorthie also, and there in the old castle, now made habitable, young Montrose gives his authority to his kinsmen as follows:

"In regard of the distance we live at from our affairs in Kincardine we do therefore for the better management theroff hereby nominat and appoint the Laird of Inchbrakie our bailie holding our courts during our will and pleasure and Gorthie and Balgowan to be assisting to, in what may relate to that or any other our affairs in these places during our absence in

<sup>1</sup> For list of Græmes and Grahames who attend see Appendices.

<sup>2</sup> Acts Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> Montrose's private accounts, fees to servants at Inchbrakie and Cultoquhey, Maitland Club.

Testemonie whereof we have hereto put our hands at Inchbrakie the 21 off Nov<sup>r</sup> 1661. Montrosse."<sup>1</sup>

The writing and bold signature so like his father's, show that in spite of the turbulent scenes of his early boyhood and his imprisonment, the Lord Graham has benefited from Dr Wishart's careful tuition of him later on; he has made a scholar of the brave boy who would not lose his father "a better officer" by exchange of him as prisoner!

In 1662<sup>2</sup> Balgowan dies (he is buried in Methven Kirk), and so the Marquis issues fresh orders, this time to Black Pate and his son George (sixth Baron).

"This is granting my full power to the Lairds of Inchbrakie older and younger to input and output rent in the Milne and Milnelands and other lands in my Baronie of Aberuthven as they shall think expedient, that during the time of their possession of the same, for release of their engagements for my behove. Montrosse."<sup>3</sup>

At this period the dress of the clergy was anything but uniform; they dressed as was convenient, some wearing a green cloak, some in blue with a broad sword by their sides, and some in grey; the bishops recommend to the Senate that arrangements be made that a uniform dress be worn by the clergy.<sup>4</sup>

Dress of  
the clergy.

Amongst the family papers are several petitions drawn up to King Charles the Second; it will be remembered both Montrose in the King's name in 1646 and the King himself in an autograph letter had promised to reward Black Pate for his loyalty and service.

After King Charles' restoration, Patrick Græme waited two years before he made any move to remind his Sovereign of these promises, foras the custom of his race was, readily to give and offer service, a peculiar reticence (caused probably by pride which is a dominating quality in the Græme character,) prevented the least reminder, lest it might in any way be called "seeking reward for" the services rendered. For a couple of years Patrick saw friends and relations granted rewards, who had only joined the King when near his restoration, and at length, seeing he was

<sup>1</sup> Autograph letter amongst Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Mercer's Chronicle, Maitland Club.

<sup>3</sup> Autograph letter amongst Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>4</sup> Calendar of State Papers, 1662.

Black Pate's  
petition,  
1662.

forgotten owing probably to his silence, a petition is drawn up for recalling himself to his royal master's memory. Space forbids it being given in full, but the preamble has quaint wording. After stating that it is to the King from Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, it continues "that ever since the beginning of that unnatural warre against yo<sup>r</sup> Royall ffather (of ever blessed memorie) and yo<sup>r</sup> Royall Majes<sup>t</sup>, the Petitioner hath been ever instrumentall under the commands of the late Marquis of Montrose for both your Royal interests, not only to the hazard of his life bot to the utter ruin of his fortune, which was as considerable as many of his qualities in Scotland, so that he with his poor familie is utterly undone unless visited by some signe of the Royall favor: in expectation of which he has waited near these two yeares not being desirous to be troublesome untill some urgent affaires whairby his services & sufferings might be compensated without imbezling (sic) your Majy<sup>s</sup> present revenue and now seeing your Majy<sup>s</sup> great counsell in Scotland hathe found a means whairby to sattisfie such sufferers, by the fines of such as have been constantly opposite to yo<sup>r</sup> Majy<sup>s</sup> interests; he is unwilling to press it any further ~~than, that he who engaged in the morning of the day may be made equal to share with those that came in at the eleventh hour~~<sup>1</sup> than by laying himself and his interests at yo<sup>r</sup> royall feet, humbly begging that he may not be forget in that day when your royall bountie is extended to others."

"May it therefore please your Royall Majestie of your accustomed bountie and clemency so to eye the ruinous and almost destroyed conditions of your poor Patrick and numerous familie that out of the first of those fines in Scotland he may receive such rewards as his necisitous condition pleads for at yo<sup>r</sup> royall hands."<sup>2</sup>

He writes also to His Grace the Lord Commissioner; that the services he rendered were instrumental in raising the first band of men that appeared in Scotland for the Royal service (the Atholl men) that they were entirely paid from his private fortunes by "great soumes," there being no public establishment for the payment of the troops; excommunication, forfeiture, sequestration and plundering was the result on himself, his houses, his plantations and lands, his wife and children "casten on the charitie of

<sup>1</sup> Erased in the original.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Family Papers.

friends" and often these friends dared not own them.<sup>1</sup> He prays that the exhausted condition of his fortune for the standing of his family and for his own future livelihood be considered, and places in the militia may be granted to such of his sons as are found capable; we can well believe the state to which the family was reduced, Patrick and his wife had five sons and two daughters; nearly all of whom were now grown up and the remnants of his estate were not equal to the demands which their position entailed.

In spite of his own troubles, Patrick would not press his claims without presenting those of his kinsmen and friends who, like himself, had been loyal to the King's cause and had as yet obtained no reward. Another document, presented later on in the year by the Earl of Bristol, who, in 1662, "gives into his Majestie for Inchbrakie" a petition which states that his estates have become deeply involved by the maintenance of the royal interests, and he prays, firstly, that should there be no fines to adjudge to him, that "a soume" may be assigned to him out of the excise; secondly, that a remembrance of his faithful services to his Majesty be handed down to posterity by the granting of that "particular place in Scotland (whereof he has a promise alreadie in his person) hereditarie to him and his posteritie with the constant sallarie settled thairupone"; thirdly, that his Majesty would look favourably on his faithful servants who adventured "their lives and all thair interests" in the royal cause according to a "roll of ther names and sufferings given under my hand."<sup>1</sup>

Græme of Gorthie forfeited, imprisoned, excommunicated, his family reduced to extremity.

Græme of Monzie killed at Philliphaugh, his family put to great extremity while his house was garrisoned and spoiled.

The full petition is given at the end of the volume. It includes many Græmes, and almost all the clans of the Atholl districts adding much detail of all the suffering borne by those in the whole country of Atholl.<sup>1</sup>

From the letters of Montrose and the King to Patrick, it is clearly seen a substantial reward was the intention of the writers, and the petition presented by the Earl of Bristol points strongly to what that promise had been. There is little question it was that of a peerage.

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers and Appendices of the Vol.

The claim on the royal bounty is further emphasised by the above roll, which he encloses, making apparent the position he held in Perthshire, and his power as leader of those twenty-six barons and lairds named on it who could thus be counted as loyal to the Crown.

Well had the royal Charles gauged the valour and truth of Black Pate and his Highland associates. While tendering to less loyal men the gifts and coronets which bound them to his cause, he passed his gallant Highland leaders over, knowing that in them he had faithful servants and true hearts, without fee or gift.

Black Pate offered and declines a baronetcy.

Black Pate was offered a baronetcy and a new Coat. With simple dignity he refused the former, knowing his descent proved him a greater man than any modern prefix which was not a peerage. The title "Sir" was too well used in other cases besides knighthood<sup>1</sup> to convey anything beyond a simple honour, and the new baronetcy was not held in very great esteem.

Accepts the new "coat."

Patrick Græme took the coat commemorating by its broken wall his direct descent from the Græme, who raised the Wall of Antoninus A.D. 405, and bore his disappointment as a proud man does, taking up the burden of poverty in his declining years.

Postmaster-General of Scotland.

It must be said for Charles that the petitions so far took effect that Black Pate was appointed to the office of Postmaster-General for Scotland, which salary was a welcome addition to his purse. The appointment was given him on the death of Sir William Seaton in 1662, and in 1674 Patrick's son John succeeded to it.<sup>2</sup>

In 1663 he is Justice of the Peace,<sup>3</sup> and in 1665 he can no longer keep all his lands together, so Tullielbelton is sold to his old companion in arms, Robertson of Invar,<sup>4</sup> the keeper of the prisoners at Blair Castle and brother-in-law to Patrick's sister, Lady Lude.

In Nicholl's Diary we come across the mention of a great gala held in the western part of the county by the Duke of Rothes, who had been

<sup>1</sup> The title "Sir" was given to University men to mark the *absence* of the academic rank, and was subservient to that of Maister signifying M.A. Clergy and laity who attained the latter signed *Maister before their names* until the close of the seventeenth century, Dr David Laing's "Annotations to Knox's History of the Reformation."

<sup>2</sup> Privy Seal Register.

<sup>3</sup> Acts of the Parliament.

<sup>4</sup> Index to the Great Seal.

appointed High Commissioner for Scotland. Nicholl says: "Lord Rothes, accompanied with the Lyffee Guards, King's standard, kettledrums and trumpeters, made a tour to the west countrie, and visitit among other places Mugdock, the Earl of Montro's Hous, this in November 1665."<sup>1</sup> The Duke (Lord Rothes) was father-in-law to the young Marquis. Black Pate was present at the festivities at the home of his young chief, so aptly described by Mr Guthrie Smith as the "Cradle of the Græmes," this was the Duke of Rothes to whom so magnificent a funeral was accorded that it is said it was only excelled by that of the Marquis of Montrose.<sup>2</sup> On the 19th of August 1668 we find the second Marquis of Montrose writing a quaint little order desiring that Inchbrakie be supplied with as many load of coals as he may desire, and with as many "hors"<sup>3</sup> as he pleases in call, for this ye shall not fail so doe, which is all at present from your

Duke of  
Rothes holds  
a gala, 1665.

Loving friend  
Montrose "

"For Inchbrakie his Collec<sup>t</sup>  
by my Lord Marq. of Mont<sup>e</sup>  
Nairne."<sup>4</sup>

The Marquis is visiting Black Pate's daughter Lady Nairne. Patrick's old opponent and cousin Lord Rollo dies in June 1669. Remembering his firm friendship with Sir William Rollock, Black Pate would attend what must have been a weird midnight scene, described by Mr J. Lamont: "1669 June. The Lord Rollock departed out of this lyf att his dwelling house, and wes interred at Dinnen or thereby the 12 June att night."<sup>5</sup> This hour for interments was quite usual at that date.

Montrose  
visits Lord  
and Lady  
Nairne.

Lord Rollo's  
funeral.

Fewer and further apart grow the records of the last years of Black Pate's eventful life; only now and then do we find him mixed up with public events. His eldest son George went to Edinburgh. There he married the only daughter and heiress of a rich merchant, Mr Nichol Royston and Granton. Patrick, Inchbrakie's second son, was a man after

<sup>1</sup> Transactions of Scotland, 1650-67.

<sup>2</sup> Funeral solemnities of the Duke of Rothes (coloured plates), 1681.

<sup>3</sup> Horses. <sup>4</sup> Inchbrakie Papers. <sup>5</sup> Diary of Mr J. Lamont of Newton, Fifeshire, 1649-1671.

Black Pate's own heart and captain of the town-guard. We shall see how he conducted the second Marquis of Argyll to his last imprisonment and was exiled in the service of King James the Second.

Black Pate's  
sons.

His three younger sons, James, afterwards Solicitor-General, and "of Newton"; John, Postmaster-General; and David, who died in the King's service, all followed their father in the Royal cause.

His two daughters, Anna, wife to Smythe of Rapness, cousin of Smythe of Braco<sup>1</sup> (afterwards married to her second husband, Moray of Abercairny), and Margaret, who married the first Lord Nairne had both been dowered largely as became their position; to all the difficulty of obtaining these dowers was added that of health broken and undermined by the life of exposure and hardships he had endured; and in 1679 we find David Græme (tutor of his nephew the young Mungo Græme of Gorthie) writing down that "old Inchbrakie could not attend a meeting with the rest of the tutors on 24th March at Gorthie anent my pupill's affairs." "Answer received from Blair, that he wold keep the 24th day at Gorthie be seven o'clock in the morning; whereupon I sent letters to Ochertyre Monzie and Balgowan and old Inchbrakie; Inchbrakie was unwell in the trembling fevers."<sup>2</sup> Black Pate had become a subject for fever and ague, as his great-uncle George the Bishop had in the same century. His health permitted him only occasionally to act for a friend as executor or guardian, and in the former respect we find him in August 1678 to his kinsman, Sir William Græme of Braco. The will is given up by Dame Mary Cowane his widow,<sup>3</sup> and their eldest son James; it states he dies in the Protestant faith now established in the Church of England; he mentions Patrick his third son and appoints his body to be buried at his burial-place of Aberuthven "among my ancestors." His executors are the Marquis of Montrose, Dame Margaret Campbell his mother, Dame Mary Cowane "my well beloved spouse," the Lairds of Inchbrakie elder, and younger, James Græme of Urchill, Pat. Smythe of Methven, James

Black Pate  
has had  
health, 1679.

Sir W. Græme  
of Braco's  
death.

<sup>1</sup> Of the family of Smythe of Methven.

<sup>2</sup> Fever and Ague, from the Note-book of D. Græme of Gorthie now in possession of Col. Smythe of Methven.

<sup>3</sup> She had eloped with Sir William Græme. She was a great grand-daughter of George Græme Bishop of Orkney, by his daughter's marriage to Smythe of Braco, now of Methven.



and Robert Græme, his brothers german, and the Laird of Balgowan. The tutors are Mr David Drummond, his brother-in-law, Mr David Græme, tutor of Gorthie, John Graham of Dougallstoune, John Graham, Commissary Clerk of Dunblane, for my son and his brethren.<sup>1</sup>

On June 16th, 1684, Black Pate leaves the "ludging of the townes house" which he occupied when engaged in his official duties; Haldane of Gleneagles had occupied it in the early eighties.<sup>2</sup>

The second Marquis is walking in the footsteps of his father and is close friends with James II.; the anti-royalist section tie his hands as the following letter shows.<sup>3</sup>

Docketted

For the Maister of Rollo  
and the Lairds of

Balgowan, Inchbrakie, Gorthie and Orchill.

at Barnaboth (?)

3rd of October 1684.

Much honored and loving cousins,

Having capitulate and being to give seurtie for my pessible deminour for thrie thouson pound stirling as you will perceave be this enclosed I have sent you. I have wreet this to let you know that I intend (which is also the oppinion of thoes of my friends I have had the occatione to meet with) to have all thoes of my friends who have been formerlie interested in my affairs to ingage for me at this tyme and for what may concerne themselves. I have to name praise of your affectione to me the wayes (?) in questione your willingness to doe for me now. The engagement is to be drawn up be Col. Cobbet, and it wall doutless be of the same natur as with my lord of Athole, so upon your return, to this I will caus insert your names together with those of my friends in Angus who are all most willing to goe assuritie in the business. I shall pres this upon you by no other argument than that the speedie performance of it does much increase the reputation, and good of him who is constantlie

your most affectioned cousin

Montrosse.

Letter from  
2nd Marquis  
of Montrose.

<sup>1</sup> Perth and Dunblane Wills.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. Acts of Council of Perth.

<sup>3</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

I entreat you to have a care of thes tuo inclosed and that which goes for the West send it with a sure and spedie occasione.<sup>1</sup>

Another letter from the second Marquis written a few days later on the same subject reaches "his loving Cousins,"<sup>1</sup> this time the address is "For the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> and my loving cousins

My Lord Methertie  
The Maister of Rollo and  
The Lairds of  
Balgowen, Inchbrakie  
Fintree younger  
Gorthie and Orhill,"

and the letter runs as follows :—

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> and Loving Coussins

I have to send ane excuse for not keeping the appointment I maid with you at St Johnstoun the mornen be ten o'clock. My Grandfather, my L Suethessk being evrie moment lik to expyre. Wherefor I have wreet this to desire you earnestlie not to delay the subscribing of my band to the English (which I have sent here along for ye know whow much it doeth concerne me and my tym is almost expyred, nether could I be anie means obtain a longer day from Coll Cobbet, nor is it to be expected I shall have it . . . ; wherefor as you tender my welfair let me receive this courtesie from you and you shall verie much oblige your faithful servant and affectioned cousin

Montrosse.

at Lierd (?)

the 6 of O<sup>ber</sup>

1684.

Thoe the Laird of Lus whoes neame is contained in the band be not at this meeting I not having wreten for him it will not matter if my friends finding me my suretie will give me a longer tym for the next to subscribe.

In 1685 Black Pate is still acting for Montrose in his Auchterarder and Aberuthven properties ; the Marquis writes :<sup>1</sup>

"For the Laird of Inchbrakie this 31st March 1685 loving Cousin

<sup>1</sup> Original Documents in the Inchbrakie Papers.

this is to desyre you will take up that Tacke of Achterarder and give the tenants dischargis which I shall be obliged to aske as also you shall sell the victuall of Duchalie at the best satisfaction and likewise give a warning to William Græme and these others in the fordie and this shall be your warrant

Your loving cousin  
and Chieff

Montrose.

Three years longer Black Pate lives ; and just as Scotland is entering once more upon a civil war he dies in 1687, after a life of nearly four score years in which he has seen many vicissitudes, but as long as history lasts, his name will be found gleaming in its pages. Black Pate's death, 1687.

A RELATION OF THE TRUE FUNERALS OF THE GREAT LORD MARQUESSE OF MONTROSE, HIS MAJESTIE'S LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER AND CAPTAIN GENERAL OF HIS FORCES IN SCOTLAND.<sup>1</sup>

From the abbey church of Holyroodhouse to that of St Giles in the high town, the funeral pomp was as followeth :

Two conductors in mourning, with black staves.

Twenty-five poor in gowns, hoods, the first of which went alone next to the conductors carrying a gumpheon, the other twenty-four following two and two, carrying the arms of the house on long staves.

An open trumpet, clothed in rich livery of the marquis colours, carrying his arms on his banner.

Sir Harie Graham in complete armour, on horseback, carrying on the point of a lance the colours of the house : this noble gentleman accompanied his excellence in all his good and bad fortunes, both at home and abroad.

Servants of friends in mourning, two and two.

The great pincel, with his arms carried by John Graham of Douchrie, a renowned Highland Hector, and one who stuck peremptorily to the present

<sup>1</sup> Part of Appendix from Wishart's "Memoirs of Montrose."

Marquis of Montrose in the last expedition under his Grace the Lord Commissioner ; he is best known by the title of Tetrach of Aberfoil.

The great standard in colours, with his arms, carried by Thomas Graham of Pontento, a hopeful cadet of the ancient family of Clarisse.<sup>1</sup>

An horse of war, with great saddle and pistols, led by two lacqueys in livery.

The defunct's servants, two and two in mourning.

An horse in state, with a rich footmantle, two lacqueys in rich livery, and his parliament badges.

Four close trumpets in mourning, carrying the defunct's arms on their banners.

The great gumpheon of black taffety, carried on the point of a lance by William Graham, younger of Duntrun, another sprightful cadet of the house of Clarisse.

The great pincel of mourning, carried by George Grahame, younger of Cairnie, who from his first entry to manhood accompanied his chief in the wars.

The defunct's friends, two and two, in mourning.

The great mourning banner, carried by George Graham of Inchbrakie, younger, whose youthhead only excused him from running the risks of his father.

The spurs, carried on the point of a lance by Walter Graham, elder of Duntrum, a most honest royalist, and highly commended for his hospitality.

The gauntlets, carried by George Graham of Drums on the point of a lance, a worthy person well becoming his name.

The head-piece, by Mungo Graham of Gorthie on the point of a lance, whose father had sometimes the honour to carry his majesty's standard under his excellency. His great sufferings and forfeiture is enough to speak his action and honesty.

The corslet, by George Graham of Monzie on the point of a lance, a brave young gentleman, whose father fell in his majesty's service under the defunct.

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for Claverhouse.

A banner all in mourning, by John Grahame of Balgowne, who likewise hazarded both life and fortune with his chief.

The lord provost, bailies and burgesses of Edinburgh, two and two, all in deep mourning.

The burgesses, members of parliament, in mourning, two and two.

The barons, members of parliament, two and two, in mourning.

The nobles, in mourning, two and two.

Next followed the eight branches, first of the mother's side.

Halyburton, Lord Dirleton, carried by William Halyburton of Buttergask.

Douglass, Earl of Angus, by Sir Robert Douglass of Blackerstoun, a most worthy person, and great sufferer for his constant adherence to his majesty's interest.

Stuart Lord Methven, by Stuart Sheriff of Bute ; it is to no purpose to commend their loyalty, or to doubt of it, when the relations of their predecessors to his majesty's progenitors is considered.

Ruthven of Gowrie by William Ruthven, Baron of Gairnes, a gentleman of clear repute and honesty, suitable to his noble and valiant cousin the Earl of Forth and Brandford.

Next on the father's side.

Keith Earl of Marshal, by Colonel George Keith, brother to the said earl, a noble gentleman, whose behaviour in his majesty's service discovered him a worthy inheritor of his illustrious progenitors.

Fleming Earl of Wigtoun, by Sir Robert Fleming, son to the said earl, a gallant soul, carved out for his king and country's service, as are all his family, witness his noble uncle Sir William Fleming.

Drummond Earl of Perth, by Sir James Drummond of Machiny, one whose fidelity to king and country was never brought in question.

Grahame Marquis of Montrose, by James Grahame, Baron of Orchell, whose life and fortune never caused him scruple to advance the royal interest.

The arms of the defunct in mourning, by James Graham of Bucklevy, son to the Baron of Fentry, a gentleman which nothing could ever startle from his majesty's service, and that he was a favourite of the deceased, and

accompanied his son in the late Highland war, is sufficient to speak his praises.

An horse in close mourning, led by two lacqueys in mourning.

Four close trumpeters in mourning, with the defunct's arms on their banners.

Six pursuivants in mourning, with their coats displayed, two and two.

Six heralds with their coats as followeth :—

The first carrying an antique shield, with the defunct's arms on it.

The second carrying his crest.

The third his sword.

The fourth his targe.

The fifth the scroll and motto.

The sixth his helmet.

Two secretaries, Master William Ord and Master Thomas Seintserf.

Then Dr Middleton and his chaplain.

His parliament robes carried by James Graham of Killern, a gentleman whose merit, besides his birth, procured this noble employment.

The general's baton, by Robert Grahame, elder of Cairnie, a brave and bold gentleman, who, from the beginning of his chief's enterprises, never abandoned him, and one whose fortune endured all the mischiefs of fire and devastation.

The Order of the Garter by Patrick Graham, Baron of Inchbrakie, elder, a person most eminent for his services upon all occasions, and the only companion of the defunct when he went first to Atholl, and published his majesty's commission.

The marquis' crown carried by Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, younger, a noble person, no less renowned for his affection to royalty than for his kindness and hospitality amongst his neighbour gentry.

The purse carried by David Graham of Fentrie; this noble gentleman's predecessor was the son of the Lord Graham, then head of the house of Montrose, who, upon a second marriage on King James the First's sister, begot the first Baron of Fentrie, which, in a male line, hath continued to this baron; and, as their births was high, so their qualifications hath in every respect been great, for in all ages since their rise, nothing unbecoming

loyal subjects, or persons of honour, could be laid to their charge, and he who possesseth it now can claim as large a share as any of his ancestors.

Next before the corps went Sir Alexander Durham, Lion King of Arms, with his majesty's coat displayed, carrying in his hand the defunct's coat of honour.

The corps was carried by fourteen earls, viz.:

The Earls of Mar, Morton, Eglington, Caithness, Winton, Linlithgow, Home, Tillibardin, Roxburgh, Seaforth, Kallender, Annindale, Dundie, Aboyn.

The pale above the corps was likewise sustained by twelve noblemen, viz.: the Viscounts of Stormont, Arbuthnot, Kingstone, the Lords Stranaver, Kilmaurs, Montgomery, Coldinghame, Fleming, Gask, Drumlanerick, Sinclair, Mackdonald.

Gentlemen appointed for relieving of those who carried the coffin under the pale:

Earls' sons, Sir John Keith, Knight Marshal, Robert Gordon, Alexander Livingstoun, Sir David Ogilvie, the Barons of Pitcurr, Powrie, Fotheringhame, Cromlis, Abercairny, Ludwharne, Denholm, Mackintosh, Balmedie, Glorat, Cahoun, Braco, Craigie, Morphie, Bandoch (elder and younger), and the ingenious Baron of Minorgan and John Graham of Creekie, who likewise accompanied the Lord Marquis in his travels in France and Italy.

Next to the corps went the Marquis of Montrose and his brother as chief mourners, in hoods and long robes carried up by two pages, with a gentleman bareheaded on every side.

Next to him followed nine of the nearest in blood, three and three, in hoods and long robes, carried up by pages, viz.:

The Marquis of Douglass, the Earls of Marshall, Wigtoun, Southesk, Lords of Drummond, Matherti, Napier, Rollo, and Baron of Lux, nephew to the defunct.

Next to the deep mourners went my Lord Commissioner, his Grace in an open coach and six horses, all in deep mourning, six gentlemen of quality going on every side of the coach in deep mourning, bareheaded.

*The following account of the Marquis' funeral is printed from an original MS.*

The Order of Montroises Funerallis, whois corpes was carried from the Abbay Church of Holieroodhous, to the Great Church of Edin. on Saturday the 11th of Majj 1661.

In first, ther was out of Edin., West Port, Potera, out of Leith, Leith Wynd, and Cannogait, 26 companies of foot, all in good kippage, and weal armed, drawn up in the Abbay clos; the whole streettis from the Abbay gait, set in both sydes with some of the said companies, to the Mercat Cros of Edin. The rest of the said companies marched thro' the middle of the streit, till they cam to the Mercat Cros, and their drew up in bodies upon both sydis of the streettis, and thereafter the king's loveguard being likewise drawn up in the Abbay clos, marched up the streettis nist the foot companies in good order with trumpettis and drawin swordis, and marched the length of the Lane Mercat, where the drawin up and stood in order.

All the bellis of Edin. and Cannogait ringing all the whyle, with the great common bell jowing and tolling.

The two conducteris in mourning, with ane grumpheon and 24 salia in long gounis and blak coattis.

Ane open trumpet cloathed in liveray, with the culleris of the defunct at his baner.

Ane gentleman in compleat armor, with ane plum of featheris in his helmet of the culloris of the defunctis paternall culloris.

Servantis of friendis, 2 and 2 in mourning.

Johne Grahame of Deucharie caried the great pinsell of honor with ittis full achievement.

Ane horse mounted with ane great sadle, pistollis, and other things fit for service, led by a lekay in livery.

His particular servantis 2 and 2 in mourning.

His parliament horse, with rich foot mantle, led by two lekayis in livery, and badges on bak and breast.

The four trumpets in mourning, carying the arms of the defunct on both sydis.



William Grahame of Duntroone younger, caried the great grumpeon on the point of ane lance.

George Grahame, younger of Cairnie, caried the mourning pinsell.

His friends 2 and 2 in mourning.

Walter Grahame of Duntroone caried the spurris.

Alexander Grahame of Dreanie<sup>1</sup> caried the gantlettis.

George Grahame of Monzie<sup>2</sup> caried the corslait bak and breast.

Mungo Grahame of Gorthie<sup>3</sup> caried the head piece.

Johne Grahame of Balgowne caried the great mourning banner, with ittis whole atchivement.

Eight gentilmen caried the eight branches, viz. William Halyburton of Buttergask for Dirletoun Sir Robert Douglas of Blakerstoun for Douglas and Angus, Stewart of Boot for Stewart, Lord ——, William Ruthven of Gairnie, Colonel George Keith for the hous of Marschall, Sir Robert Flemyng for the hous of Wigton, Sir James Drummond of Machany for the hous of Pearth, James Grahame of Urchile for the hous of Montrose.

Capt. James Grahame of Bucklyvie caried the defunctis armis in blak taffatie, which was the murning baner.

Ane horse in mourning led by two lekayis in murning.

Nist four trumpettis in murning, having the defunctis armis at their baneris.

Nist them six pursuivants in order two and two.

Nist them six heraldis, the first carying an antique schield with the defunctis armis theiron, another carying his creist, another his sword, another his targe, another his scroll and diton, and ane other careing his helmet.

Mr William Ord and Thomas Sydeserff secretaries.

Mr John Laine cheaplaine, Doctor George Midletoun, phisitian.

James Grahame of Killearnie caried the Parliament robes.

Robert Grahame of Cairnie, elder, caried the order of the garter.<sup>4</sup>

Grahame of Morphie caried the crown.

Grahame of Fintrie caried the purse with the commission.

<sup>1</sup> Drynie.

<sup>2</sup> Afterwards of Pitcairns, grandson of Inchbrakie.

<sup>3</sup> Grandson of Bishop Græme of Orkney. His father lifted the Marquis' head from the spike.

<sup>4</sup> An error: it was Black Pate. See previous list from Wishart.

The defunctis coat of armes, caried by the Lyon King at Arms in murning.

Twell noblemen caried the pall, viz. Viscounts Stormont, Arbuthnot, and Kingstoun. Lordis Stranaver, Kilmauris, Montgomerie, Coldinghame, and Fleming, Gask, Drumlanerick, Sinclair, Macdonald.

For careing the corpis under the pale, the Earles of Mar, Mortone, Atholl, Eglintoune, Caithnes, Linlithgow, Home, Roxborough, Tullibardine, Seaforth, Callender, Annadaill, Dundie and Aboyne.

Barronis of qualitie to waitt on both sydis of the pale, for relieving the noblemen, viz. Sir John Keith, knight marschall, Robert Gordon, sone to the Earle of Sutherland, Mr Livingstoune, brother to the Earle of Linlithgow, Sir David Ogilvie, sone to the Earle of Airlie, the Lairds of Pitcur, Purie, Cromlis, Abercairnie, Ludwhairne, Macintosh, Gloret, Alexander, Colhoun, Balmedie, Strowane.

The chieff murneris with hoods and long robes caried by pages, with ane gentilman bairheidat on everie syd, and nyn of the nearest noblemen in the samyn habits, marched thrie and thrie, viz. Marquis of Douglas, Earles of Marshall, Wigtoun, Southesk, the Lordis Drummond, Madertie, Naper, Rollo, and the Laird of Lus.

It was forgot<sup>1</sup> that just after the king's loveguard was the whole magistrates and town councell of Edin. all in murning, marchelled in comlie order.

At the lifting of the corpis out of the Abbay Kirk, the haill cannon of the castill, the haill foot companies of Edin., Leith and Cannogait, with the king's loveguard, gave all fyr at ane with taking of drumis, sound of trumpettis and ringing of bellis, and at the ingoing of the church, the second voley, and the third at his interring.

Just after the pale was the Commissioner, his Grace in his coach, and horses, coach and all in murning, the coach being all open, but four stoupis that caried on the cover of it.

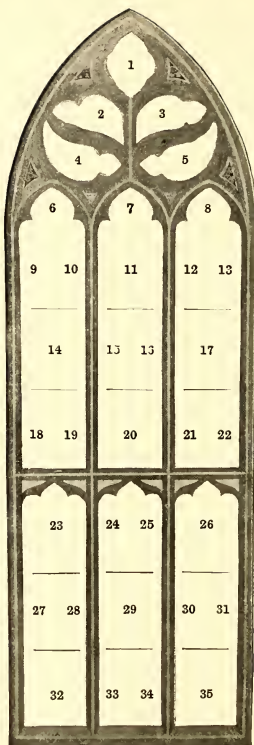
And after the Commissioner's coach was the corpis of Dagitee,<sup>2</sup> with all his honors caried before him, and many noblemen and gentlemen about the corpis.

<sup>1</sup> Many names of Grahams are also omitted.

<sup>2</sup> Hay of Dalgetie.



- 1 Royal Arms of Scotland.
- 2 Lord Seton.
- 3 Lord Kilpont.
- 4 Col. William Sibbald.
- 5 Gordon of Ardlogie.
- 6 Clan Chattan.
- 7 Athollmen.
- 8 Clan Gregor.
- 9 Graham of Fintry.
- 10 Sir Philip Nisbet.
- 11 George Wiseheart.
- 12 Hay of Dalgety.
- 13 Græme of Inchbrakie.
- 14 Earl of Southesk.
- 15 Cameron of Lochiel.
- 16 Robertson of Strowan.
- 17 Earl of Airlie.
- 18 Spotswood of Spotswood.



- 19 Graham of Gorthie.
- 20 Earl of Kinnoull.
- 21 Græme of Orckill.
- 22 MacDonnell of Antrim.
- 23 Lord Madertie.
- 24 Ogilvy of Innerquarity.
- 25 MacLean of Duart.
- 26 Lord Napier.
- 27 Grahame of Claverhouse.
- 28 Macdonald of Clanranald.
- 29 Sir William Rollo.
- 30 Macdonell of Glengarry.
- 31 Grahame of Morphie.
- 32 Lord Gordon.
- 33 Graham of Balgowan.
- 34 Guthrie of Guthrie.
- 35 Hon. William Murray of Tullibardine.

Key to the Armorial bearings on the Great Marquis Window, St Giles.



The Memorial Window to the Great Marquis,  
St Giles' Cathedral.



It was a gallant fair, sooneshine day, ay quile the corpis was interred and long after.

Thair was twa great thingis remarkit at this heroickis funerall. The first is, that it was never hard tell of since the world began, bot at the burial of any defunct, the friendis murned, and the enemies rejoiced, but heir the just contrair, at this heroick's funerall the friendis rejoiced and the enemies murned, ane paradox indeed.

The second it was marked, that from the Abbay gait to the Luckin-boothis, thair was neither stair, balconie, window, nor schot, bot thair was faces looking out at them to see this heroick sight, but onlie on, quhich was the balconie and window of the Ladie Hoomis house, quhair all the world sayis that . . . was contrived, for ther was no creater on that balconie, nor looking out of theas windows."

Over two hundred years later Her Majesty Queen Victoria, when visiting St Giles Cathedral, expressed surprise that the Montrose Aisle bore no suitable memorial to so noble a man; Her Majesty's wish was the spark that set the fire alight; the principal burden of the work fell on the shoulders of the late Mr Thomas Graham Murray father to the present Lord Advocate; how successfully he performed the task can now be seen in the Montrose Aisle, where the handsome effigy and window are erected; the latter is represented here giving the arms of those families who subscribed.

## Sketch XII

### Colonel Patrick Græme of the Town Guard, and his Family

THE second son of the famous Black Pate was his namesake, Colonel Patrick Græme, and like his father he was a soldier. Colonel Græme was at one period in Buchan's Regiment, and the memoir of his youngest son, tells that he commanded a regiment of dragoons in King James the Second's reign and followed him into exile.

Marriage  
*circa* 1663.

Previous to this he received an appointment as Lieutenant and then Captain of the Town Guard in Edinburgh. He married before the year 1663, Annas, or Arnot Smythe of Braco. This lady was the daughter of the Patrick Smythe who had been so beloved by the Bishop of Orkney (George Græme). Mr Smythe had married the Bishop's daughter, but on her death had married again, his second wife being Margaret Stewart, widow of Hugh Halcro of Halcro, by whom also he had several children, Annas being the eldest girl;<sup>1</sup> and in the Methven Charter Chest are papers showing that in 1663, she and her "husband were principalls to a band," and Patrick Smythe younger "paid to his sister, Mr Pat Græme's wife, £30."<sup>2</sup>

Wife's  
descent.

Colonel Græme and Annas Smythe had four sons; Patrick, James, Robert and William. A discharge in 1675 for 2000 marks from his eldest brother George Grahame, "fiar"<sup>3</sup> of Inchbrakie, shows us Colonel Græme's handwriting. It is part of a debt of 5000 marks which George owes of May 1673.

"Witness my hand at Edin. 23rd Nov<sup>r</sup> 1675 before these witnesses  
Mr James Græme<sup>4</sup> Advocat and Matthew Colville, Pat. Græme."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Family Papers, Methven Castle.

<sup>2</sup> Acct. Braco Smythe and Robert Gladstone, Methven Charter Chest.

<sup>3</sup> Fiar—son and heir—younger.

<sup>4</sup> His brother, afterwards Solicitor-General.

<sup>5</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.



Patrick Græme is given his important appointment in May 1682, as Captain of the Edinburgh Town Guard; this was a novel institution, meaning fresh taxation, which caused a considerable stir; we will quote from Sir John Lauder's MSS. :

Captain  
of the  
Town Guard,  
1682.

"13 Mai 1682," The Town of Edinburgh because of the late uproar, are ordered by Privy Council to levy and pay a company of 108 men to serve as constant guard for the Town on all emergencies, and the Duke to name the Captain and other officers.

"This was a clear breach of the liberties and privileges of the Town, yet the magistrates were prevailed to send up the Petition to H.M. So it was raised by an Act and the inhabitants forced to pay, some a groat, some 5d. and the highest 6d. a week for their pay.

"Patrick Græme (Inchbrakie's sone) is Captain of this Town Watch, and so has more power of the town than the Provost has.

"The Magistrates might have power over the Commissions, but seeing the persons are named to them by others, and that they are neither burgesses or townsmen, it is still a great Invasion."<sup>1</sup>

Evidently Sir John took the side of the townsmen who, though unable to prevent an uproar in their city, resented the supervision thus placed over them. The Guard House was erected purposely for the new Guard; it must have been a horrible and unhealthy place, for its "Black Hole" or "Water Cell" underground was often filled with water, and it contained the dreaded Wooden Mare.

This building was situated 200 feet east of where the "Mercat Cross" stood in the principal or High Street which ran from the foot of the Castle Hill to the head of the Canongate; it stood midway between the Iron Church and the modern police office. The space occupied was seventy by forty feet, and the building had a mean and rather clumsy appearance, being one storey high covered with a slate roof. It contained four apartments; in the south and south-west corner was Patrick Græme's room, and adjoining it on the north was the prisoner's, "vulgarly called the burglar's room"; in the centre stood the common hall, and on the east was the apartment for the city sweeps, who went by the name of "the Iron men."

Town Guard  
House,  
Edinburgh.

<sup>1</sup> From Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall's MSS., Maitland Club.

This guard house was vaulted below, and in this vaulted cell was found summer and winter water, hence its name "Water Hole," or "Black Hole."

In the west end of the guard house was kept the sharp-backed wooden mare, on which unruly offenders against good discipline were made to "ryd with stoppis and muskettis tyed to their leggis and feit; a paper on their breist."<sup>1</sup>

Home at  
Rostourne,  
1687.

Patrick Græme brought his wife and children to a house in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, called Rostourne Castle, and here his two youngest children, Robert and William, were born, the former about 1687.<sup>2</sup> Mrs Patrick Græme continued to reside here, or in Edinburgh, after her husband had followed King James to France.

His power as guardian of the more important class of prisoners is shown by the following quotation from the Hon. John Erskine's Journal: "Nov. 29th, 1683. I was seeing Mr Thomas Hogg in the prison and I saw Blackwood also, when I was in the Tolbooth: I saw Earlston brought down the stairs; he had a very raised and unsettled look; he was this night committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, Captain Graham kept the key of his door, and for ten days he had taken no meat as Mr Hogg told me."

In 1684, on January 1st, the first steps were being taken by the Privy Council which led, in 1685, to the retribution for Montrose's death, by the execution of the ninth Earl of Argyll, son of the first Marquis, and the turn of Fortune's wheel so willed it that the son of Black Pate (whose strong devotion to Montrose is a matter of history) was to be the commander of the guard which conducted Argyll to his execution!

His various  
prisoners.

The Privy Council summon Patrick Græme, and desire that as Lord Maitland's son is in London, he is to accompany Lord Lauderdale and Sir William Patterson, the Clerk to the Privy Council, to young Maitland's house, and desire that they "scale up his papers, truncks and cabinets till they should sight them."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kincaid's "History of Edinburgh," 1787, and "Ordinance Gazeture of Scotland," 1896.

<sup>2</sup> "Life of Robert Græme, Monk of La Trappe," by his brother Patrick, Superior of the Capuchin Order. See Sketch XII.

<sup>3</sup> "Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs," by Sir John Lauder.

Six months later Sir John Lauder also relates how one of Captain Græme's ensigns, a young Gordon, is nearly turned out of his position in the town guard. Gordon and Sir Adam Blair of Carberry have a "scuffle," and Gordon is accused of being the offender; the social position of the young men does not allow the matter to drop, and the affair is taken notice of by "the bretherne" of the Privy Council. Sir Adam is proved to have been drunk, and there was no occasion to turn young Gordon out of the guard.

Later on, in January 26th, 1685, Patrick is again mentioned in the MSS. of Mr Erskine of Dun. James, Earl of Perth, issues an order to the Laird of Haming, that he is to apprehend a certain James Nichol in Buccleugh, and keep him safely or send him with a strong guard to the charge of Patrick Græme.<sup>1</sup> Now comes the first of the two historical occasions in which Patrick took a somewhat prominent part (that of the execution of Argyll and the storming of Edinburgh). Like his father, he was a warm royalist, and separation from his family all weighed light in the scale, if the cause of his royal master was in the other side.

We see him conducting a sad procession; for the second time an Argyll plots against his King, and the Earl, lately escaped from prison, has been taken in an attempt to invade Scotland; this has failed, and under Captain Græme's escort he is conducted from the Watergate to the Tolbooth.

Escorts  
Argyll to  
Tolbooth,  
1684.

What memories this must recall of his early boyhood and the Great Troubles, hardening his heart towards the fallen Earl whom he places in the prison above which the head of the Great Marquis of Montrose had so long kept guard!<sup>2</sup>

An incident recorded in Lord Fountainhall's Diary shows Patrick was not only a commander, but a friend to his soldiers of the guard.

Watson, a violer, was serenading in the night with his fiddle, contrary to the law, and when ordered by Acheson, a soldier of the Town Guard to cease, he became contumacious, and Acheson, losing his temper stabbed him, which caused Watson's death. Acheson was at once apprehended for murder, and confessed to the stabbing, pleading provocation from the

<sup>1</sup> Fifth Report Historical MS. Commission.

<sup>2</sup> 1650 to 1660.

Friend to his  
subordinates,  
1686.

fiddler who had refused to obey him, called him a rascal, and would not allow himself to be conducted before the commissioned officer. The High Constable, the Earl of Errol, insisted on judging the prisoner, though the Magistrates also claimed the privilege, but Errol showed his right to do so within four miles of where Parliament should be sitting, by Act in the reign of Robert the Bruce. The Lord High Commissioner and the Chancellor confirmed Lord Errol, who condemned Acheson; his captain Patrick Græme used every interest in his power to qualify the severity of the sentence, and offered money to the violer's wife not to press her suit; the poor soldier was shot to death in the college churchyard on the 17th June 1686.<sup>1</sup>

Græme's hands were full of work; he had to apprehend every person acting contrary to the most trivial requirement of the law up to treason itself; *vide* the Violer and the Marquis of Argyll; and thus about 1671 he is apprehending Mr James Young, son of the Writer to the Signet of that name, for copying and dispersing a paper, showing reasons why Parliament should not consent to dispensing with penal laws against Catholics. Græme releases him on his giving the names of the authors.<sup>1</sup>

Guard  
reduced,  
1688.

In 1688 the town became restive at paying the £800 a year necessary to maintain the 120 men who composed the Guard and Act of Privy Council reduces it to fifty men; Patrick Græme retaining the command.

In 1688 Scotland once more is distracted by opposing parties; James the Second is deposed, William of Orange placed on the throne of Britain by right of his wife Queen Mary; the Distaff side is never welcome to a Scotsman while the sword is still there, and once more the Græmes and Grahams are rallying round the Stuart, led this time by Claverhouse, Lord Dundee.

Once again religious convictions mix with those of civil justice and aggravate the bitterness of strife!

Edinburgh was besieged by William and Mary's troops; the castle held by the Duke of Gordon for the King, and Captain Wallace placed with the Guard at "King's Palace." A number of young roughs assembled in a field outside the city and set on the Guard; Wallace threw hand

<sup>1</sup> Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs, Lord Fountainhall's Diary.

grenades and wounded some, while two or three were killed, and the crowd dispersed. Here, says the author, the matter would probably have ended, but a quorum of the Privy Council (antagonistic to the King), sent a written order to Captain Græme of the Town Guard to take his men and the trained bands<sup>1</sup> of the city and bear Wallace off from guarding the Palace; this Græme did.<sup>2</sup>

But it was the last act he undertook for the city with its Guard. At his refusal to act against the King in future, the Guard was at once disbanded in 1689, and though the Estates plead it is because since their raising in 1682 the Town's Common prison, and private men's shops have been more broken into than before it, their disbanding was really owing to political faction, as immediately after, we find the meeting of Estates "do give order and warrant to Argyll to call for seventy firelocks from Lord Maitland and seventy-five from Patrick, Captain Græme to be placed in the hands of the Regiment Argyll is raising in his Shire, to maintain the peace and security of the Kingdom!"<sup>3</sup>

Patrick had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 17th July and 26th September 1688, when granted command of the Militia Regiment<sup>4</sup> in addition to that of the Town Guard, and on the disbanding of the latter force, he at once obtained the command of a Regiment of Dragoons in the service of King James II.<sup>5</sup>

In the meantime four sons were the result of his marriage with Miss Annas Smythe of Methven, and before we record Colonel Græme's departure for France, we will briefly sketch their histories here.

#### THE GRANDSONS OF BLACK PATE OF INCHBRAKIE.

James Græme, son of Colonel Patrick Græme of a regiment of Dragoons and Captain of the Town Guard, and Annas Smythe, and grandson of Black Pate of Inchbrakie.

His existence is proved by the family tree, drawn up by his brother the "Capuchin Father," and by his will, in which he is described as Midship-

<sup>1</sup> Patrick was now Colonel of Militia.

<sup>2</sup> Siege of Edinburgh Castle, 1689.

<sup>3</sup> Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> Abstract Records, Secretary's Office.

<sup>5</sup> Life of his son Robert called Frere Alexis, Monk of La Trappe.

James, his  
sailor son,  
1664 to 1707.

man in the Darien Company. From the date of his parents' marriage circa 1663, their eldest son might have been about forty years of age at the time of his death, which appears elderly for a midshipman! However, promotion moved slowly then, and it must be observed that James Græme was not in His Majesty's navy, but is styled a "sailor trading to Africa and the Indies" in the Company of Scotland. In other words, the Darien Company, that South Sea Bubble of Scotland, in which every man or woman who could scrape pounds or even shillings invested them, never to touch their money again. His great-uncle John (Black Pate's brother) in later life was a member of it, with hundreds of his kith and kin, and the MS. records of the Company show how, partly denied the promised assistance from the State, and partly through despatching over-crowded vessels to unhealthy coasts, the members (who, unable to give money gave themselves to start the colony), weakened by the voyage in the small and ill-ventilated ships, landed, to be decimated by disease and death. Pitiably is the record, and one of its victims was this eldest son of Colonel Patrick Græme, (who bore the name of his uncle James the Solicitor-General), as is shown by the following statement<sup>1</sup> regarding the imprisonment of himself and Captain Pinkerton, second in command of the *Dolphin*, one of the Company's ships and a Councillor of the Company.

Miseries  
endured in  
service of  
Darien  
Colony.

"The Company's Shipp *Dolphin* (on 5 Feb. 169<sup>s</sup>/<sub>9</sub>) having unfortunately struck on a rock and not able to keep her above by baling and pumping rann ashore att Carthagera. The Governour Souldiers and men of the town came to the Marine (wher the ship was) and sent on board a canoe desiring us ashoar, a little after we had gott ashoar we were returning on board in order to save the *Dolphin's* cargoe, etc., we were hindered and carried into the town with a strong guard of Souldiers.

"Part of the *Dolphin's* cargoe I saw Spaniards bring ashoar and carry away.

"The shipp's acutriments I see carried up on carts.

"As to my particular usage I was carried before the Governour and searched (as they pretended for papers).

"To what money I had they gave it to the Governour, who seeing

<sup>1</sup> MS, Record of the Darien Co.—Advocates' Library, Edin,

some Spanish money amongst it, said to his officers (as interpreted to me by Jhno Wilson) their was money of the King of Spain and so put it up.

“ I earnestly requested my money but the souldiers drove me away.

“ My stuffs green linning, a box of small dutch ware, my books, instruments, which I bought att the best hand att London, my cloaths of all sorts, acutriments, etc. etc. were unto them a lawful prize ; a great part of them I see Spaniards carry away. I claimed my own in vain.

“ So that in all I saved one cap, one wescoat, one pair drawrs, one shift, one pair shoes. Being carried by a strong guard to prison, we were searched by the Marshall and his officers and so sent into a dungeon. Some days therafter the men were carryed out with their slaves to build their walls and clean the streets ; and for hunger we were oblidged to begg and cry for charity from all that passed along. And in September Captain Robert Pincarton, John Malloch and I were sent prisoners to Savana, wher we kept in irons and prison twentie days or therabouts.

“ Then sent prisoners to Cadiz, wher kept in irons till our countrymen brought them off. Our imprisonment ther was about 14 Dec. 1699 till latter end of March 1700.

“ Then sent prisoners in irons to Seville in a small boat. Had the boat oversett we could make no help to save our lives. And on the 10 June or therabouts we were condemned as pirrates and invaders, and were continually in irons without any intermission until providentia Divina we were liberated, which was about 20 Sept. 1700. James Graham.”

James,  
prisoner at  
Seville.

Questions and replies to the judges of Seville are also given with a former letter of the prisoners to the directors of the Company, written in May 1700 and signed by James Græme with others. The sentence of the Spanish judges passed on the above unfortunate men, condemning them to die, is sent home to the Lords and Gentry of the Privy Council of the Darien Company at their office of Mill's Square, Edinburgh ;<sup>1</sup> mercifully the sentence was not allowed to be carried out, for Pincartone and James Græme arrive in Edinburgh and sign a paper of further enquiries there on 4th January 1701. And on 10th February 1701 the directors mention that John Graham, a volunteer (query Black Pate's brother, Sketch X.),

<sup>1</sup> Darien Company, Maitland Club.

is put ashore with others to try and retain the colony after its desertion.

James is still in that service when he dies; we do not know the exact date, it is a blank in the will which is proved by Colonel Græme, his father, in 1707; in it he is styled "Midshipman and sailor aboard the ship *St Andrews*, belonging to the 'Company of Scotland,' trading to Africa and the Indies; the time of his decease, who deceased abroad, in month and year (blank), made and given up be Colonel Patrick Græme, sometime Captain in the Town Guard of Edin., and ffather to the said Um<sup>ql</sup>e James Græme and only executor dative, discerned as nearest of kin to deceased, Oct. 8th, 1707.

"Debts due to the deceist, his pay on board the *St Andrews* due by said Company."<sup>1</sup>

PATRICK, CAPUCHIN MONK, SECOND SON OF COLONEL AND MRS PATRICK GRÆME; AND GRANDSON OF BLACK PATE OF INCHBRAKIE.

His son Patrick, an officer. A grandson "of Black Pate who is represented as having been an officer in James Second's army, afterwards became a monk of the Mendicant order of the Capuchins at Boulogne in France. This change of profession is mentioned by Smollett in his travels through France and Italy as having been caused by a desire to atone by voluntary penance for the sin of having killed his friend in a duel. . . . This monastic lived for a long course of years at Boulogne; he conformed to all the austerities of his order with the most rigorous exactness, arose to eminence in the institution, and he died at a very advanced age, the Superior of the Convent. There is a portrait of him at Abercairny and Inchbrakie,<sup>2</sup> together with a family tree which he had drawn, exhibiting his pedigree for several generations."<sup>3</sup>

This brief record is now supplemented by a few family details, by a reference to Smollett's work, and by one or two letters from the Capuchin Superior himself.

<sup>1</sup> Wills, Register House, Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup> Now in possession of Lieut.-Colonel Græme, Fonthill, South Devon.

<sup>3</sup> New Statistical Account of Scotland, 1845.



Father Græme was a man of letters. He is the author of a scarce French book entitled "Relation de la vie et de la mort du Frère Alexis nommé dans le monde Robert Græme, Gentilhomme Ecossois," and printed in Paris 1703. This volume is in the possession of a member of the family,<sup>1</sup> by whose kindness, in placing it at my disposal, I am enabled to translate that which relates to the life of Robert Græme, the younger brother of the Capuchin monk, who was a monk of La Trappe.

Patrick's  
book, 1703.

The two brothers are also alluded to with their father in a work entitled "Duke of Manchester's Court and Society,"<sup>2</sup> but as many of the statements and names are inaccurate or exaggerated, I do not quote from it.

At present I will confine myself to Patrick the Capuchin. Smollett mentions him as follows :

"In the Lower Town of Boulonge there are several religious houses, particularly a seminary, a convent of Cordeliers, and another of Capuchin. This last having fallen to decay, was some years ago repaired, chiefly by the charity of British travellers, collected by Father Græme, a native of North Britain, who had been an officer in the army of King James the Second, and is said to have turned monk of this Mendicant Order, by way of voluntary penance for having killed his friend in a duel. Be that as it may, he was a well-bred, sensible man, of a very exemplary life and conversation, and his memory is much revered in this place. Being Superior of the Convent, he caused the British arms to be put up in the Church as a mark of gratitude for the benefaction received from our nation."<sup>3</sup>

Smollett  
mentions  
Patrick as  
The Father  
Superior.

Four very interesting autograph letters have also been lent<sup>4</sup> for the purpose of transcribing them in this volume; all are addressed to Mr Alexander Seymour, or Symmer, as Father Græme generally spells it. Mr Seymour was Governor to the Earl of Dundonald and was the son of "Somer, parson of Duffus," as Sir Walter Scott styles him, who cheered the Marquis of Montrose when on his way to Edinburgh a prisoner.

The letters run over the period from 1727 to 1739; Alexander Seymour is on terms of close intimacy with the Capuchin Father Græme.

<sup>1</sup> Colonel R. C. Græme, Brackenhurst.

<sup>2</sup> Published London, 1864.

<sup>3</sup> "Travels through France and Italy," T. Smollett, M.D., London, 1778.

<sup>4</sup> By the Rev. T. Grant, The Red House, Fife.

Patrick as Père Archange. The first is written in 1727, when Père Archange was fifty-eight years of age; a short letter and of no particular interest beyond being one of a series; in it is mentioned the names of Mr Sinclaire, a cousin of Seymour's, for whom Father Græme had advanced money, and that of General Gordon, to whom the money is to be paid.

Addressed to Mr Alexander Seymour.

Letter to  
Alexander  
Seymour,  
1721.

My dear Sir,—I am ashamed to importune you so often for the hunder and fifty Livers I advanced Mr Sinclaire by your order, but its mear necessity forces me to't. I ow General Gordon the bearer of this about four hunder livers, so not having wherwith to repay him I give him this note upon you for that smal summe you ow me, with which he's so good as to be contented because he knowes I can do no more. Therefor I pray you, Dear Sir, don't fail to pay to the General that hunder and fifty livers and you'l oblige very much.

My dear Sir

Your most affectionat

Cousing and humble servant

F. Archange Græme Capucin.

Boulonge sur mer July  
ye 23rd 1721.

The second is longer and dated three years later and refers to some packets he is holding for Mr Seymour and also to Father Græme's own coat of arms; the bearer has not called for them and he is puzzled to convey them home. He alludes with regret to the fact of recalling the debt spoken of in the previous letter and says it would not have been necessary had "certain great folks" dealt by him fairly and for whom he had laid out large sums; he also refers to the great love and affection shown for him by the Bishop of Boulogne, which prevents his leaving that place, but is a source of great gratification to him; urges Mr Seymour to come over, and ends with minute directions for address of letters, not without a broad hint that the postage to London should be paid.

Addressed to—

Mr Alexander Symmer [at  
Mr Symmer's Bookseller in the  
Parliament Close,  
Edinburgh.

Free T. Erskine].

(The part within square brackets in the same handwriting as the signature "T. Erskine"). Indorced in two places. Cus: Pat: Graham

& Cusique Peter 1730.

Graham Arch.

Dear Cousing,

Since ye 25th of May last that I received your letter by Mr Boyle I have lying ready by me the three Different packets you intrusted me with in the very same condition you gave them me; they are sealed up all in one packet with the Coat of Armes of our family, but Mr Boyle not having called for them as he promised at his return to England I am in paine how to forward them to you. But in caise you don't send me soon positive orders how to send them, I shall do my best to contrive some way or other to gett them conveighed to you. No living soul knows I have any such depot of yours, that's what I can assure you of. I am sorry I was forced to give the Gnal (General) the note upon you for your cousing Mr Sinclar's debt, but as I had no other way left me to repay him w<sup>t</sup> I ow'd him, I hope you'l be so good as to pardon me for't. Had certain great folks<sup>1</sup> for whom I layd out money dealt with me so as you have done you shou'd never have seen any such note of mine, nor have had it to say that I drew upon you for a debt was not properly yours. My place of residence is still here and is like to be so while ye Bishop of this towne lives for he loves me as if I was his ow sone and is never easy but when I am with him, so I have only one thing more to wish for in this world, and that is that you may soon have your heart's desire. I am overjoyed to think you have gott your affaires settled, so as you may live comfortably

Father  
Grame sends  
his "Tree"  
home, 1730.

<sup>1</sup> This probably refers to assistance given by his father Patrick, Col. of King James' Dragoons, and himself to the exiled royal family.

in your old dayes. May you be happy both in this world and in ye next  
is the earnest prayer of,

Dear Cousing

Your most affectionat friend  
and truly humble servant

F. Archange D'Ecosse Cap. Jud.

You have but to address your letters for me as follows and they will  
come safe—

Au Reverend

de R<sup>d</sup> Père Archange D'Ecosse Capucin,

Aux a Boulogne sur mer, but remember to cross thus yr

superscription and pay y<sup>r</sup> postage to London.

Patrick is  
Father  
Superior of  
the Convent  
at Boulogne.

The third letter is written after a lapse of seven or eight years ; by this  
time Père Archange has been advanced to being the Father Superior of  
the Order of Capuchins at Boulogne, and expresses pleasure at the thought  
of seeing his friend, who had written his intention of visiting Boulogne,  
urges him to lose no time in doing so, telling him he exemplifies the old  
proverb "That every time you putt on your bootes you don't ride!" He  
mentions Abercairny, David Græme of Newton's "sone" (his father's first  
cousin), also a Dr Hay who had the misfortune to fall and "break the only  
good leg he had!" Sir Alexander Murray and David Nairne send home  
messages, Lochzell<sup>1</sup> and Charles Smith<sup>2</sup> also ; Robin Arbuthnot has left  
for Paris and lives with his son and Lady Brigett Osbourn. The Father  
Superior promises to raise Seymour's drooping spirits with good burgundy  
and claret, which, for his own part he thanks God for!

He is well and doing all in his power to renew "this House of ours" and  
leave behind him a monument of what a Scots Superior can do. Smollett  
has told us more particularly what he accomplished.

Addressed to—

Mr Alexander Symmer,

At Edinburgh.

Dr. Sir,

The last letter I had from you was dated ye 22 of March and ever  
since I have been expecting ye pleasure of seeing you here ; but it seems  
you don't ride, as the saying is, every time you putt on your bootes, and

<sup>1</sup> Cameron of Lochiel.

<sup>2</sup> A cousin of Smyth of Braco.

that I must een be content with saluting you at this distance till you think fitt to draw nearer ; for you know I can't advance one step further towards you as matters stand. Mr Bell who brought your letter to Boulogne, did not come to see me, but gave it to Mr Smith who delivered it to me. The accounts you give me of my Cousings Abercainry and David Græme Newton's sone are very agreeable to me, for tho' I am as yet unacquainted with either of them I am charmed to hear of their wellfaire &<sup>ca</sup> when you see them please make my compliments agreeable to both them and their Ladyes, and tell them I wish them much Joy in one another, with such ane offspring of fine children as may doe them both honour and pleasure. Your old friend Dr Hay had the misfortune some time agoe to fall and break the only good leg he had, but he recovered of it and is again as well as ever ; he is just now come back from the Spa where he has been a drinking ye watters ; he gives his service to you, as does likewayes Sr Alexander Murray, David Nairne, Lochyell and Charles Smith. Robin Arbuthnott left us a year agoe ; he lives now at Paris with his sone and Lady Brigett Osborne. I am heartily sorry to hear you are turned so very infirme, but I do believe the aire of Boulogne would do you a great dale of good, and therefor would advise you to take a trip hither, where you'l find friend enough to divert you and raise your drooping spirits with good burgundy and claret. For my own part, I bless God for it, I am very well and doing all I can to leave a monument behind me of what a Scot's Superior could do for the Improvement of this house of ours, which I have in a manner quite renewed. I need say no more at present but that I am, wishing you health and happiness, with sincerity

Dr Sir

Your most affectionat cousing  
and humble servant

F. Archange D'Ecosse Gardien des  
Capucins.

a Boulogne sur mer

Ce 15 7bre 1739.

The fourth and last letter is dated eighteen months later in May 1739 ; and he is still hoping to welcome his old friend to Boulogne. The Bishop of Boulogne, Father Græme's old friend, must be dead, for he speaks of

Patrick's  
cousins at  
Abercainry  
and Newton,  
1739.

Patrick thanks  
Providence  
for good  
burgundy.

spending September and October in Paris. He alludes to a message from a certain Mr Smith who had been the means of sending wine over to Seymour, and, adds the reverend Father, he supplies the Convent from time to time with good wine, otherwise they would be obliged "to drink only watter, for which I hope God will bless and prosper him." Mr Smith is going to Edinburgh shortly, but *viâ* London. Lochyell and Dudwick again send messages to Seymour. Father Græme in this letter mentions "my brother," so Dr William Græme<sup>1</sup> must have been alive at this date, and is paying a visit to the Capuchin Superior.

Addressed to

Mr Alexander Symmer

At Edinburgh.

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 30th March I receiv'd as usual by Captn Ogilvie and am truly glad to find by't that you are upon the mending hand and have still thoughts of coming to see your old friends amongst whom I'l be ever proud of being reckoned and do my best to deserve it, by being always ready to give proof of the real value and affection I have for you. I am to goe to Paris in September next, if God spaires me life, and will not be back again before the end of October, so I hope if you come to this town, you'l take care it be not during my absence for I want prodigiously to have a long chat with you. I told Mr Smith how acknowledging you are for the good wine he sent you; He's a man I am extreamply obliged to, for was it not for him I should be forced, with my community, to drink only watter, whereas he supplys us from time to time with good wine, for which I hope God will bless and prosper him; you'l have the pleasure of seeing him soon with you, but he intends to goe by the way of London. Lochyell and Dudwick returne you a thousand thanks for your kind remembrance of them and so does my Brother who is very much your humble servant, wishing you health and happiness I am for ever with heart and soul

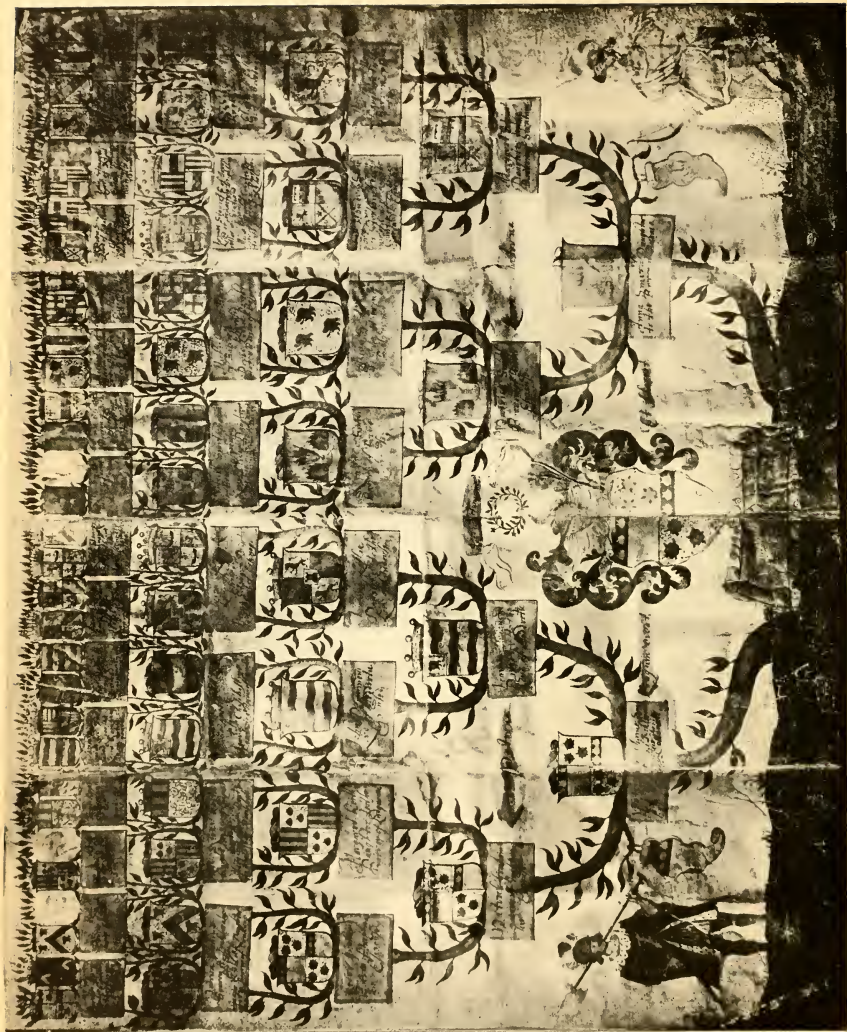
My dear Sir

Your most affectionat cousing  
and most obedient humble servant  
L'Archange D'Ecosse Gardieu des Cap.

a Boulogne sur mer  
ce 14 May 1739.

<sup>1</sup> His youngest brother.





The 32 Quarterings of Père Archange (Robert Greene, Inchbrakie) Superior of the Capuchin Order at Boulogne.



There is a curious resemblance in the turns of the sentences and quaint language which the Father Superior of the Capuchin Convent uses, to those in the series of letters written just one century earlier by his great-great-grand-uncle the Rev. Father in God the Bishop of Orkney and Zetland; the same enthusiasm seems to have animated both in the services of their religion, and in the beautifying of the houses of God entrusted to their charge; while the love of old friends and of their country, and the cheery spirit to enjoy the blessings of life stimulated them; both, too, were artists in their way, the Scotch Bishop of the early seventeenth century showing it in the rich oak carvings, silver plate and restoration of buildings; the touch of heraldry appearing in the carving of his coats on stone and oak; while his kinsman of a century later also builds and beautifies his convent and church, possibly to a greater extent than mentioned, could we but trace it; while a strong love of heraldry is shown by the coats in the stained glass window he erected,<sup>1</sup> and in a large illuminated tree of his descent which was presented by him in 1747 to Stuart Thriepland in consequence of their relationship through the monk's mother, Miss Anna Smyth. This tree is elaborately drawn out and shows twenty-two quarterings on either side; here and there some blanks are left; it is illuminated on parchment folded into a red morocco leather cover,<sup>2</sup> and was drawn up to show his descent—a necessary qualification ere being made Father Superior of the Capuchins. This tree is later on proved of some use in the "service"<sup>3</sup> of the eighth laird to the Earldom of Montrose in 1770. On the left of the tree Father Græme traces his descent back to Græme the father-in-law of King Eugene, son of King Fergus, whose storming of the Roman wall in 407 A.D. has given the place near Falkirk the name of Græme's Dyke, which it holds to this day. The right hand tablet states the descent of the Smythes of Methven from Ifoar, a Norwegian by birth, who was created a baron in the field, 1006, for his great services to Trigosson, the second Christian King of Norway, and was progenitor of the Smiths in Norway and Scotland and (effaced). The centre tablet states that "This is the five and forty branches of the stems of which those four brothers James, Patrick, Robert

Père  
Archange's  
resemblance  
to his great-  
uncle, Bishop  
George.

Père  
Archange's  
pedigree of use  
in "Service,"  
1770.

<sup>1</sup> Smollett.

<sup>2</sup> It is amongst the Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>3</sup> See Sketch XX.

and William Græme are all heritably descended both from the father's and mother's side."<sup>1</sup> This is the last information we have of Father Græme; the interview between him and Stuart Thriepland having taken place in 1747, he was then alive and about seventy-eight years of age.

ROBERT, MONK OF THE SILENT ORDER OF LA TRAPPE, THIRD SON OF COLONEL PATRICK GRÆME AND ANNAS SMYTHE HIS WIFE, AND GRANDSON OF BLACK PATE OF INCHBRAKIE.

Patrick  
Græme's third  
son also  
enters the  
monkhood.

Robert adopted, like his brother the Capuchin, a religious life at a very early age. Allusion has already been made to the publication in French of a small volume entitled "Relation de la Vie & de la mort du Frère Alexis nommé dans le monde Robert Græme, Gentilhomme Ecossois."

It is a one-sided relation of the means taken to prevent Robert becoming a Roman Catholic, and gives an exaggerated view of what was probably the thoughtless career of the ordinary young man of the day. It ends with a very "uplifted" view of the means he took for repentance; means which were so exaggerated as to induce his Superiors to try and abate them; this they failed in accomplishing, and Robert, proceeding in his mistaken method, died of a rapid decline in May 1701, at the age of twenty-two years. The book states it has been supplied with its incidents by the Capuchin brother (Patrick Græme) of the deceased, and that it is published by the authority of King Louis in 1705, and printed for the good of the public; any person infringing on the rights of the publisher within the space of twelve years will be prosecuted, and a copy is to be placed in the King's library, another in that of the Louvre.

An approbation at the end of the book runs as follows: "I have read by order of the Chancellor, a MS. entitled 'Relation de la Vie, etc.' It is one of the most powerful efforts and one of the miraculous actions of the Grace of Jesus Christ on the greatest of sinners, and one which it appears to me most desirable to place in the hands of the public. A Paris, ce huit Juin 1703. Signe La Marque Tilladet."

<sup>1</sup> Transcription by Dr Trail of Orkney and Crieff—Inchbrakie Papers.



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<sup>1</sup> Transcription by Dr Trail of Orkney and Crieff—Inchbrakie Papers.

# Key of Father G...e's Pedigree.

George Graham Barron of Inchbrackie Espoused Catherine Fleming Daughter of ye Lord Fleming	Rulloch Barron of Dunkrup Espoused	Keith Barron of Ladquarne Espoused Daut Lord	James Keith of Marshall Espoused Daut Lord	James Drummond Espoused Lilia Da of Geavie (?)	Chisholm Knight of Cromlich Espoused Joana Drummond Daught to ye Barron of	Andrew Leslie Earl of Rothes Espoused Isobel Hamilt on Daut to ye Barron of Evendale	Robert Stewart E of Orkenays of Scotland Espoused Joana Kennedy Daught to the Earl of Caslos (?)
--	--	--	--	---	---	--	---

Patrick Graham Barron of Inchbrackie Espoused Joana Rulloch Daught to the Barron of Dunkrup	Sr Alexi Keith Knight Barron of Ludquarne Espoused Marjory Keith Daut to the of Mareschall	James Drummond Lord of Madertie Espoused Joana Chisihismo Daut to ye Barron of Cromlich	Patrick Leslie Lord of Lindores Espoused Joana Stewart Daught to the Earl of Orkney
---	--	---	---

George Graham Barron of Inchbrackie Espoused	Margaret Keith Daughter to the Barron of Ladquarne	John Drummond Lord of Madertie Espoused	Joana Leslie Daughter to the Lord of Lundores
--	---	---	--

Patrick Graham  
Barron of Inchbrackie  
Espoused

Linea Paterna

Joana Drummond  
Daughter to the Lord of Madertie

Patrick Graham Son  
to the Barron of Inchbrackie  
descended of the noble house of Montrosse Collonel

Longun vivat

This is the

Smith Braco sed	James Oliver Barron of Espoused Margaret	Michael Scott Barron of Balwerrie Espoused Marie Erskine Dau of ye barron of Dunn	John Lundie Barron of Balgowrie Espoused Elizabeth Sibbald Dau of ye Barron of Rankellour	Andrew Stewart Lord of Ochiltree? Espoused Margaret Stewart Daughter of ye Earl of Atholl	John Stewart Earl of Atholl High Chancellor of Scotland Espoused Dorethy Fleming daugh of the Lord Fleming	Sr William Urri Barron of Pitfogo Espoused Daut to the Barron of	John Erskine Barron of Dun Espoused Margt Graham Daught to the Barron of
-----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

Patrick Smith Barron of Espoused Oliver Daught Barron of England	Michael Scott Barron of Balwearie Espoused Dovia Lundie Daught to the Barron of Balgone	James Stewart E of Arran Lord of Ochiltree? High Chancellor of Scotland Espoused Marie Stewart Countess Dowager of & Daught to the Earl of Atholl	Sr William Urri Knight Barron of Pitfogo Espoused Elizabeth Erskine dan to the Barron of Dunn
---	---	---	---

Alexander Smith Barron of Braco Espoused	Anna Scott Daught to the Barron of Balwearie	Sr Hondrie Stewart Knight & Barron of Strabain Countie of Espoused	Margaret Urri Daughter to the Barron of Pitfogo
--	---	---	--

Patrick Smith  
Barron of Bracco  
Espoused

Linea Materna

Margaret Stewart  
Daughter to the Barron of Strabain

Anna Smith  
Daughter  
to the Barron of Braco

Et floriat

The transcription of those on the right and left as shewn in the Illustration of The Coat and Motto represented is that borne before The Crest has been

blet and Supporters  
1 on page 201.  
Grant (circa 1662) to "Black Pat."  
1513.



An abridged translation runs as follows :—

Little Robert Græme, born in the Castle of Rostourne, a league or so from Edinburgh, was the scion of one of the most important families in Scotland. Whilst his mother's relations were even more illustrious, as shown in the piety which caused Lord Perth<sup>1</sup> to lose his office of Lord Chancellor of Scotland and Governor of the Prince of Wales now (1705) King of England, rather than abjure his religion. Robert's mother, a zealous Protestant, and as "pious as she could be, in errors of a false religion" conducted his education; but at ten years of age (*circa* 1689) he was present at the celebration of Mass in the Royal Palace at Edinburgh, and from that time he ardently attached himself to the Roman Catholic faith; in spite of mother and tutor, he weekly presented himself at the celebration; but when her elder son Patrick<sup>2</sup> told her he had observed Robert use the Holy water for the sign of the Cross, she had him severely chastened by his tutor, to no effect.

Père  
Archange  
writes life of  
his brother,  
Frère Alexis.

Lord Perth, who had just abjured the Anglican religion, was charmed at his constancy, and on the strength of his title of kinsman asked his father's permission to educate Robert with his children; Colonel Græme embarrassed by the request (and being on service at the time) excused himself on the score of his wife having sole charge of the child, and on Lord Perth applying to Madam Græme (Anna Smythe) she, foreseeing the troubles soon to fall on Scotland, consented, hoping in the future to claim her child again and easily efface erroneous ideas from so young a mind.

Lord Perth  
their kinsman.

The Lord Chancellor soon obtained the influence he wished, but the Revolution was looming over the Kingdom, and he returned him to his mother, not without many exhortations with tears to him to continue in the course of the true church. No sooner had Robert taken up his abode with his mother under the roof of one of her brothers, a Protestant minister, than her caresses soon made him forget the true faith, and his uncle leaving him entirely to her care at the most dangerous period of a young

<sup>1</sup> Lord Perth was Robert's relation on his father's side through his grandmother, Hon. Jean Drummond, Lord Madertie's daughter, Black Pate's wife.

<sup>2</sup> Afterwards Frère Archange.

Frère Alexis'  
boyhood.

man's life, Robert was free to keep company with those of his own age, and entered into their pleasures, refusing nothing to his lively passions; he joined in all sorts of debauchery and impurity; he accustomed himself to blaspheme, surpassing his friends in this detestable habit; impiety soon gave place to Atheism, and his insolence and pride made him looked on as a refractory young fellow, not to be suffered in society. His uncle was the first to feel the effects of this temper (a strong characteristic of Robert's even after his admittance to La Trappe) as he comported himself with all the licence of a soldier in the house of a bourgeoisie! He illtreated the servants, he insulted his cousins germane and also his uncle in the presence of guests, and though his uncle repeatedly pressed his ungrateful nephew to make amends, once even, when Robert was in want of money, offering him a pistole (8s. 4d.) if he would do so, the boy preferred to refuse it and leave the house rather than reform.

Religious  
reaction.

Robert went to London, where, consorting with others like himself, he reached the height of his excesses. But the seeds of virtue implanted by Lord Perth were not wholly smothered, and did not fail from time to time to inspire remorse; in these sane intervals of virtue he would visit the sick in hospitals, succouring them with his deeds as well as alms. Gradually the young sinner was shaken by religious influences. A Higher Power gave him the wish to go to France; Robert at once acted on the still small voice that prompted him to put himself under the austerities of a religious life; he went to Bruges, where he was confirmed by the Bishop. From there to Flanders, where he became acquainted with a very austere Order, and abandoning the desire of reaching France, he entered this Convent, of which the members being all English left no stone unturned to induce him to remain; Robert, however, felt unable to endure their austerities; leaving them he remained in the town falling into all his former temptations, forming intimate friendships with the English officers of the garrison, which all the authority of his father and Lord Perth (both then in France) were unable to break off. The latter wrote touching letters full of appeal. At last fear of the displeasure of the Queen, with which Lord Perth threatened him, made Robert do what fear of God had not, and he presented himself at the Court of St Germain's, where he lived



much in the same manner, but professing the Catholic religion. On whichever side he cast his eyes, he saw virtue dwelling on the Throne of the Court, and being eyed askance for his behaviour he reformed, and retiring to the seminary of Meaux he stayed there ten months, studying the French language and the duties of Christianity, spending the pension the English Queen granted him on the sick and poor. Deciding finally on a religious life, Providence directed him to an inn, and while they were preparing his food his eyes fell on a crucifix which was on the sideboard : in an instant, as if Jesus Christ Himself had in person reproached him, grace fell on him, and he wept in so poignant a manner that the landlady, alarmed, rushed to the room and found him fallen backwards over a bench, his eyes fixed on the crucifix in excessive grief. Robert, who often confounded his own inclinations with religious conviction, believed he had received a special call to Italy and was to embrace the life of a hermit, all the while feeling a strong leaning to a life of independent action. Imparting this idea of a hermit's life to a friend—a monk—that gentleman promised to accompany him, but suggested that instead they should enter the Order of La Trappe.

The Queen's  
authority.

A fresh  
and lasting  
conversion.

After five days' severe walking they arrived at that monastery, and from the moment of his entrance into the convent (we are told) the grace of God fell on him, he saw the errors of his previous life, and his one wish was to sanctify himself by religious devotion and obedience to the rules of the strictest order in the Roman Catholic Church. The friend who had induced Robert to join the order left, completely prostrated by the severity of its rules. He urged Robert to leave also, warning him that in the few days he had become like a skeleton, and that death was painted on his face. The "Relation" states that this but added to the young saint's determination ; and he clamoured to obtain the garb of a monk, which would entail further rigours on him. The Superior rightly refused this unless Robert obtained the sanction of Lord Perth, which was refused ; he knew the weakness of Robert's constitution, and "that four regular repasts a day at St Meaux Seminary had not prevented frequent fainting fits" ; also his love of luxury, which when in Scotland had reached such a pitch that having slept at the house of a friend, a person of quality, where his

Rigorous  
devotion at  
Convent of  
La Trappe.

bed was furnished with several down mattresses, he had yet complained that his couch had proved uncomfortable!

Fury at  
Lord Perth.

This refusal sent Robert into one of his ungovernable passions. The Master of the Novices reprovèd him severely, and told him such language would not be tolerated another hour in the convent; so Robert wrote to Lord Perth his frank opinion (in English) of that gentleman! This letter, translated by the "Master," was of so shocking a nature in his opinion as to preclude its being forwarded, or Robert entering the Order: but the "Père Abbé" took a different view and believed it was his duty to admit him, and though the Master of the Novices used every method to humiliate Robert publicly and privately, it had not the desired effect of driving him from the convent; on the contrary, Robert became an altered being, showing sweetness and docility of temper instead of arrogance and pride, and the Père Abbé making this change known to Lord Perth, that nobleman gave his consent to his taking the vows. On the eve of Robert's entering the Order, erysipelas showing, they took the opportunity of putting him to a further test by leaving him in his cell for twelve days without human consolation. At last, after two months of rigorous treatment, he received the garb of this ancient Order (*Ville de la tous saints*) in 1699, with the name of Frère Alexis. From this time he subdued the natural pride in his heart, he no longer "walked with his head in the air, speaking with hauteur and viewing all men with disdain," but became so humble a penitent "that the late King of England who honoured Robert by speaking to him during his last visit to La Trappe" was, with the nobles of his suite surprised and touched.

Admitted as  
Frère Alexis.

The history continues to give minute details of the ascetic tests Frère Alexis put himself to, in spite of the advice of the Father Superior. It is almost heartrending to read the tortures the zeal of the poor lad imposed, and was permitted to impose, on his weakened body, though, it should be added, he was often remonstrated with. Robert, impetuous as ever, continued his exaggerated course; if he prayed he prayed more continuously; if he fasted, it was with rigour amounting to starvation; if manual labour was his task he dug in a given time double the space of any other monk; this, in spite of his fragility!

At last a rapid decline brought him to so weakened a condition that prayer was his only exercise ; he would lie for hours singing the praises of God with the tears of penitence streaming from his eyes ; yet in spite of all this the natural gaiety of his disposition asserted itself to the last moment of his life. Nothing now lay more near his heart than the conversion of his father and mother. The latter was still in Scotland, and the history tells us that after her son's death she joined the Roman Catholic Church on her arrival in France.

His mother  
joins the  
Roman  
Church.

The "Relation" informs us that the conversion of Robert's father (the late Captain of the Edinburgh Town Guard) was of a miraculous nature, owing to the prayers of his son. Colonel Græme had never seemed further from the Catholic religion, as he held it a matter of honour to remain in the faith in which he had been reared ; but at this period he was impelled by an inspiration of grace to visit his young son with a letter of introduction from Lord Perth ; he went to the convent, was overwhelmed by what the Roman Catholic religion had effected in converting a young and impious Libertine, vain, immodest and a blasphemer, into a penitent, chaste, sweet and pious, and Colonel Græme left La Trappe determined to embrace a faith which not even the attachment he felt for his Prince had induced him to adopt. Frère Alexis' father selected as a suitable time for the abjuration of his old faith, the day that his son six months hence was to be received at the hands of the Rev. Père Ancien Abbé ; accordingly, accompanied by Lord Perth, he set out on the appointed day, having also been joined by two Pères Capuchins, one of whom was his elder son, Patrick, now Archange : his abjuration was made at the end of the Mass at which Frère Alexis had taken his vows in the presence of the whole community before Lord Perth and many other persons.

Frère  
Archange and  
his father,  
Colonel  
Græme, visit  
La Trappe.

That noble Earl reached this day the summit of his ambitions which were clouded by the death two days later of the Abbé<sup>1</sup> who finished his career amongst the ashes in as saintly a manner as he had commenced it ; the conversion of his cousin, Colonel Græme, greatly consoling Lord Perth for the loss of so old a friend.

The "Relation" goes into long and varied details of the sufferings and

<sup>1</sup> The well-known Rancé.

penances of the young Græme. Suffice it to say that after a lingering and painful deathbed, which though watched with great admiration, had little done to relieve it, the day arrived when in anticipation of the immediate end Frère Alexis was laid on the bed of ashes and straw, provided when near death for all members of La Trappe; unable from weakness to make his public confession, he could only between whiles indicate his wish to be interred outside the cemetery. An English Novice attended him and inquired what plan he should pursue for his soul's welfare; the reply "Be faithful to God and He will be faithful to you," closes most fitly the life of young Robert Græme, the grandson of Black Pate, who had also, though in a different light, been faithful to his God and country.

Frère Alexis  
dies, 1701.

Robert Græme, Frère Alexis of La Trappe, ended his troubled young life on the 21st May 1701, just seven months and nine days after his "profession," aged twenty-two years. A table of the hours of Frère Alexis concludes the "Relation" to which for further details we refer the reader.

Description of  
La Trappe.

An interesting account of the old monastery in Normandy is given by Mr Fellowes in 1817 when he visited the ruins, whose dark grey towers rise from the valley encircled by three lakes (connected) which formed the outer circle or moat; a venerable grove of oak trees surrounded the buildings themselves, but this was cut down by the hands of the Revolutionists; the name of the Community "La Trappe" arose from the difficulty of access to it for the valley is entered by a steep descent; a rider requires to lead his horse down through the labyrinth, the sides of which are clothed with lofty woods rising one above the other. In the gateway of the outer court is a statue of St Bernard (also mutilated) holding a church in one hand and a spade in the other. This court opens into a second enclosure around which stand granaries, stable, bakehouse, and various offices, all preserved. A lay brother received Mr Fellowes on his knees, and intimated in whispers that vespers were proceeding, after which he was conducted to the supper room where he heard them chanting grace with their heads bent to the earth enveloped in huge cowls. One of them standing, read to the community passages of Scripture, whilst another went round kissing their feet on his knees, and a third eat his repast also kneeling; these were penances for neglected duties. Each cup

and trencher bore the name of the owner, "Frère François," etc.; bread soaked in water, salt and two raw carrots composed the meal; dinner was varied with a little cabbage (never meat or fish) sometimes cheese and bread of the coarsest kind.

Board beds (without mattress or pillow), with a blanket and a skull, furnished their cells. So soon as an interment took place another grave was opened.

The number of monks who have taken the vows are not in proportion with the number of lay brothers and Frères Donnés. The Trappists or first Order are clothed in dark brown, with brown cloak and hood; the novices wore white, with brown cloak and hood; their vow of perpetual silence made it quite possible for two persons well known to each other to inhabit the convent without being aware of it, so completely did the huge cowl envelop and hide their faces, which are never shown, and their voices were rarely heard. The Trappists are distinguished by the appellation Frère couverts. They take new names on entering the convent, and entirely abjure the world; the fact of two standing or working close together is a violation of their vow. For fourteen years none except the Abbé knew of the death of Louis XIV.

La Trappe a  
severe order.

One of their most frequent visitors was James II.; his first visit occurred in 1690, on 20th November, when he was received by Mons. de Rancé, whose account of the visit is most interesting. In the centre of the cemetery is this last-named Abbé's grave; his full-length figure was removed when the old church was destroyed; it is now a complete ruin. The Monastery of La Trappe was one of the most ancient Order of Benedictines, and was established under Innocent III. in the reign of Louis VII., A.D. 1140, by Rotrou, second Count de Perche. The famous Abbé de Rancé became a monk of La Trappe in 1660; the monks at that date had degenerated into ruffians from whom their neighbours shrank in terror, not only living in sloth and luxury, but in the most abandoned excesses, subsisting by robbery, and never leaving the monastery unless they bore arms, their excursions being marked by bloodshed and pillage.

James II.  
often visited  
it.

Mons. de Rancé changed all this, and re-established order. Thus

Abbé de Rancé reinstates discipline, dies 1701.

Mr Fellowes writes<sup>1</sup>:—Mons. Bonthillier de Rancé was the Abbé who not only received the visit of King James II. in 1690, as above stated, but also his last visit when Frère Alexis was recognised by the Monarch, and was the Abbé who received Robert Græme's vows and his father, Colonel Græme's abjuration; he died two days after, as we have seen in the "Relation."

At the time of the French Revolution many of the Trappists settled, by the bounty of Mr Weld, at Lulworth, close to Weymouth, in Dorset.<sup>2</sup>

WILLIAM, THE YOUNGEST SON OF COLONEL PATRICK GRÆME AND ANNAS SMYTHE, AND GRANDSON OF BLACK PATE.

William Græme, 4th and youngest son of Colonel Patrick Græme.

This son adopted the medical profession, and lived in Perth. He was alive and giving up his father's will in 1720. In 1739 he paid a visit to his brother Patrick the Capuchin. The name of his wife is unknown to us, though Dr William Græme married and had children; we find them mentioned as follows in the indices<sup>3</sup> to the services of heirs in the Register House, Edinburgh:—

Ann Græme, heir pro. gen. to her brother William, son of William Græme, Doctor of Medicine, 27th July 1787, and Christina Græme, heir pro. gen. to her brother William Græme, son of William Græme, Doctor of Medicine, 27th July 1787.

Enters medical profession and Line appears to fail.

Thus Dr Græme's line ended with these children (the great-grandson and daughters of Black Pate), for had he left any descendants in 1787 it is not likely his sisters would have been served heir to him. They were both elderly women and unmarried at that date.

It will be interesting should this brief record of Dr William Græme bring any of his descendants, at present unknown, to our knowledge.

Account of the last years of Colonel Græme's life.

About 1692 Colonel Græme left Scotland, after serving under Dundee, for the Court, now established at St Germain's. An Act is issued for the prosecution of rebels in France, or if they are dead their heirs; among

<sup>1</sup> "A Visit to La Trappe in 1817," by W. D. Fellowes.

<sup>2</sup> "Notes on the Monastery of La Trappe," by Revs. D. Fosbrooke, M.A., and Hutchins, Dorsetshire. New edition.

<sup>3</sup> "Indices to the Services of Heirs 1700-1859."

the list of names is Captain Græme, late of the Town Guard, and his first cousin, Alexander Robertson of Strowan.<sup>1</sup>

We must now turn our attention to his wife Anna, Agnes or Arnot Smythe, as the records variously call her, who has been living alone, much bereft of her husband and her sons.

A glance at the first page of this sketch will show that she was a daughter of the Bishop's beloved ward,<sup>2</sup> Patrick Smythe of Braco,<sup>3</sup> but not of the Bishop's daughter, for on the death of the latter Patrick Smythe had married a second and then a third time, and thus became the father of no less than twenty-one sons and daughters, of whom nearly all lived to grow up.

The mother  
of the four  
preceding  
sons.

Agnes, born 27th April 1641, was one of the children by his second wife, Miss Stewart of Killinan; at one time we find she is possessed of 2000 merks, and Patrick Græme of Rothisholme, the Bishop's second son, is her curator.

In 1692 we find her in straitened circumstances and in trouble, for her husband, deprived of his company of the Town Guard and the defence for King James II. at an end, is being hustled out of the Kingdom.<sup>4</sup>

One of Mrs Græme's well-expressed letters will best record events and her brother's kindness to the family.

For the much honored the Laird of Methven,

Edin<sup>b</sup>, 31st March 1692.

Honored dear Brother,

My husband and I are extremely sensible of yours and your lady's singular favors and great kindnesses bestowed upon us and our children, especially for yours and your Lady's late kindness to my husband, as also in giving me and the children a call to come over in the tyme of our solitude: I cannot but render your Lady and you many thanks for your naturality, but especially for what love you bestow upon my husband's accompt, surely if you were not acted by a good conscience I would not have expected so much civility, much less so great performances, the

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, 1695.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch VI.

<sup>3</sup> Now Smythe of Methven Castle.

<sup>4</sup> Notes supplied by the late George Smythe, Esqre.

Anna  
Smythe's  
letter to her  
brother.

truth is before I received your letter I was enclosed betwixt terms for another year for the house I am in, however I resolved by the blessing of God to make seall<sup>1</sup> of what I can for the satisfying of some creditors we are indue, and if by any means I can get free endeavour to make clear of this place as soon as I can in order to my waiting on your Lady and you, so far am I indulging myself in any design contrare to your will: Dear Brother, on the third day my husband had been in Edinburgh to see his friends, Sir James Lossley Accomandant commanded my husband not to appear in Ed<sup>ng</sup> after that day: and on the morrow when he was resolving to have write to you your Lady, and other kynd friends he was ordered upon pain of being secured, he and all the gentlemen to goe aboard the vessell notwithstanding the ship was not provided nor no fair wind of goeing: Saturday and Sabbath day being so very tempestuous made him so sick and indisposed that he was not in a condition to write to you and other his friends as he resolved, only sent me word with his son that I should give you ane accompt how he was treated which made him so short of his duty: all the fortnight he was at Leith he had not the Freedom of staying one night in his own house, they being gald<sup>2</sup> to see him so much taken notice of, alledging that it did not consist with the Government to know, that he could not goe upon the Street his own length without being kneed and embraced. The ship loosed from Leith on Tuesday morning. Blest be God for what fair weather they have had since; my humble duty to your Lady and self not forgetting your sweet babies. I hope you will remember your friends in your prayers that it may please God to give us a happy and joyful meeting which will be the greatest earthly mercie that can befall

Col. Græme's  
popularity in  
Edinburgh.

Honored dear Brother

Your obliged sister and humble servant

A. Smyth.<sup>3</sup>

My husband commanded  
me to give his entire respects  
to yourself and your Lady.

<sup>1</sup> A sale.

<sup>2</sup> Galled.

<sup>3</sup> Methven Papers.



From the above letter Anna and her youngest son William, afterwards Dr Græme, must have spent the remainder of the time at Methven until she joined her husband in France, and had the happy meeting with him so earnestly prayed for, but marred by the death of their rebellious boy Robert, and the loss to the world of their eldest son Patrick, who was the Capuchin Monk.

The remarks of his wife show how popular Colonel Græme had become during his years of residence amongst the Edinburgh people, and what a source of jealousy this popularity was to the Government representing the Orange Dynasty: the thirty years that had passed since the funeral of the Great Montrose had not silenced the echoes that then reawoke to the name of "Black Pate"; his son and namesake was no less welcome to the loyal citizens.

Mrs Græme's half-brother, to whom she writes, is, through his mother the Bishop of Orkney's daughter, her husband's second cousin; his hospitable lady was Miss Haldane, daughter of John Haldane of Gleneagles, a family of high standing, and connected by marriage with almost every county neighbour. They were a family of soldiers; and in times of peace their services were given to Parliament. The property of Gleneagles passed in the female line to the family of the Earl of Camperdown, while the male representatives are the Right Rev. J. Chinnery-Haldane, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and Richard Burdon Haldane, Esq., K.C., M.P., of Cloanden, Perthshire.

The  
Haldanes of  
Gleneagles.

Between the years 1684 and 1692, Patrick Smythe had sold his lands of Braco and purchased those of Methven; in 1683 he was still styled "of Braco," for Colonel Patrick Græme his brother-in-law writes to him from Dalgettie in that year where he is visiting their friends the Hays.<sup>1</sup> The letter appears to refer to his youngest son William (cypher was barely known and not in use among private individuals, and in consequence much of the correspondence is so involved in its wording as to convey little meaning to the uninitiated for fear it falls into the hand of an enemy). News was always sent by a trusty messenger, who brought back a verbal reply, and the letters which might have told us so much, convey but little meaning.

<sup>1</sup> A descendant of Hay of Dalgettie, who suffered with Montrose.

Colonel  
Græme  
visits Lord  
Southesk.

Captain Græme has been staying with Lord Southesk at Kynnard in company with his son, who is highly honoured by Lord Southesk, and who is the bearer of Græme's letter to Smythe of Methven. I only quote a few sentences, as much of the letter is so involved as to make it uninteresting.

Dalgetie, 26 April 1683.

"Honored loving Brother,

"The occasion of hearing from you or acquainting you with my own or my friend's conditione here occuris so seldome that I thot myself obliged not to omit the occasione of this berer."

Græme entreats him by "all the favors of a brother" to be friendly to him and despatch him with his blessing. He continues to speak of the "berer" in terms of high praise; Græme says they all stand in need of this "persounnes" council, concurrence and activity.<sup>1</sup>

Colonel  
Græme writes  
to his brother-  
in-law,  
Smythe of  
Methven.

"Inferiour to non of his birth, educatione or age in the kingdome, let be the shire he lives in, I wish God for your comfort, you hard that report I had in secret, yea in public, also your noble honor<sup>ble</sup> and loving friend my Lord Southesk gives of him."

Græme continues to relate that the "berer" has been staying the great part of the winter with Lord Southesk, who has therefore had much conversation with him, "with whom much of these 4 or 5 days at Kynnard he and I have been honorably and kyndly entertained and recommend to you by all the mercies of God the natural and Christian desires of a loving father."

Græme begs Smythe to assist him all in his power, asking him not to forget that no matter how many good points a man may have, "poverty will expose his gifts to much contempt," and trust the messenger will have occasion to prove himself the "faithful sone of a loving father."

"Your loving brother,

P. Grahame."

Colonel  
Græme's  
relations  
and friends.

"Brother, my bedfellow, Dalgetie and wyf, the guidwyffe of Midletoune, and others, your guid friends heir in Angus, has ther best respects re-

<sup>1</sup> This may refer to his son's future profession, that of a doctor.

membered to yourself and all others our guid friends, especially (you) my loving cusin and beloved brother Mr Patrick and his bedfellow, for health and prosperitie of wish."

This Patrick Smythe's father had been the loved adopted son of the Bishop of Orkney, George Græme, and for several generations there continued strong ties of friendship as well as of kinsmen between the Inch-brakie and the Gorthie Græmes and the Smythes of Methven. A kindly mention is in old Smythe of Braco's will to his little daughter Annas; he leaves her 200 merks and his diamond ring which "he gat from her mother"; it closes our record of Colonel Græme's wife; her father was drowned at sea on the passage to Stronsay, May 7th, 1655, and we think with regret of this man who had been the Bishop's right hand and counsellor!

Of Colonel Græme himself little remains to add; the last years of his life must have been spent abroad, for his Estate is reckoned in "livre." He died August 1720; his will is given up in Perth by Dr William Græme, his youngest son, in March 1724. Little is mentioned in it beyond a balance of 720 livres at 22½ per cent. of Sterling money and 610 livres, the sale of which are owed to him by the heirs of the deceased Captain David George of Aberdeen.

Colonel  
Græme dies  
in France, his  
will, 1720.

## Sketch XIII

### Mr John Græme, Postmaster-General of Scotland (Third Son of Black Pate of Inchbrakie), and his Family

THE earliest mention of Mr John Græme, third son of Black Pate the fifth Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, and Mistress Jean Drummond his wife, daughter to the second Lord Maddertie, has already been alluded to in Sketch XI., when he acted page to young Lord Napier (nephew of the Great Marquis) at the siege of Kincardine Castle in 1646.<sup>1</sup>

His first wife was his cousin the Honble. Margaret Drummond (daughter of the third Lord Maddertie ; she was his mother's niece and niece also to the Great Marquis.

Descent of  
the wife of  
the Post-  
master-  
General.

The Drummonds and Lord Maddertie had suffered much from adherence to the Royal cause. The first Lord James had been styled Lord Inchaffray on becoming Commendator of that Abbey and its lands, with which his father (second Lord Drummond) endowed him. Like the Inchbrakies, the Balgowans and David Lord Scone, he had been present at the Gowrie Conspiracy ; and was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. His death, which hitherto had been placed about 1620,<sup>2</sup> occurred in 1627, as shown by his will, which, however, must have lain for many years among the family documents without being formally proved ; it is in the Register House, Edinburgh, as the will of—

James Lord Madderty and Innerpeffry, who died in the Parish of Monzie (?) in the year 1627, given up by David, now Lord Madderty on 24th Dec. 1663.<sup>3</sup>

At the earlier date Monzie had passed, by the marriage of its heiress Miss Scott (widow of Drummond of Carnock), from the hands of the

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XI.

<sup>2</sup> Malcolm's " House of Drummond."

<sup>3</sup> Perth and Dunblane Wills, Register House.

Drummonds to those of the Inchbrakie Græmes. Lord Madderty may have been visiting Monzie or had some interest there at the time of his death.

So much for the grandfather of Black Pate's wife, and great-grandfather of the Honble. Margaret Drummond, wife to the future Postmaster-General of Scotland ; his son John (the second Lord Maddertie), who thus succeeded in 1627, was the Royalist Lord who joined Montrose, and was obliged not to oppose the Parliaments under the penalty of £50,000.

His son David, third Lord Maddertie, was taken prisoner as "the Master of Maddertie" in 1644 previous to the Battle of Tibbermuir, when he rode under a flag of truce to confer with the enemy ;<sup>1</sup> he was kept a prisoner until about the time of Montrose's departure from the country, and was the Lord Maddertie who proved his grandfather's will in 1663 ;<sup>2</sup> he signed the Commission appointing Montrose in 1639 to be Colonel of Perthshire, in the war for maintenance of the purity of religion.

The Lords  
Maddertie,  
1644-70.

A man of literary tastes, he founded the Library of Innerpefferay which contains many valuable books ; he married Beatrix, sister to the great Marquis, and his estate of Maddertie fell to his nephew William, second Viscount Strathallan,<sup>3</sup> also a cousin to all Black Pate's children.

The marriage of John Græme to Jean again brought the ties of relationship with the Montroses closer, for his wife was first cousin to the second Marquis. As already mentioned, owing to the loss and scattering of the Inchbrakie Papers during the Civil War, there has occasionally been some difficulty in showing a legal proof of various incidents, which were known to the immediate families from private sources ; amongst others I remember that this first marriage of the Postmaster-General had considerable doubt thrown on it, by some very experienced and able record searchers during enquiries made on a side issue. Of course the marriage had been mentioned in Crawford and Douglas Peerages, and the MS. of the House of Drummond,<sup>4</sup> but these old authorities are not always accepted, owing to one or two discrepancies discovered in them. I have been fortunate in finding the will of the Postmaster-General's daughter,

<sup>1</sup> Napier's "Life and Times of Montrose."

<sup>2</sup> Hist. MSS. Com. Report, 1-3.

<sup>3</sup> Malcolm's "House of Drummond," Edin. 1808.

<sup>4</sup> Advocates' Library.

Will of the Postmaster-General's daughter proves mother's marriage. and in it is incontrovertible proof of his marriage with Lord Maddertie's daughter, Margaret, as shown in this sketch.

John Græme combined a soldier's life with his official duties, to which he succeeded on his father's relinquishing them about the middle of the seventies.

Soldier as well as Postmaster-General.

Amongst the Abercairnry Papers is a paper endorsed "note of the Muster in Aug. 1684." It states "the Regt. of Horsemen commanded by Collonell Græme consists of 250 Horsemen"; a second document entitled "A list of all his Majestie's Forces in Scotland," states that Colonel Græme's regiment consisted of six troops, each were composed of fifty horse besides officers.

Colonel John Graham received 13s. od. per diem.

Lieutenant-Colonel Earl of Drumlanrig, 8s. od. per diem.

Major Lord Ross, 6s. od. per diem.

Captain Colin, the Earl of Balcarres

Captain James, the Earl of Airlie

Captain Lord William Douglas

} each 10s. od. per diem,

with two horses each at 2s. od. per diem.<sup>1</sup> Black Pate is the full Colonel; under him in command is his third son, Colonel John Græme.

The paper states the total of His Majesty's forces in Scotland is under 3500 horse; it is remarkable that under no Colonel was there the number of Peers which Black Pate's regiment contained; he still retained the confidence which the flower of Perthshire had given him in 1661.

Mistaken identity causes death of Pearson of Kippenross.

In 1685 an unfortunate episode of mistaken identity occurred, for Cameron of Lochiel, than whom no greater loyalist existed, and who also commanded a troop of the King's Horse, came unexpectedly on those of Colonel John Græme and "through mistake fell on a partie of the gentrie of Perth, commanded by John Græme, Post Master Generall, and killed five of them, viz., Pearson of Kippon Ross, Dog of Ballengrew, Linten of Pitendriech, etc. etc!"<sup>2</sup>

Colonel John and his wife the Honble. Margaret Drummond, had two children, a son named David, and a daughter christened Æmilia. The only record of the son is his will; he died abroad, and was a captain

<sup>1</sup> Abercairnry Papers, Hist. MSS. Commission.

<sup>2</sup> Lord Fountainhall's Diary.

in the regiment of the deceased John Marquis of Tullibardine ; it is stated in the will that he was the eldest son to the deceased John Græme, Postmaster-General of Scotland, and that his death occurred abroad in September 1709.

His son  
David's death  
and will.

The will is "given up" by Mr David Drummond, the treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, who acts as factor of Captain William Drummond of aforesaid regiment, and by John Hamilton, W.S., factor for Captain John M'Queen of the Earl of Orkney's Regiment, the above are executors-dative, being creditors to the said David Græme.

Captain Robert Stewart, Lieutenant William Weems, Adj't, and Ensign Abercromby, all of the aforesaid regiment, declare that on 28th December 1709 they examined the books of the deceased David Græme, captain, which were very regular and exact, and show that during Captain Drummond's absence in Scotland the previous winter the said Captain Græme received for him 188 guelders, 4 stivers and a quart, besides the proceeds from the sale of 14 horses sold for him ; 11 pistols in specie which amount to 116 guelders 5 stivers ; in all 304 guelders, 9 stivers and a quart, Holland. Also that debts of a regimental nature were owing to Captain J. MacQueen for 600 guelders, and they two are the only creditors.

David Græme's debtors are the Earl of Strathmore and Thomas Milne of Mylneford to a bond dated February 1709, whereby they were bound to pay Mrs Alison Fletcher,<sup>1</sup> relict of the Postmaster-General, and failing her to the said David Græme, the sum of £1000.

Postmaster-  
General's  
second wife.

Further debts were due to him on a principal sum of 10,000 merks by the Laird of Innergelly and John Lumsden, W.S.

The sum of 100 pounds Scots on half a year's rent of the lands of Gilkerstown, East Lothian, and a sum of £607 by Mr Patrick Campbell of Monzie.<sup>2</sup>

Thus the male line of the Postmaster-General ended with the life of his son David, who died, like so many of his compatriots, in the service of the States of Holland.

<sup>1</sup> David's stepmother.

<sup>2</sup> Edinburgh Wills, Register House. This will proves his stepmother, Alisone Fletcher, pre-deceased him.

Postmaster-  
General and  
Honble.  
Margaret  
Drummond's  
daughter.

Æmilie Græme was the only daughter of John Græme and the Honble. Margaret Drummond; her identity and marriage is also proved by her will, which I give at length, as it is interesting not only in showing the place of her burial, but distinctly proving the marriage of her father and mother, as well as her own.

Testament of deceased Æmilia Græme, relict of the deceased Sir Niel Campbell of Island Greig, who lived and died at Milne of Ochterardour, "died month of \_\_\_\_\_ last yeerly." Is given up by her children, Archibald, Beatrice and Bernella Campbell. A band is held by John Taylor in Edinburgh, by which Sir Niell Campbell in 1702 assigned him all the arrears of the said Sir Niell's pay as Major and Captain in the Duke of Argyll's Regiment.

Part of this sum is owed to the Lady Island Greig by John Taylor.

The Nomination or Letter Will runs as follows:—

Her marriage  
to Sir Niel  
Campbell of  
Island Greig.

"By these presents Dame Emily Græme relict of the deceased Sir Neill Campbell of Island Greig. I am sick in body but whole in spirit; perfect in memory and in judgment and do hereby order my affairs as follows.

"In first I command my soul to God and ordains my body to be decently buried conform to my degree, in the Chapel of Inerpeffray in my Lord Madertie's burialplace, my Grandfather.

"I nominate and appoint Archibald Campbell my second son, Beatrix and Bernella Campbell my two daughters, to be heirs and executors as heirs to all, and to money due by John Campbell of Island Greig, my eldest son on my contract of marriage 5th Dec. 1689.

"To my said daughter Beatrix my Cabinet and the books therein, to my second son allowing a guinea of gold out of sums before division, and to my younger daughter in place of the said cabinet.

Her bequests.

"My habilement equally between my two daughters." Lady Campbell goes on to charge her executors with the payment of all debts, "and to do therinent as I might or could have done in my lifetime." The expenses of her "sickness and burriall conform to her degree and quality" are first to be discharged. For attention to her affairs, Lady Campbell appoints Mr William Carmichael, advocate, Mr Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Married Lady Campbell's first cousin, Miss Moray of Abercainry.



David Græme of Pitcairn<sup>1</sup> and Robert Moray, brother german to Abercairny.<sup>2</sup> The will is dated 4th May 1727, and signed before witnesses in Lady Campbell's beautiful handwriting, Amilie Græme.<sup>3</sup>

Æmilie's marriage took place the same year as that in which her father died. We find in "Chronicles of the Atholl Family," Island Greig is mentioned once or twice. First, an unsigned letter from Glenderewell, in the handwriting of Murray of Dollerie, speaks of further movements against Argyll, and says the King's ships were coming up so near "Iland Graze where the rebell ships and boats lay, that it is impossible for them to make any more use of them."

The family of  
Island Greig.

Secondly, an account by J. Haldane<sup>4</sup> of the Perthshire Horse states that Argyll left his ships at "Ilan Grig," and was lying at Alan Grieg.

Third, we find Colin Campbell of Island Greig, is examined on his great oath by the Lord depute, appointed to take all depositions on the conduct of Argyll on this matter in 1685, and Duncan Campbell,<sup>5</sup> son to Ilandgreg is also examined. Neither Colin nor Duncan are styled "Sir," though called of Island Greig; they were therefore the uncles or younger brothers of Sir Niell, future husband of Æmilie Græme.

The Postmaster-General had been a widower for some time, and previous to his daughter's marriage, he himself embarked a second time on matrimony; his choice fell on Alison Fletcher, the daughter of Sir John Fletcher of Newcranstone, Knight.

Postmaster-  
General's  
second  
marriage.

The lady's origin is proved by a Charter under the Great Seal to "John Græme, General (Postmaster<sup>6</sup>) of Scotland, and Eliza Fletcher, his spouse, of the lands of Gilchristoune in the Constabulary of Haddingtoun. Edinburgh, 13th Jan. 1682."<sup>7</sup> This date no doubt followed closely on that of the second marriage, if not immediately previous to it.

John Græme had been appointed Postmaster-General in 1674; as his father, Black Pate, had been granted the appointment for life, and had

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards Græme of Orchill, a cousin of the Inchbrakies.

<sup>2</sup> A first cousin.

<sup>3</sup> Register House, Edinburgh.

<sup>4</sup> Father to Mongo, whom Lady Campbell appoints as "overseer."

<sup>5</sup> Chronicles of the Atholl Family by the Duke of Atholl.

<sup>6</sup> The Latin word here is an unusual one.

<sup>7</sup> Reg. Sig. Mag. by the kindness of Maitland Thomson, Esq., Curator, Reg. House.

begun to fail in health, he very likely transferred it by some arrangement to his son John.

Mr Lewin tells us that his salary doubled that of his father at £1000, and states that the new Chief began at once with great spirit to reorganise the postal arrangements. In consequence of the necessary travelling for observing defects in the service, and the cost of setting up a number of local posts, his expenses soon far exceeded his salary.<sup>1</sup>

Particulars  
of the  
General Post-  
mastership  
and death of  
John Græme.

John Græme died sometime in the year 1689, and during the early winter of that year the proceedings of the Town Council of Perth have many references to his name. *Vide* volume 1675 and 1680-93.

John appears to have wished to resign or to be unable to retain so expensive an office, and arrangements are in prospect to give him yearly £100 and a dozen of chiverons ;<sup>2</sup> and in return, Græme was to give a letter of substitution to any one the town pleased to appoint for his life, etc. etc.<sup>3</sup>

The death of John Græme stopped the arrangement, and the Town Council delayed rousing<sup>4</sup> the Postmastership on account of his death.

It should be understood that the Perth office was only a small portion of the whole, and it appears that for some time the Perth Postmaster had been Mr John Blair. Alison Fletcher puts in her claim as widow, for much of the money that has been spent in the service of the post, and also for certain dues, and on the 6th July 1689 the Town issue an order to every one owing payments to the deceased John Græme, "lait Postmaster-Generall to make payment to Alisone Fletcher, his relict of the byegone rents of the said office, and to dispose of all things belonging thereto to the best advantage for her own proper use," until the following Martinmas. Some of these dues consisted of "chevrons,<sup>2</sup> half for men and half for women."

Mrs John Græme also obtains sassine August 1689 of the lands of Gilchristoun, which had been settled on her by her husband in 1682.

Death of  
John Græme's  
second wife.

Of John Græme's burial-place there is no record, but his widow, "Madame Graham," was buried in the Abbey of Holyrood House on 13th December 1707.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Her Majesty's Mails, Lon. 1865.

<sup>2</sup> Gloves.

<sup>3</sup> Notes kindly supplied by the kindness of Colonel, the Honble. Robert Boyle.

<sup>4</sup> Selling by public auction.

## Sketch XIV

Mr James Græme of Newton, Solicitor-General of Scotland, and his Family, Fifth Son of Black Pate the Sixth Baron of Inchbrakie

THE youngest son of Black Pate and Jean Drummond may be said to have founded a family as he purchased "Newtoun" from his cousin, Sir George Oliphant ;<sup>1</sup> it will be seen on referring to Sketch VIII. that Marian Græme, daughter of Patrick, the third baron, had been married in 1607 to Sir James Oliphant of Newton. This lady was aunt to Black Pate, and her children and grandchildren, cousins to Black Pate and his children. Sasines<sup>2</sup> are dated to James Græme, June 1691 and October 1692 of these lands, and they are therein styled the lands of "Newtoun and Pypertoun," with the salmon fishing upon the water of Darie, with seat and burial-place in the Kirk of Forgandenny proceeding on Charter, granted by Sir George Oliphant of Newton ;<sup>1</sup> in the sketch of Bishop George was related the "bigging" of that same seat by Sir James Oliphant and his lady!<sup>3</sup>

Purchase of  
Newton and  
Pypertoun,  
1692.

Fourteen years later the lands of Dumbulls in the same parish of Forgandenny, October 1705, were granted to the Solicitor-General by sassiné of the Earl of Wigtoun, who had previously obtained them from Sir James Campbell of Aberguchill. In 1695 we also find James Græme drawing a small income off the lands of Pitencloerch, Chalmerstrathie and Pernie, belonging to Inchbrakie. He was the only one of Black Pate's sons who had himself entered in the Herald Office as bearing a Coat.

Purchase  
from Earl of  
Wigtoun of  
Dumbulls.

Or, three roses second and first gules and on a chief sable, as many

Matriculates  
for Arms.

<sup>1</sup> Grandson of Marian Græme of Inchbrakie, Sketch VII.

<sup>2</sup> Perth Sasines.

<sup>3</sup> Sketch VI.

escalops of the first. Crest, a hand issuing out of a cloud reaching to a garland, all proper. Motto, Numen and Omnia. Obtained in 1688.<sup>1</sup>

It will be observed James Græme omitted the wall his father had taken for his new Grant and that motto and crest were both altered, for difference, the latter having the addition of issuing from a cloud.

A letter to Mr Gavine Drummond, Muthil, dated from St Andrews where Mr James Græme is studying for the law in 1664, informs us that one of the Drummonds has committed a son to the young lawyer's care; the letter is from James Græme reporting his pupil's progress.

Letter addressed :

To His much honoured friend  
Gavine Drummond—at Muthill.  
Thess.

At St Andrews 13th Dec<sup>b</sup> 1664.

Solicitor-  
General's  
letter.

Sir, I have hade but a short tryall of your sonne; and therefor it might justly be concluded rashness and imprudence in me to be confident in my promises or opinion of him. But from the small experience I have I fear not to engage my credite that your sonne shall make such good progress in his studies as you and his other dear relations may reap exceeding great satisfaction. You may likewise be persuaded that I will have a very tender care of his person, and that I will not neglect his instruction on the great principles of religion and righteousness, and I hope the success shall be answerable to the endeavours of Sir

Your humble Servant,  
Jas. Grahame.<sup>2</sup>

Marriage,  
1668.

Mr Græme married previously to 1669, Miss Ann or Agnes Drummond; she may have been the youngest daughter of the family of Drummond of Strageath and Kildees, descended from the House of Stobhall, as the names of Gavin and Agnes or Ann are peculiar to that branch.<sup>3</sup>

Birth of  
eldest son,  
John.

On the 25th July 1669, their eldest son John's birth is registered: the witnesses are Walter Ogilvie, James Curvie, John Syor—late Bailies

<sup>1</sup> Nisbet's System of Heraldry, an Ordinary of Scottish Arms, Paul Balfour Lyon, etc., etc.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>3</sup> Malcolm's "House of Drummond."

of Edinburgh—also Mr Robert Hamilton, clerk of Session; James Hamilton and H. Stuart, merchants.<sup>1</sup>

In 1674 James Græme was entered on the Roll of Advocates,<sup>2</sup> and from this date his talents pushed him rapidly to the head of his profession. Advocate,  
1674.

Sir John Lauder, afterwards Lord of Session, called Lord Fountainhall, gives much interesting information of James Græme of Newton's public career in his diaries.<sup>3</sup> He mentions that "on the 15th Dec. 1681 Mr James Græme, advocate, is one of Lord Argyll's eight."

On December 19th, 1685, he is advocate for the Duchess of Lauderdale.

On January 29th, 1686, the Town Council of Edinburgh "name and adjoyne" Mr James Græme, advocate, to be their Assessor.

On 15th February 1686 the Duke of Monmouth is forfeited and condemned; the King gave his Duchess the option either to go with her children to Scotland, and be present at the trial, or send a commission to lawyers; the Duchess chose the latter alternative, naming Mr James Græme, Mr Thomas Learmouth, and Lauder of Fountainhall for her lawyers.

On 16th September 1686 James Græme's cousin, General Lord Strathallan, is sent as the King's Commissioner to receive indemnity from those who had joined with Argyll, or to exempt those he saw fit. James Græme, advocate, and Mr James Hay, Writer to the Signet, accompany him, and Lord Strathallan holds his court at Inveraray. James at  
Lord  
Strathallan's  
"Court."

Sufficient examples have been given of the work committed to James Græme, both by public and private individuals, showing he was a man of considerable note in his profession, and by 1687 it is scarcely a surprise that he has reached one of the pinnacles of the law and is made "Sole Solicitor to his Majesty," and he was admitted and sworn but "only de fideli." Here ends Sir John Lauder's (Lord Fountainhall) notices, and we next find—

"James Græme, son to the Laird of Inchbrakie, admitted as Solicitor-General 1688; he took not the oaths to King William."<sup>4</sup> Solicitor-  
General,  
1688.

<sup>1</sup> Register of Births, Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup> Milner's List, Advocates' Library.

<sup>3</sup> Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs from the Diary, etc., Maitland Club.

<sup>4</sup> Wyland's MS., Advocates' Library. Also R.G.S. 270, Oct. 1687.

However open James Græme's mind may be in his public career, he knows his private opinion, and is independent enough not to forswear it. If they choose to accept him as Solicitor-General "de fidele" well and good, he will accept it, and be faithful to his appointment, but take the oath of allegiance to an alien, he will not while King James II. lived. He alone has his allegiance as his subject.

The Solicitor-General's salary amounts to £300 sterling for despatches, and, adds Lord Fountainhall, "all he gets in advance is £200 in addition."

It was after this, in 1691, Mr Græme acquired the estate of "Newtown," in the parish of Forgandenny, Perthshire. His services in the legal profession were filling his purse, and, like every one of his generation, he bought land.

In 1704 the Solicitor-General defends Mr Archibald Graham, late Bishop of the Isles, who with others is sued as creditor of George Dundas, a merchant of Leith. The case of the creditors lies in the defence of James Græme, who is Commissioner for Perth at this date.

In 1707 he defends Muirhead of Bredisholme against Rose Muirhead, and signs a petition for James Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, a minor.<sup>1</sup>

Solicitor-General's second son David marries dau. of Moray of Abercairny.

The same year his fourth son David marries Miss Moray of Abercairny, and no further record of the Solicitor-General's career reaches us.

A very well drawn-out tree of his branch of the family is extant, and proved of considerable service a century later when Inchbrakie in 1770 was served heir to Montrose.

Long lived family.

John, his eldest son, was "served heir to his deceist father" in 1737.<sup>2</sup> If that was the year of his death, James Græme was about eighty-eight years old, and a little further it is shown all his children lived to be old people. This branch of the Græmes show great longevity; John, his eldest son, is at the age of sixty-eight served heir to his father in 1737, who has died at the ripe age of at least eighty-eight years; the end of this sketch shows many of his children lived to a great age.

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> R.G.S., vol. 170, fol. 313.

THE CHILDREN OF JAMES GRÆME, THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL,  
AND MISS DRUMMOND.

James Græme's children were six in number, John, James, William and David, Margaret and Elizabeth.

The eldest John (as already mentioned) was born in 1669,<sup>1</sup> from which date I have found no record until 1737, when we find his father has died, granting the lands of Newton and Western Dumbulls to him as his eldest lawful son.

The Solicitor-General had apparently omitted to make a will; in the deposition made by him on 27th December 1737 after the "heirs of the body" of John, these are granted successively to James, William, and David Græme, and their heirs, which all failing, to his own nearest heirs whatsoever. In this sasine, in which no mention of the mother of his children is made, is also included an annual rent proceeding from £1000 due by Robert Stewart of Inner Dunnine.<sup>2</sup> The document is presented and signed by J. Græme (of Damside ?), the first two initials form a monogram, a very common occurrence in the signatures of the House of Inchbrakie.

David Græme, his fourth son, acts procurator.

The next entry of John is 1744-1747, during which years he disposed the lands of Newton to Mr James Moray of Abercairny.<sup>3</sup> The second retour also included that to his eldest sister Margaret, who had died unmarried (after February 1744); her sister Elizabeth's death is recorded on 31st of May 1774,<sup>4</sup> and like her sister she was unmarried; this is all we learn of the Solicitor-General's daughters, who were both elderly women at their deaths. Miss Elizabeth must, indeed, have been a great age.

John sells  
Newton to  
Moray of  
Abercairny.

Death of  
Solicitor-  
General's  
daughters.

John was seventy-eight years old when he sold Newton to Abercairny for 42,000 merks. Newton passed into the hands of the Oliphants of Condie in 1701.

Of his brothers James and William we find no records. Some divisions of property were taking place during the above years, for on enquiry into the records of David, the youngest son of the Solicitor-General, we find

<sup>1</sup> Edinburgh Registers.

<sup>2</sup> R.G.S., vol. 170, fol. 313.

<sup>3</sup> Sasines of 1744, February and May, Perth Part Reg.

<sup>4</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

that he also was obtaining Sasine of lands on 27th February 1744, and in it is styled David Græme, brother german to John, Margaret and Elizabeth Græme.<sup>1</sup>

Solicitor-  
General's  
youngest son  
David.

By 1747 David obtains a charter of the lands of Abernute and Pitkindie,<sup>2</sup> purchased from his brother-in-law Mr James Moray of Abercairny. Abernute lies in the Carse of Gowrie. Many years previous to this date, David had married Miss Elizabeth Moray of Abercairny; her father, Mr William Moray, was a grandson of Black Pate,<sup>3</sup> so was her husband, David Græme of Abernute. The date of the marriage is stated to be 1707, in the Sasine of 1744,<sup>4</sup> and their house was in Marlin's Wynd, Edinburgh.

The following baptisms of their children are taken from the registers of Old St Paul's, Edinburgh.

David's  
children.

James, a son of Mr David Græme, Advocate, and Murray, daughter of Abercairnie, the sponsors were Lady Balgowan, Sir William Nairn of Dunsinnan and David Græme of Orchill; those present were Messrs William Græme, Adam Mercer and their wives; Lady Murray and Dor Dundas, Jan. 31, 1737. On July 22nd, 1739 in Marlin's Wynd a daughter Christian is baptised, Lady Betty Montgomery, Mrs Reggie Græme and Adam Mercer were the sponsors.

Another daughter Ann has for her sponsors on Nov. 24, 1740, Mrs Margaret and Elizabeth Græme (these were her father's sisters) "and the Bd. Mr Thomas Drummond; Lady Balgowan, Mrs P. Græme and Adam Mercer"; the last three are stated to be present.

The day after Christmas, 1741, a daughter Mary is baptised, and Lady Dowager of Nairn (this is the second Baroness) is sponsor with the Ladie of Logie Almond and Lady Mary Drummond, the latter being unable to be present is represented by Mrs Margaret Græme—Lady Maxwell was present—this entry ends with a curious statement, "*N.B.*—Mrs Græme was abroad and cocated the day before."

By 1744 the son James baptised on Jan. 31 in 1737 must be dead, for

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Documents.

<sup>2</sup> Index to Charters, Signet Library; also R.G.S., vol. 187, fol. 330.

<sup>3</sup> Sketch XV.

<sup>4</sup> Part Register of Perth.



again Mr David Græme, Advocate, has a son James baptised in Marlin's Wynd, Lady Moncrieff is godmother, Mr Brice "and I" sponsors for Abercairny and Newton (these two last were his grandfather Moray and his uncle).

Two records shorter than the rest end this list of these great-grandchildren of Black Pate of Inchbrakie; these are Charlotte, 6th July 1746, and a son John baptised in Marlin's Wynd, 3rd Oct. 1747; Mrs Elizabeth Græme, John Rattray, and David Carmichael are sponsors.

David Græme's name appears in Milner's list as Advocate, 25th February 1727.<sup>1</sup> He acted for Patrick, eighth Laird, in the service to Montrose of 1770, when he produced the family tree drawn up by his father, the Solicitor-General, whose handwriting on it he swore to, and also that it was produced from the charter chest of his late father.

David produces his father's pedigree for service in 1770.

Mr David Græme of Abernute or Abernyte, died in 1785 when about eighty-five years of age, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Moray of Abercairny, a son John, three daughters survived, Elizabeth, Christian and Grizel (or Grace) Græme; two of these were born after the children mentioned in the above baptisms.

<sup>1</sup> Advocates' Library.

## Sketch XV

### The Daughters of Black Pate, Fifth Great Baron of Inchbrakie, and the Honourable Jean Drummond, his wife.

1ST, ANNAS GRÆME OF INCHBRAKIE, WIFE OF GEORGE SMYTHE OF  
RAPNESS, AND 2NDLY, WIFE TO SIR ROBERT MORAY, KNIGHT  
OF ABERCAIRNY.

ANNAS GRÆME'S marriage is not likely to be lost in obscurity. By numerous documents dated from 1653 to 1659 we are reminded of it. Black Pate settled a very handsome dower on his eldest daughter; 6000 merks was a large sum, and owing to the heavy demands of the late war, it was arranged by the contract of marriage that it should be paid in three instalments of 2000 merks each during the years 1654, 1655, and 1656.

Annas  
Græme's  
1st marriage.

The contract is between Andrew Smythe<sup>1</sup> and his son George Smythe of Rapness, Orkney; and Annas Græme, lawful daughter to Patrick Græme younger of Inchbrakie; and his father, George of Inchbrakie, 19th August 1653.<sup>2</sup> It is signed G. Smith of Rapness, and witnessed by David Græme of Gorthie,<sup>3</sup> James Drummond of Milnab,<sup>4</sup> and Patrick Smythe,<sup>5</sup> younger of Braco.

Annas'  
dowry.

Further, there is a document showing that to pay the dower at the stated periods, Black Pate borrowed from his brother-in-law, David, Lord Maddertie, 4000 merks on the "hail Landis of Inchbrakie and Tulliebelton." James, the master of Rollo,<sup>6</sup> and Robert Græme of Cairdney are

<sup>1</sup> Brother to Patrick Smythe of Braco and ward to George Græme, Bishop of Orkney.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Documents.

<sup>3</sup> The Bishop's son.

<sup>4</sup> The fifth Laird of Milnab who married Marian, daughter to Anthony Murray of Dollary.

<sup>5</sup> The nephew of the bridegroom.

<sup>6</sup> First cousin to Lord Maddertie and the Honourable Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie.

cautioners for Black Pate, and the deed is signed at Aberuthven on the 15th and 19th of February 1655, the witnesses being Robert Grahame, son to John Græme,<sup>1</sup> minister at Ochterarder, David Stewart of Innerduning, and one or two others.

In 1655 David, Lord Maddertie, for the "love and favor he bears and caries" to Anna Græme, "my nephay,<sup>2</sup> spouse to George Smythe of Rapness" with consent of Patrick Græme makes a reversion of that 4000 merks to Anna;<sup>3</sup> this had the effect for a time of releasing Patrick's shoulders of that burden, and we find the original bond in the Charter Chest of Inchbrakie. The Solicitor-General, James Græme, was a witness to the deed of reversion.

Annas Græme and her husband, George Smythe, had two daughters; the elder of these in after years married Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn,<sup>4</sup> and the younger Mr William Leith.

Annas  
Græme's  
and George  
Smythe's  
children.

George Smythe of Rapness, Anna's bridegroom (brother to Smythe of Braco), was educated at St Andrews, where his brother and cousins of Braco also were educated, and letters from him to Pat. Smythe afterwards of Methven, are in the Methven Charter Chest,<sup>5</sup> dated 1650.

There is a memorandum amongst the Methven Papers of some articles purchased for Black Pate, but no price of them is given; a pound of ginger, sugar candy, nails, calomel, flour, shoes for a woman and for "bairnes," a hat "with ane taftie lining for your head with silk hat band conform." What would we not give to see this hat, no doubt a French one brought over to Orkney in some ship of merchandise!

George Smythe of Rapness died, and left Annas Græme a widow previous to 1667; she probably returned to her father's house from Orkney, for the education of her two little girls. There she met frequently her second husband, Sir Robert Moray of Abercairny. Inchbrakie's and Abercairny's houses lying on the edges of their respective properties were

Annas  
Græme's  
2nd marriage  
to Sir R.  
Moray of  
Abercairny.

<sup>1</sup> Spelt with the diphthong though his son is spelt with the h.

<sup>2</sup> Used also for *niece*.

<sup>3</sup> Inchbrakie Documents, on the discharges from Anna Græme and her husband; one of the witnesses is Dr Michael Parrin whose letter is given in Sketch XI.

<sup>4</sup> Cousin to Inchbrakie.

<sup>5</sup> Notes from Methven Papers.

only a quarter of a mile apart ; there can be no question, Annas was a most bewitching lady of great spirit, and Sir Robert married her 12th April 1667. A discharge from him and Annas Græme or Smythe, states (with regard to the 4000 merks which Lord Maddertie had lent Black Pate and afterwards gave in reversion to Annas Græme, his niece) this bond had been delivered to Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, father of the said Annas "in custodie for her use and utility," dated 24th February 1655. And now the said Sir Robert Moray with the consent of Annas Græme frees and releases the said Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie and his heirs, etc., for ever, dated at Aberuthven, April 1667, before Sir Robert Nairne of Strathord,<sup>1</sup> Senator of the College of Justice, and Mr John Nairne of Muckersie. This bond bears the handwriting of the two Nairnes as well as those of Sir Robert Moray (who signs himself R. Abercairnny) and Annas Græme.<sup>1</sup>

This matter gave great trouble later on ; why it should have done so is difficult to say, for apparently the above discharge and quittance was lying in the charter chest at Inchbrakie.

Abercairnny  
summons his  
brother-in-  
law

In July 1674 a case is instituted by Sir Robert against young George Græme of Inchbrakie (Black Pate's eldest son), the Lords of Session give it against George, deciding that he must pay the 4000 merks and 300 pounds penalty or in default submit "horning and poynding" in fifteen days, and George, holding out, there is a writ issued against him in 1674 in the name of the King, to escheat his movables and lands, unless he pays Sir Robert the sum mentioned. In this document it is mentioned that Robert's marriage with Annas Græme took place on 12th April 1667.

The result of all this is found in another paper dated May 1675. Abercairnny grants a full discharge to George Græme of the 4000 merks 8th May 1675.<sup>2</sup>

Tribute to  
Annas.

The following tribute from an unsigned admirer cannot fail to be of interest to the descendants of Anna Græme.

"Sir Robert Moray of Abercairnny was married to Annas, daughter to that valiant and loyal gentleman Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, renowned

<sup>1</sup> Anna Græme's brother-in-law.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Documents.

for his great achievements in the Great Montrose wars for King Charles the First.

“This lady was of admirable beauty, high mettle, great and strict virtue, wise, frugal and religious; she kept her family affairs in great and good order all the days of her life, and was a mighty support to her husband in all his misfortunes; in short, as she bore him fine children to hand his memory down to generations to come, so she had a great share in the preservation of the small reversion, as was left unsold and unmortgaged of his Estate.

“This Sir Robert sold no lands but purchased Buchanty, Dowald, Tofts, Pitlandie, Templehill, Inchbrakie, and part of Fowlis;<sup>1</sup> and from the Viscount Strathallan some few duties of his lands in the Abbey of Incheffray.” Sir Robert was served heir 1642, he died April 11th, 1704, he had five sons and two daughters by Annas Græme, their names were:—

William, his successor, who inherited his parents' gift of preserving the estates, which he freed from debt; he married Miss Elizabeth Græme of Balgowan, and their daughter Elizabeth married David Græme of Abernyte, son to the Solicitor-General, and their grand-daughters were Lady Rollo of Duncrub, Mrs Seaton, wife of Colonel Seaton, the representative of the Earls of Dunfermline; and Mrs George Drummond of Blair Drummond.

Annas Græme  
and Sir  
Robert  
Moray's  
children.

Robert, a strong adherent (like his cousin Græme, Captain of the Town Guard) of King James II.

John, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the French Army.

Anna, married to David Graham of Fintray.

Emilia, married to James Græme of Garvock.

Amongst the quaint records of the Lyon Court we find the funeral escutcheon of Annas Græme, daughter of Black Pate and Dame of Sir Robert Moray; she died in May 1699.

<sup>1</sup> I have found no Sasines or Charters proving this, it must refer to the mortgage for 4000 merks.—L. G.

Funeral  
Escutcheon  
of Dame  
Annas  
Græme.

Dame Anna Grahame married to Sir Robert Moray of Abercairne She died May 1690	Patrick <sup>1</sup> Graham, Inchbraco	George of Inchbrako	Patrick of Inch- brako { George Grahame, Inchbrako Flemon, dau. to Lord Fleeming <sup>6</sup>
			Browne <sup>3</sup> { Browne of Fordell <sup>7</sup> Rollo of Duncrub <sup>8</sup>
	Margaret Keith	Alex. <sup>4</sup> Keith of Ludquhrn	{ Keith of Luquarne Gordon of Lesmore
		Lady Margt. Keith	{ Earl of Marichall <sup>9</sup> Hoom, dau. of Lord Hoom <sup>10</sup>
Janet <sup>2</sup> Drummond	John, Lord Maderty	John, <sup>5</sup> Lord { David, Lord Drummond Maderty { Liliass, dau. to Wm., Lord Ruthven	
		Janet Chisholm { Sir J. Chisholme of Cromlix Janet, dau. to Drummond of Innerpeffrey	
Lady Margt. Leslie	Patrick, Lord Lindores	{ Andrew, Earl of Rothes Isabell, dau. to Sir J. Hamilton of Evandale	
	Lady Janet Stewart	{ Patrick, <sup>11</sup> Earl of Orkney Kenedy, <sup>12</sup> dau. to Gilbert, Earl of Casselis	

Unfortunately these interesting tables are often incorrect. I give the above as it stands in the Lyon Court. The figures give the corrections as far as lies in my power.

MARGARET GRÆME OF INCHBRAKIE, BARONESS NAIRNE AND STRATHORD, YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF BLACK PATE OF INCHBRAKIE, AND HON. JEAN DRUMMOND.

Though no written tribute of the "excellent virtues" of this lady has been handed down to us as in the case of her elder sister Anna, she was a remarkable character, as her history relates, and the portrait given of her shows her to have been of pleasing appearance.

<sup>1</sup> The "Black Pate" of the wars of Montrose.

<sup>2</sup> Or Jean.

<sup>3</sup> Nicholas Browne.

<sup>4</sup> Sir William.

<sup>5</sup> James.

<sup>6</sup> Marian Rollo.

<sup>7</sup> John, tenth of Fordell.

<sup>8</sup> Katherine, daughter of David Boswell of Glassmount.

<sup>9</sup> William, Earl Marichall.

<sup>10</sup> Lady Elizabeth, daughter of seventh Earl of Errol.

<sup>11</sup> Robert.

<sup>12</sup> Jean.



Margaret Græme of Inchbrakie,  
1st Baroness Nairne.





Margaret Græme is a figure in the county history of Scotland as ancestress of the noble house of Nairne, and the grandmother of the girls who carried on the line of seven of the prominent families in Scotland. Indeed, both the daughters of Black Pate seem to have shared largely with their brothers in the noble minds bequeathed them by their father, the beauty of their mother the Honble. Jean Drummond, and the brave and energetic spirit of the Earls Marichall, so conspicuously shown in the Earl's grand-daughter and Black Pate's mother, Margaret Keith.

Passing through the great troubles of 1645 to 1660, Margaret Græme had been through the fire of an experience worse even than that of her father and grandmother, though as a child she had shared the troubles of the "ladies older and younger of Inchbrakie." For at least seven years she was separated from her fiancé by his imprisonment in the Tower for his devotion to the royal cause; and that same Tower of London was her bridal home during the first three years of their wedded life!

Margaret  
Græme in  
the troubles,  
1644.

It must be acknowledged that her spirit and "high mettle" was at least equal to that of her sister the "Lady Abercairny."

Her husband, Robert Nairne's descent was good; it dated from the reign of Robert III., and his own high qualities added largely to the lustre of his family.

The fourth Nairne in descent obtained from James V. the charter of Muckersie, and with his wife Margaret Oliphant came a large right of fishing on the Tay to him and his heirs male.<sup>1</sup>

Her husband,  
Lord Nairne's  
descent.

The seventh Nairne in line obtained the charter of Ochtergaven,<sup>2</sup> and the ninth (Robert) was the husband of Margaret Græme and the first Lord Nairne; he was the eldest son of Mr Robert Nairne of Strathord, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Preston of Penecuick.

The picturesque old timbered-fronted house, where Lord Nairne's father and mother were married, stood in the High Street of Edinburgh, one of the most perfect specimens of the old French style of the sixteenth century. It was built just after the burning of Edinburgh in 1544. The owner, Mr John Preston, in 1581, though a baker, was also an eminent lawyer; he was knighted by King James and raised to the bench in 1594

<sup>1</sup> Douglas gives the date of charter 1541.    <sup>2</sup> The parish in which Bishop George first ministered.

as Lord Fentonbarns, and died President of the Court in 1616, having attained great wealth.<sup>1</sup>

The future  
Lord Nairne.

His daughter and Mr Nairne had several children besides Robert, the future Peer. John, who became Nairne of Muckersie; Alexander Nairne of Greenyards; William, slain at Worcester; Agnes, married to William Blair of Tarsapie; and Margaret, married to Sir David Falconer of Newtown, President of the College of Justice in the reign of Charles II. Mr Robert Nairne studied for the law and took his degree; after a period of devotion to his profession he threw aside his pen and gown and buckled on the sword, wearing the cloak of the cavalier instead of the lawyer. Scotland was in the labour of her great troubles, and she was to find no stauncher friend in the cause of the Royal Stuarts than Robert Nairne.

In 1649, Campbell of Lawers, an officer of Argyll's, gives a roll-call of the "estates" of participators in Montrose's wars, a long list of nobles and gentlemen, amongst whom are Tossachs, Græmes and Drummonds (and the "Laird of Strathurd younger"),<sup>2</sup> who are to be fined.

The Parliament of the Estates is a debtor to Campbell for £4000; they grant half the above fines to Campbell in payment of the debt, the other half to be used as public money.<sup>3</sup>

Robert was born about 1620, and entered as an advocate in 1644. He attracted no special attention towards himself from the Parliamentary party until after Montrose's departure from Scotland; one of his last meetings with his future bride must have been at the coronation of Charles II. at Scone (near Perth), where all the nobility and gentry of Scotland attended to pay homage to their King, and where there must have been many whispered words, and perhaps a measure trod together where eyes would venture to express feelings too bold for words.

Robert Nairne  
and others  
meet at  
Alyth.

Then in January 1651 came the levy of the troops for the King,<sup>4</sup> and Robert Nairne worked hard in the cause; a meeting was arranged by night to secure privacy, and many of the gallants of Scotland rode forth at the appointed hour to meet at Alyth, near Perth.

Some confusion has occurred regarding the meeting-place, owing

<sup>1</sup> Cassell's Old and New Edinburgh.

<sup>3</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> The husband of Margaret Græme.

<sup>4</sup> See Sketch XI.

probably to the fact that Alyth was in those days pronounced "Ellitt,"<sup>1</sup> hence in many printed records the place has been called Eliot, and "in Angus" added.

It was however Alyth near Perth, that Robert Nairne rode to that August night, when a strong party of English horse suddenly surrounded the group of Royalists and bore them captive to the South, where for ten years they were confined in the Tower of London until released by the restoration of Charles II. Under those gloomy portals Margaret Græme passed to sign her marriage contract in the presence of her future spouse in 1657, when he dowered his bride with the lands of Auchtergaven;<sup>2</sup> there the ceremony must have taken place, and there, in the dingy rooms, with deep embrasured windows obscured by their heavy bars, Margaret remained after the "witnesses" and her friends had departed one by one to doff her wedding robes and make a new and brighter imprisonment for the man she loved so well and so deeply that she never gave a thought to the wide fair lands of Inchbrakie left behind, but brightened with her girlish presence and the lilting of their Scottish ballads and their hero Montrose's songs, the tedious hours of the gloomy jail. No light task for a girl over whose husband's head was hovering the sword of death, which fell on more than one of his friends!

Captured and taken to the Tower, 1651.

Margaret marries and lives in the Tower with her husband, 1657-60.

Then came the Restoration<sup>3</sup> and the light! Gay, gallant, happy, generous, laughing Charles was home again; the prison doors were opened wide and the birds had taken wing back to bonny Scotland, to its fair straths and laughing rivers, and to its guardian hills!

Release, 1660.

Surely that brave, unselfish discipline made Baroness Nairne fit mate for the founding of a race of men as the Lords Nairne and Strathallan and the Jacobite Laird younger of Gask in the '45, for the continuing of such noble houses as Lansdowne and Dunmore, and of heroes like the gallant Keiths; while her woman's softer influence showed in Margaret and Carolina Oliphant of Gask, the descendants who both returned to nest in the old homes of Margaret Græme; the former as wife of the eighth Laird of Inchbrakie, the latter, the sweet songstress of Scotland, was married to the fifth Lord Nairne.

<sup>1</sup> "Ellitt in Perth," Acts of the Parliament.

<sup>2</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> G.E.C. Peerage.

Robert  
Nairne, Lord  
of Session,  
1661.

Robert returned as owner of his father's lands (Mr Nairne had died in 1652) and was at once made Lord of Session. In this year on "Fryday, 1st of Apryle 1661, a list of the persones following came down from Court to be 'Lord of Session' and sa mony as wer then in town were callit befoir the Parliament" giving their oaths, amongst them is Mr Robert Nairne of Strathord; so Robert had taken up his gown again, and became "an abil and judicious man" and is knighted in the following December 1661.<sup>1</sup>

The Nairnes'  
only child  
born, 1669.

In 1664 Sir Robert Nairne of Strathord is still a Lord of Session, and for three years one of the Commissioners for Perthshire, assisting to raise the sum of £40,000 sterling granted to King Charles the Second.<sup>2</sup>

In 1669, twelve years after her most romantic marriage, Margaret is a proud and happy mother by the birth of a little daughter, and great rejoicings must have taken place when on the 16th October Mr Laurie, the Dean of Edinburgh, baptises the baby girl as Margaret (no other name could equal *that* in the ears of Sir Robert Nairne), and if there was not to be a son, the little daughter must have all the honours of the godfathers, and next day, "17th October 1669, Sir Robert Nairne of Strathord, Senator of the College of Justice, registers the name of his and Dame Margaret Græme's daughter, and the witness" are John, Earl of Atholl, James, Earl of Perth, and Dr Henry Henderson.<sup>3</sup>

Barony of  
Strathord.

The following December he makes all straight and clear for his little heiress, and his lands are made into one charter called the Barony of Strathord in Sir Robert's name.<sup>4</sup>

Wife and  
daughter's  
tocher.

Sir Robert's income was increasing rapidly and he was growing rich in lands and money and in the favour of his king and countrymen. Dame Margaret Græme, Lady Strathord, must share in it, and he "dispones" to her "Lady Strathord in lyfrent" not only the lands of her marriage contract "Ochtergaven," but "Anewonachie, Bleloch, Logie-bridge, Kassidey, Ledmore, Belmacollie, Milu and Miln lands in the Barony of Strathord and Insturvie."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Nicholl's diary of "Transactions of Scotland."

<sup>2</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> Index to the Great Seal.

<sup>3</sup> Edinburgh Registers.

<sup>5</sup> Minute Book of Perth Sasines.



Robert Nairne,  
Lord Strathord, 1st Baron Nairne.



In 1681 Sir Robert receives a precept *clare constat* of the Nairne lands of Muckersie, dated April 28th, and two days later his little girl is dowered with an annual income of 1200 merks, charged partly on lands of Inchbrakie (her mother's tocher) and partly on the Barony of Strathord.

In 1681 Robert Nairne reaches his ambition and is created a Peer as Baron Nairne,<sup>1</sup> and all his lands are converted under a fresh charter to himself, under "Title and Dignity of Baron Nairn on January 27th, 1681."<sup>2</sup> From its ratification is confirmed the date of his and Margaret Græme's marriage (10th January 1657). This meaning of the charter of 27th January 1681 has not hitherto been clearly explained in genealogical notices; in many of which it is stated that the Barony was settled on Lord William Murray, son to the first Marquis of Atholl, failing heirs male of Lord Nairne's body.

Dignity of  
Baron Nairne,  
1681.

This is an error; the MS. Register of the Great Seal,<sup>3</sup> which through the kindness of the sub-curator, Mr John Anderson, I have seen, states that the title of Baron Nairne is granted to Sir Robert Nairne of Strathord and the "airs male" of his body, which failing, to Margaret Nairne, his only lawful daughter, and to heirs male to be lawfully pro-created between her and Lord George Murray, youngest son to the Marquis of Atholl, or to any other son to whom she may be married.

Barony  
granted to  
Margaret  
Nairne, his  
daughter.

This charter was no doubt in consequence of a contract of marriage<sup>4</sup> made in 1676 (five years previous to Lord Nairne being granted his patent of nobility). The baby heiress was but seven years old, and the contract was between her and Lord George, and failing him to "his immediate elder brother and so upward."

Why such a contract was formed is not clear; the present Duke states that the Atholls "had been on the wrong side,"<sup>5</sup> and one can but suppose that it was for the purpose of binding the allegiance of that noble race more firmly to the throne—a hope they nobly fulfilled hereafter. The prospect of the alliance appears to have given great satisfaction to the Atholl family; the eldest son, Lord Murray, writes to his mother, the Marchioness, dated

Marriage  
contract with  
Atholl family,  
1676.

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Index to Great Seal.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. G. S., vol. 67, No. 179.

<sup>4</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine families.

April 1676, mentioning the news of the contract, which he had heard at St Andrews, saying he was "mightielie surprised at it, 'but,' as my Aunt says, 'I wish the rest of my brothers no worse luck.'" <sup>1</sup>

A very different fate awaited the poor little Lord George, who was but three years old when this contract was drawn up; he became the victim of bad health and the marriage was abandoned.

Lord Nairne was served heir to his father in the lands of Easter Greenyard, and other lands in Stirling on 21st February 1683. <sup>2</sup> Lord Nairne's success created jealousy and when the Parliamentary party were defeated regarding Argyll's conviction in 1681, Woodrow expresses himself strongly on the matter "being very old and infirm he (Lord Nairne) had long been unable to perform the duties of Lord Ordinary in the outer house in turn with his brother judges, and on the occasion in question" (trial of the Earl of Argyll, 12th December 1681) "was forced from fatigue to retire to bed while the pleadings on the relevancy were still going on.

Exaggerated  
statement by  
Woodrow,  
Lord Nairne,  
aged 60  
years.

"The judges being however equally divided and the Duke of Queensberry who presided as Justice-General being unwilling to vote, it became necessary to send for Lord Nairne; he was accordingly "raised out of bed and carried into Court where the pleadings were read over to him by a clerk"; he fell asleep again while this useless ceremony was performing, but being awakened, voted for the relevancy of the indictment." <sup>3</sup>

The above statement by Woodrow appears of a party nature and somewhat exaggerated; we are told that Lord Nairne was born about 1620; <sup>4</sup> he was therefore little over sixty years of age at this time; it was his son-in-law who was excused from attending Parliament, June 1693 (Act of Parliament).

Death of  
Lord Nairne,  
1683.

Margaret Nairne in 1683 was served heir to her father and acquired the same year the lands of Rogertoun <sup>5</sup> (March 30th). Her father was dead and she succeeded as Baroness Nairne in her own right; Lord Murray appears to have expressed a wish that the original terms of the contract of 1676 be carried out, and that his brother, Lord William, be

<sup>1</sup> Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine families, by seventh Duke of Atholl.

<sup>2</sup> Douglas. <sup>3</sup> Woodrow ii. 211. Brinton and Haigs. Senators of the College of Justice.

<sup>4</sup> Complete Peerage G.E.C.

<sup>5</sup> Index to the Great Seal.







Margaret, Baroness Nairne, Daughter of 1st Baron.

accepted as the Baroness Nairne's husband, pressing some alteration or addition. A letter from the widowed Baroness, Margaret Græme, points to this ; she is writing to Lord Murray.

Dowager Lady Nairne to Lord Murray.

Nairne, 10 Feb. 1690.

My Lord,—I have ever had so high an esteem for yo<sup>r</sup> Lor<sup>p</sup> that I could not have thought that ye should a been the hindrer of this affair which yo<sup>r</sup> Lor<sup>p</sup> was the first proponderer of to me. I use to blame my Lord Marques for several things but in this I doe not, for I am sure it is the information yo<sup>r</sup> Lord<sup>p</sup> sent up that made my Lord make any alteration and not put his hand to so just a paper as that was which was drawn by yo<sup>r</sup> Lor<sup>p</sup> consent and the rest of yo<sup>r</sup> friends when they were here. I spoke to every on of them and all of them said to me it was rightly and rationally done, and persuaded us yo<sup>r</sup> Lor<sup>p</sup> could say nothing against it ; but how ane other paper comes to be drawn up with things worded in it, that is not in the first contracts and causes tending to the outer ruining of this family if they should fal out, I know not, but, before I condishend, I rather I nor my daughter had never been in it, for the friends say if I yield to this it is certainly ruined, nether doo I think any coult aske us to doo it, but they that desires this affair to be broaken up ; surely if it be I am not to blame, for I have suffered more trouble to gett this interest to on of my Lord Marquess' family than all that ever I suffered on earth, and it is well known I could have settled my daughter long agoe and gotten conditions far better than are asked if it had not been for waiting on yo<sup>r</sup> Lor<sup>p</sup> family.

Baroness  
Nairne's  
letter, 1690.

I will not say what the wronge methods was, taken with my Lord George has broght him to, but I wish there may not be wronge ones taken with my Lord Wlm. who is a person of very much worth, and on who I have a very high esteem for ; and I know it will trouble him if this business goe back, and if we wer not so happie as to get his Lor<sup>p</sup> we shall never have on of the family.

My Lord, I beg pardon for this long and I believe troublesome letter, but I am a proud Græme and loves not to be slighted and not tell it, but, whatever becomes of this affair, I shall wish all happiness to yo<sup>r</sup> Lor<sup>p</sup>'s

family, and shall ever be my Lord yo<sup>r</sup> Lor<sup>p</sup> most faithfull and very humble servant,

Margaret Nairne.

I and my daughter begs pardon to give our most humble services to my Lady and both of us to your Lor<sup>p</sup>.<sup>1</sup>

Lord Murray, afterwards the first Duke, was pulling the reins too tightly, possibly over the legal arrangements. Margaret Græme's spirit is roused and the "Pride of the Græme" also; she will keep to the original bargain or have none of it.

Lord William Murray has won her heart and that of the young Baroness, as a staunch Royalist, and as such he may have his bride in spite of the fact that the Dowager Lady Nairne could have settled her daughter long ago and with better conditions; the pride (and may we add the straightforwardness) of the Græme, which was no less strong now than centuries before, has won! the disagreement of the elders is overcome and the young people's contract of marriage is signed in the September of 1690.<sup>2</sup>

Douglas  
errors.

Thus the statement in "Douglas" is proved an error that the dignity was granted to Lord Nairne for life with remainder to Lord William Murray, and that the marriage took place immediately after the grant of the peerage. He and his mother-in law were in 1693 both bitten by the Darien Company; for the names of the Dowager Lady Nairne for £200, and William, Lord Nairne, for £300 appear in the lists of the subscribers,<sup>3</sup> and in the same year we see that the second Lord Nairne is not very strong, as indisposition prevents him attending Parliament,<sup>4</sup> or else it was an excuse for absence from the Parliament of the King (William of Orange) to whom neither he nor his wife could give allegiance.

Margaret Græme of Inchbrakie, the Dowager Lady Nairne, died in the old house of Nairne in 1704. In the volumes of the Lyon Court a funeral escutcheon may be found; its sixteen quarterings are somewhat incorrect, but the quaint words describe it hers.

<sup>1</sup> "Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardin Families," by John, seventh Duke of Atholl.

<sup>2</sup> Douglas states the Peerage granted in 1681 was immediately followed by the marriage.

<sup>3</sup> Darien Company, see Lists.

<sup>4</sup> Acts of the Parliament.





Charlotte de la Tremouille,  
Queen in Man.  
*By Lely.*

Lady Margeret Gram  
 let Duger of Nern,  
 who was interred the 3rd day of Feb<sup>r</sup>  
 1704

In the Church of ——  
 who left on daughter as  
 etries of Nearn  
 who married a fourt son of the Marquis  
 of Atholes, who is now  
 Lord Nearn.

Dowager  
 Lady Nairne's  
 death, 1704.

Early in that year Lord William Murray dictates a letter to his brother, Lord Tullibardine ; it commences 24th Feb. 1704.

“This being my dear Brothers birthday I must begin my letter with wishing you many ones from me and my Secretary. (Lady Nairn).” This was Margaret, second Baroness Nairne.

In 1709 Lord and Lady Nairne are occupied in building a new house ; their twelve children are filling the old home to overflowing, so the wealth inherited from her father, first Lord Nairne, builds a handsome edifice, designed by Sir William Bruce, the famous architect of Holyrood Palace ; an interesting drawing is in the volume from which I quote.<sup>1</sup>

The second  
 Lady Nairne  
 and her  
 husband,  
 Lord William  
 Murray, build  
 Nairne.

Lord William Murray's descent added greatly to the lustre of the Nairne family ; his mother was Emilia Stanley, the only daughter of the brave Earl of Derby and his most gallant wife Charlotte de la Tremouille, Queen in Man ; who, when her husband was absent at the wars of King Charles, defended his castle of Lathom in person, and many are the tales of deeds of daring and courage which are related of this noble lady ; her only child, the little Lady Amelia, became the Marchioness of Atholl, grandmother to the children of the young Baroness Nairne and Lord William Murray.

When the 1715 was looming on the horizon, Lord William Murray now styled Baron Nairne, engaged to great purpose in it. He had never taken the oath to Government, nor his seat in Parliament (here we see the reason of his excuse in 1693!) and when efforts were made to re-establish the Chevalier on the throne, he was one of the first in the field.

2nd Lord  
 Nairne's  
 loyalty.

<sup>1</sup> “Life and Songs of Baroness Nairne,” by the Rev. Charles Rodgers, LL.D., F.S.A., London, 1869.

On October 25th, 1715, Græme of Gorthie states in a report to the Duke of Montrose that the Fourth Division has marched from Dunse and was at Kelso; it consisted of 1400 foot and 800 horse, with whom was Lord Nairne and his son. They set up Mass and also Church of England for its troops.<sup>1</sup>

2nd Lord  
Nairne a  
prisoner, his  
wife joins  
him, 1716.

On Nov. 14th, Lord Nairne was taken prisoner at Prestonpans. His wife retained her home and estates, the charter vesting them to her saved them for her son, though forfeited during his father's life, but many a weary year was passed by her and her husband in the Tower, for Margaret Nairne followed her mother's footsteps and joined her husband.

From January 19th to February 9th 1716, the terrible and dreary trial with its depositions and lengthy evidence dragged on, Lord Nairne was strongly advised to plead guilty to the charges brought against him; he did so, but was sentenced to be executed.<sup>2</sup> A veil must be drawn over Margaret Nairne's agony; the so-called "pardon" brought relief, but the weary days dragged into months, months into years, and still Lord Nairne lingered on in captivity.

Nairne  
supplicates for  
release or  
banishment,  
1726, and  
dies.

An Act of Parliament passed in 1716 enabled provision to be made from her paternal estates to her and her children during Lord Nairne's life. On February 26th, 1726,<sup>3</sup> the imprisoned Peer can no longer support his life, he supplicates for banishment in order to quit the prison which he has endured for ten years (we believe in company with his brave wife).<sup>4</sup> His daughters come down from Scotland to see him, and he prays for a few days' release before the sentence of banishment is carried out, that he may give his children his last blessing. It seems as if those few days had been the last of his life. Records state he died in 1725, but his death must have occurred subsequent to his petition, which the Duke of Atholl states is dated as above.<sup>3</sup>

Sorrowfully Margaret (now the Dowager Lady Nairne) took the journey back to Scotland, and she lived for two and twenty years after her husband's death. The many interests of their children would surround her life, for

<sup>1</sup> Montrose Papers, Hist. MS. Com.

<sup>2</sup> "Historical Account of the Noble Family of Keith, with Notice of Families forfeited in '15," P. Buchan, 1820.

<sup>3</sup> Chronicles of the Atholl Families.

<sup>4</sup> Verbal Records of the Inchbrakies.





Lord William Murray, 2nd Baron Nairne.



twelve of the large family survived their father. Appended are the names and marriages with the names of their representatives at the present time, as far as is known to the author.<sup>1</sup>

- I. John, third Lord Nairne, engaged in the 1715 with his father and again in the 1745; after Culloden, he sailed for Sweden in company with the Oliphants of Gask and many others; as already stated the beautiful house of Nairne was razed to the ground; its old belfry given to the town of Perth, is seen crowning King James the Sixth Hospital. The "Bell Tree" still remains (1869) near the former site of the house; it marks the spot where Lord Nairne marshalled his followers the day they set out to join their Prince in 1715.<sup>2</sup>

John, third Lord Nairne married Catherine, third daughter of the first Earl of Dunmore; he died in France 1770, leaving male issue, which ended in the son of Caroline Oliphant (the Poetess) who married her cousin,<sup>3</sup> Lord Nairne.

- II. Robert was killed at Culloden; he had married the heiress of Aldie; she died 1749, and their son, Colonel Wm. Mercer of Aldie and Meiklour, married Margaret Murray, heiress of Pitkeathly, and died at Meiklour, 19th January 1790. They left three daughters; Jane married on 9th April 1787 to George Keith Elphinstone, Admiral of the Blue and created Viscount Keith; the Barony of Keith descended to their only child Margaret, who married Count Flahaut; a daughter was born in 1819. On the death of the last Lord Nairne (only son of Caroline Oliphant, the songstress of Scotland) this Lady became the Baroness Nairne in her own right; she married in 1843 the fourth Marquis of Lansdown and the title of Baron Nairne is now vested in that noble family in the person of the present and fifth Marquis.

III. William, Captain of an Indiaman; died 1743 d.s.p.

IV. James, an officer in the British Service d.s.p.

V. Margaret, married Wm., fourth Viscount Strathallan from whom the

<sup>1</sup> For interesting records, see "Jacobite Lairds of Gask," by T. L. Kington Oliphant.

<sup>2</sup> "Life and Songs of Baroness Nairne," Rev. Charles Rodgers.

<sup>3</sup> Portrait with her only son has been left by the late T. L. Kington Oliphant of Gask to the National Gallery, Edinburgh.

Cadets, Drummond of Cadland Hants, and Drummond of the Grange, Hants, descend.

The fourth Viscount Strathallan is now represented by the family of the late James-David, Viscount Strathallan, who married first, Ellen, daughter of Cuthbert Thornhill, Esq., I.C.S., and had a surviving son, William Huntly, present Viscount Strathallan, in whose person is now also represented the ancient Earldom of Perth.

The late Viscount married secondly Margaret, eldest daughter of the late William Smythe, Esq., of Methven Castle, Perthshire, and had issue, the Honble. James Eric, Foreign Office, The Honble. Maurice Charles Andrew, late Page of Honour to Queen Victoria, now an officer in the Black Watch, the Honble. Edmond Rupert Drummond, R.N., and the Honbles. Cicely and Sybil Frances Drummond. All descended from the fourth Viscount Strathallan and the Honble. Margaret Nairne; this lady was for her activity in support of Prince Charles Edward, committed prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, 11th Feb. 1746. She was liberated on bail on 22nd November following, and died at Machany, 28th May 1773.<sup>1</sup>

- VI. Amelia Anne Sophia married Lawrence Oliphant of Gask the Jacobite Laird; she was mother of Lawrence the "younger Jacobite Laird," and of Margaret, wife of George Græme, the eighth Laird of Inchbrakie, descended from the first Earl of Montrose, now represented by Patrick Græme the eleventh Laird and Colonel Græme, Fonthill, South Devon. Her son Lawrence Oliphant the "young Jacobite Laird," built the new house of Gask, he married his cousin Margaret Robertson of Strowan, and had Lawrence, his heir, now represented by Captain Philip Blair Oliphant of the Rifle Brigade and Ard-Blair, Perthshire, Trustee of the Gask estate,<sup>2</sup> who has issue; he has three sisters: (1) Emily, Miss Blair Oliphant; (2) Ethel, married to James Maxtone Graham, younger of Cultoquhey; and (3) Lily, married to Saxon Gregson Ellis of Plas Clough, Denbigh. Both have issue.

The daughters of the Jacobite Laird and Miss Robertson were

<sup>1</sup> Historical account of Keith Family, and short notices of the nobles attained in the '15.

<sup>2</sup> In Feb. 1901 he married Geraldine the second daughter of the late Frederick Bodenham of Elmhurst, Hereford.

Mary, married to Mr Stuart of Bonskeid, represented by George Free-land Barbour of Bonskeid; Amelia, married to Stuart of Dalguise, represented by Nairne Stuart of Dalguise, Esq., Indian Staff Corps;<sup>1</sup> Caroline Lady Nairne,<sup>2</sup> line extinct and Margaret, married to Alex. Keith of Ravelston, 1811.

Families descended from 2nd Lady Nairne and her husband, Lord William Murray.

- VII. Catherine, married William, third Earl of Dunmore, now represented by Charles VII., Earl of Dunmore.
- VIII. Marjory, married Duncan Robertson of Drumaquhain, ext. The property of the Chiefs of Robertson is owned by Mrs da Salés de la Terrier Buntine of Dunalastair.
- IX. Charlotte, married John Robertson of Lude, ext., the property is owned by Colonel M'Inroy of Lude.
- X. Mary died unmarried.
- XI. Louisa, married to David Græme of Orchill represented by Malcolm Græme, Esq., Colonel R. C. Græme of Brackenhurst, Camberley, and Robert Græme, Esq., who has issue a daughter Rosa.
- XII. Henrietta died unmarried.

Further detail of the very numerous descendants of Margaret Græme, first Baroness, and Margaret Nairne, second Baroness Nairne, would be impossible to give in a small space; the above short notice may interest those now alive.

The second Baroness Nairne, mother of the twelve children detailed above died at Nairne House in 1747, aged seventy-eight. The Dowager Lady of Nairne and her son John sold the estate of Redgorton to Thomas Græme of Balgowan, 1728.

2nd Baroness Nairne's death.

<sup>1</sup> Since this vol. went to press this promising young officer was cut off by enteric fever when serving with the 10th Bengal Lancers in India in the spring of 1903; his cousin and heir Sir Tempest Tempest of Tonge Hall, Yorks, represents the line.

<sup>2</sup> This Lady Nairne was the authoress of many famous Scotch ballads, "The Land o' the Leal," "The Auld Hoose of Gask," etc., etc.

A beautiful monument to her memory was erected in Gask grounds by her grand-nephew, Thomas Laurence Kington Oliphant, on succeeding to Gask. He died in July 1902, but his hearty welcome to his kinsfolk and to his friends of all classes will long be remembered in Strathearn. He married Dorothy Frances, daughter of the late J. Jebb, Esq., of Boston, Lincolnshire, who survived her husband only four months. They left no issue.

## Sketch XVI

### George Græme the Sixth Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, 1686-1704

George,  
son of  
Black Pate.

GEORGE GRÆME has been alluded to in the sketch of that valiant adherent of the King and of the Great Marquis, his father Black Pate, and it was mentioned that George appeared either from force of circumstances, or inclination, to have adopted a different line politically from that of his father and brothers. He went to Edinburgh early in life and engaged with several other young men of his rank and age in the profession of a merchant.<sup>1</sup> At this period in Edinburgh were to be found cadets of the principal families in many offices of the merchant princes of the day, especially in those of the Goldsmiths, and in the lists of other Guelds there might be read the names of many of the noblesse. It is quite probable that if George did not lean towards the life of a soldier, or that his sympathies leant towards the Covenanters, that he would choose this career. In 1662 we find several "gentlemen"<sup>2</sup> called on to pay an indemnity for the "King's pardon." In Edinburgh "George Graham," merchant, pays "600 pounds" and in Perthshire Oliphant of Gask "6000 pounds" to reinstate themselves as loyal men. In the account of the second Obsequies of Montrose given in Wishart held on 11th May 1661 it states, "the great mourning Banner carried by George Graham of Inchbrakie younger, whose youthhead only excused him from running the risks of his father." George was certainly very young at the time of the Montrose troubles.<sup>3</sup>

Carries the  
Mourning  
Banner, 1660.

Certainly it is that George's future father-in-law was a wealthy merchant, and the year after George Græme paid his indemnity to the King, Patrick Nicholl "Merchant Burgess" of Edinburgh becomes the

<sup>1</sup> Family papers.

<sup>2</sup> Acts of the Parliaments.

<sup>3</sup> See page 178.

owner<sup>1</sup> in June 1663 of the Barony of Royston, lying within two or three miles of Edinburgh; and five years later Patrick Nicholl now styled "of Roystoun" purchases on September 29th, 1668, the lands of Easter Grantown,<sup>2</sup> lying contiguous to his first purchase  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles N.N.W. of Edinburgh and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Newhaven.<sup>3</sup>

The family of Patrick Nicholl consisted of two daughters who ultimately divided his various lands between them as heirs portioners; Margaret became the wife of George Græme, "fiar" of Inchbrakie, and their marriage is registered on the 16th March 1665.<sup>4</sup>

Heiress of Granton and Royston his wife, 1665.

At the time of this marriage with the co-heiress of Patrick Nicholl, Black Pate makes a settlement on his son George "and his spouse," of several of the large Aberuthven farms; we find Beldhill and Strathie Chalmer are specially mentioned, while Margaret Nicholl is to receive an annual rental off the lands of Inchbrakie.<sup>5</sup> George Græme, at Patrick Nicholl's decease (1676) is granted a charter of the lands of Granton,<sup>6</sup> they having belonged to Patrick Nicholl for life, and "to his lawful daughter Margaret Nicholl in fee her aires and assignees therein specified." Ultimately in 1685, when our sixth baron was spending his money royally, and bit by bit the old Barony of Inchbrakie was being mortgaged to one person and another, Royston and Granton had to be sold, and George Græme finds a purchaser for them in George Viscount Tarbet. Amongst other lands mentioned is that specially of Easter Grantoun and Granton Manor, and burn, as being "included in the Barony of Royston."<sup>7</sup>

George sells Royston to Viscount Tarbet.

King James VII. ratifies this charter to George Viscount Tarbet, Lord MacLeod and Castleham, Lord Clerk Register, and to his spouse Anna Sinclair, the dove cots, coal heughs and quarries are all alluded to. We learn that old Grantoun Manor House was sometimes called Royston Castle, and "now Carolina Park." In 1851 a drawing of the

<sup>1</sup> Draft index to the Great Seal, vol. 60, No. 25, fol. 8.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1, 62, No. 103, fol. 39.

<sup>3</sup> Kincaid's "Edinburgh."

<sup>4</sup> Edinburgh Marriage Reg.

<sup>6</sup> Draft index of Great Seal.

<sup>5</sup> Minute Book of Sasines at Perth.

<sup>7</sup> Accounts of the Parliament of Scotland.

old gateway shows it was then standing, but the edifice was "a roofless ruin."<sup>1</sup>

But previously to this period in 1671 we find matters very prosperous with George; instead of parting with his lands he is adding to them; no doubt his success is aided by his being son-in-law to the wealthy Patrick Nicholl and husband of his daughter and co-heiress. So George Græme "fiar" of Inchbrakie enforces some claims he has on the purse of Lord Mordington and obtains sasine on precept from Chancery of the lands of Mordington and other lands in the Sheriffdome of Berwick<sup>2</sup> in September 1671.

By this date their eldest son Patrick, the future seventh laird, had been born; George Græme and his wife lived principally in Edinburgh and at Royston, and in 1673 a second son, George, appears on the scene; this Second son's  
baptism,  
1673. boy's baptism is celebrated in Edinburgh and is marked by the attendance as witnesses of some of George Græme's relations, John, Earl of Atholl, at this time Lord Privy Seal and suitor in the name of his son, for George Græme's little first cousin, the future Baroness Nairne in her own right, heads the list. The baby's uncle, Lord Nairne, himself is present with Sir John Drummond of Logie, Lieutenant-General Sir William Drummond, afterwards Lord Strathallan, and Sir Alexander Keith of Ludquhairn, George Græme's cousin through his aunt Annas, as well as through his grandmother (who was a daughter of that house, and that of the Earl Marischal of Scotland), wife of the fourth Baron of Inchbrakie; the list<sup>3</sup> is brought to a close by the name of Sir John Moncrieff of that Ilk, and we see George Græme's relations and friends have forgiven (if they had ever objected to) his money-making pursuits, and the neutral part he took in the affairs of the kingdom. This gathering must have been graced by the presence of their respective ladies, and we can picture the little daughter<sup>4</sup> of Charlotte de Tremonille and the Earl of Derby, now grown into a stately Countess, the Earl of Atholl's wife; then George's sister Lady Nairne, with the lines of her three years' imprisonment for loyalty still

<sup>1</sup> "Edinburgh, Old and New," Grant.

<sup>2</sup> G. S. R., vol. 28, fol. 39.

<sup>3</sup> Records Edinburgh Births.

<sup>4</sup> Represented as a child in the famous picture by Vandyke engraved by Robinson.



marking in some degree her face, while adding character to it. Sir William Drummond's wife, Miss Johnstone of Warristoun, mother of the second Viscount of Strathallan, might complete the group of ladies. Sir John Moncrieff the eminent physician was there probably in his professional rôle, as having ushered the baby into the world, and the scene must have been a happy one to the young mother, who could not foresee the tiny stranger a gallant rider in Lord Carmichael's regiment of Dragoons!

George was acting godfather at this time to the offspring of many companions; a wealthy man in his position has many calls of the kind which seem to have met with a cheery response. Patrick Smyth, Advocate of (a blank), and his wife, Lilius Aitken, have already had a son Patrick, 1670, to whom Robert, Lord Nairne, has acted sponsor, and in 1672 they call another gathering to witness to the birth of their little girl called Lilius; Archibald, Lord Rutherford, George Græme of Inchbrakie, James Edmonston, James Scott and James Stangfield, the two latter designated merchants, are present with Mr Archibald Turner the minister.

George as a  
godfather,  
1670-2.

Again in June 1673, he is present when Mr James Graham "Writer," and his wife, Margaret Henderson, baptize their son James; his colleagues on this occasion being George Dollas, "Writer to H.M. Signet," Mr Nathaine Fyffe, Advocate, and Mr Patrick Smith, Advocate.<sup>1</sup>

George Græme's reckless expenditure was beginning to draw its net closely round him, and heavy troubles were on the horizon; for a moment Inchbrakie and Aberuthven lands hung in the balance; neither a faithful husband or a careful father for the future of his children, George Græme was destined to be the laird of whom we have little that is worthy to record. A reckless man, he lavished his wealth and the lands his wife brought him, as well as those that his father Black Pate had preserved (in spite of the losses his devotion to the early Stuart kings had caused), George cared for none of these things; he borrowed and spent as he liked, and ran deeper each year into debt. He pledged some of the best parts of the Aberuthven property which he "sold wadset and dispooned to Robert Swinton, Maltman at Leith, and his heirs, 1675, these lands were those of "Beldhill, alias Pernie," and thus for a space of fifty years they passed from

Extravagance.

<sup>1</sup> Records of Edinburgh Births.

Pledges lands  
of the  
Inchbrakie  
Barony.

the owners of Inchbrakie ; during that time they were owned in succession by five groups of owners, as will be related in the history of George's eldest son and heir<sup>1</sup> who finally redeemed them from David Græme of Pitcairns and his wife Beatrice of Orchill.<sup>2</sup>

About this period, 1773-1775, Inchbrakie also for about a year passed nominally from George (1773-1775), who had got into hot water with his brother-in-law Sir Robert Moray of Abercairny for not paying his wife Annas' jointure. Annas Græme or Moray was the daughter of Black Pate, and it will be remembered that she was dowered handsomely at the time of her marriage by the annual interest of a bond granted by her father, and her uncle, David Lord Maddertie.<sup>3</sup> In this and the following century it became the common practice owing to the impossibility of containing ready money for lands to be granted to sons and other persons by owners, on condition that they took up certain bonds on cautions due by the granter.

An example of this is given in the sketch<sup>1</sup> of Orchill, where it is shown that David Græme of Pitcairns became owner of Orchill by marriage with its heiress, and also by redeeming large bonds due by her father and uncle. Another is the one previously mentioned and more detailed further on, where the charters of Beldhill or Pernie lands are tossed from hand to hand until recovered again by the Inchbrakie of the day.<sup>4</sup> And this matter between George Græme and Robert Moray of Abercairny was another of the same kind, the bond which granted her dower had been due by her father to Lord Maddertie, who "out of the love and favor he bore his grand-daughter Annas, made a gift to her of its annual interest as her portion on her first marriage to Smythe of Rapness : this portion was also assigned to her second husband Sir Robert Moray, and George being owner now (1674) of those lands which are burdened with the interest is bound to pay the dower ; this he has failed to do. Sir Robert Moray of Abercairny in July 1674 summoned him to pay the money due with expenses. George, heedless of his obligations continues his extravagant career, shoes

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XXX.

<sup>2</sup> Various family documents, also Public Records.

<sup>3</sup> Sketch XV.

<sup>4</sup> Sketch XVIII.

his riding horses with silver and proceeds to ride to — the loss of his lands! Sir Robert issues a pound of horning, and if in fifteen days the money is not paid, both the principal and interest, the lands of George Græme will be seized.

This apparently is carried out, for one record states Sir Robert "owned" Inchbrakie, but in the next year, 1675, there is dated a full receipt and discharge, signed by Sir Robert Moray to George Græme, for the whole sum (notwithstanding the horning mentioned) and George is reinstated in those lands.<sup>1</sup>

The money borrowed in 1675 from Swinton, which I have mentioned, was probably for payment to Sir Robert.

In 1676 he and his wife are living at their Perthshire estates, for that year on July 1st a child is born to them,<sup>2</sup> and again in October 1678 a daughter named Amelia to "George Græme of Inchbrakie and Lady Margaret Nicholl his spouse."<sup>2</sup>

Other children  
born, 1676-8.

In 1683 George is engaged in various business transactions, mostly connected with the lands;<sup>3</sup> various renunciations occur of debts on smaller or larger portions of them, either to or from George and following the usual custom he gives a charter of lands of Strathiechalmers, Strathie-bonar, a third part of the lands of Strathiebyreis, Smiddyhaugh,<sup>4</sup> and lands of Beldhill, and Pyrnies within the Barony of Kincardine<sup>5</sup> to his eldest son Patrick. It is in this year also that a sasine to young Patrick mentions the niece of his mother; her father, Patrick Nicholl of Royston is dead, and young Patrick has sasine on lands of Hunting Tower with his cousin Isobel Rochheid only child of the late Patrick Nicholl's other daughter,<sup>6</sup> and her husband Robert Rochheid, merchant burghess of Edinburgh. The death occurring in 1687 of Black Pate his father, George Græme enters into the possession of the whole of the Barony of Inchbrakie. A full service as heir not only to his father, but to his great-grandfather took place.

George's son  
part sasine of  
Hunting-  
tower, 1683

<sup>1</sup> Family Papers and Public Records.

<sup>2</sup> Registers of the Parish of Auchterarder.

<sup>3</sup> Though "Black Pate" his father is still alive.

<sup>4</sup> Village of Aberuthven.

<sup>5</sup> Perth Sasines.

<sup>6</sup> P. S. R., vol. xlviii. fol. c160.

George succeeds to estates, 1687.

A large gathering of officials met on the 3rd June 1687, at Perth, a "Jury of Magistrates" as it was called, under the Presidency of Mr Nathaniell Fyffe, Advocate (fourteen years since he and the new laird had been godfathers together!) and swore on their honor and truth that they hereby do shew that George Græme, now of Inchbrakie, is served heir to his great-grandfather Patrick Græme (this Patrick was third Baron) in all the lands of the Barony of Invermay, lying by the water of the Earn the Landis of Kier and Little Cardene, and that the said Patrick Græme had been installed in that barony by consent of John Duke of Atholl, Lord of Invermay, on payment of an annual fee of £2 Scots on 8th of October 1604.

Installed in Barony of Invermay.

They also attest that the said George Græme is the lawful and nearest heir to the said Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie. The jury who sign are :—

Lieutenant Viccecomitatus.	George Blair (late Baillie of Perth.
Patrick Oliphant of Bacheltonne.	Patrick Davidson, Merchant, do.
Patrick Murray of Keillour.	Thomas Blair de Pockmilne.
Patrick Anderson of Tullielum.	Davidson Monteath, late Dean of Guild.
Magistruim.	John Christie, lately Dean Sartorum.
Robert Murray, jun <sup>r</sup> of Livelands.	Matthew Gibson, Polentarium ibed.
Alex. Blair of Corbs.	James Oliphant and John Arnot, Writers. <sup>1</sup>
John Stewart (late Baillie of Perth).	

Other documents prove his succession to the lands of Inchbrakie and Pittencleroch, the lands of Bulland with houses in the town and seats in the Kirk of Foullis, but most of the lands of Aberuthven George has sold and mortgaged to James Græme, Laird of Orchill, from whom his son, the seventh Laird Patrick will redeem them.

In 1690 George borrows from his tailor in Perth, Adam Christie, a burgess, £120, on the other hand in 1692, the much honoured George Graham of Inchbrakie lends Sir George Oliphant money.<sup>2</sup>

In 1691 Mr William Cunningham of Coull has the factorship of Inchbrakie lands; as has been explained, a great part of these lands had been settled on Patrick, our sixth baron's eldest son, and at this period he is married and living at Ryecroft, one of the Græme's residences on the

George's eldest son, Patrick.

<sup>1</sup> Latin Extract from Record of Services for the Shire of Perth signed Alex. Bennet—Inchbrakie Papers

<sup>2</sup> Book of Bonds.

Aberuthven property; he signs a receipt for the factorship, for the years 1686 to 1689, which is witnessed by his father George and his younger brother also a George, at this time a young officer of Carmichael's Dragoons.

During the latter years of this century and beginning of the next, little meets the eye with regard to our great baron with one exception; he appears to be settling down now, tacks of various lands to his tenants; hornings on some of them for their rents are what we principally come across; in all these he signs with the diphthong spelling, notwithstanding that in all public documents, registers, etc., he and his children are styled Graham, as Sir Robert Moray of Abercairny is persistently written Murray!

In 1693 he gives a bond for over £135 to John Thriepland, merchant, late bailie, burgess of Perth; Robert Graham after of Damside, and Town Clerk of Perth is a witness.

In 1695 the exception occurred; sorrow must have fallen on George Græme, for there is great trouble concerning a duel between Patrick Græme his eldest son and the young Master of Rollo; the story is told in Sketch XVIII. (from the date of its occurrence), George was destined to lose his son from Scotland, and it is not likely they met again, for the Rollos' sorrow was deep and sore, and it took the form of enforcing to the utmost the rigours of the law, which meant extradition to the young Laird of Inchbrakie; it was ignored after a little, but for some years a very quiet life (if he *was* in the country) was the fate of young Patrick Græme.

A curious feature of the day in trying to encourage education is shown about 1697. A certain schoolmaster in the parish of Foulis at that period failed in receiving his full annual fee between the years 1697 and 1700, when he retired; from a claim he made no less than thirty years afterwards, it appears that in the latter half of the seventeenth century the heritors, ministers and elders of Foulis parish, for encouraging the "commons" to put their children the more frequently to school, did make an Act, appointing the payment for each child per quarter to be only half a merk so long as he was learning to read English, and because this was too small a sum to requite the schoolmaster, they appointed twenty merks to be paid yearly to him out of the box; besides what he received there-

An education  
act!

from as Precentor and Session Clerk, which was sometimes six pounds, and finally £4, 10s. yearly as the old Session books show.

Mr Archibald had been schoolmaster at Foulis from 1692 to 1700, but for the last three years the twenty merks from the box has never reached his hands, about which time (1697) the deceased Mr William Hepburn had been admitted minister there.

School-  
master's  
claim.

It is thirty-two years (being 1732) since the money was due, and if the sum was now paid with interest he would be content; the great dearth and famine that waged in the land at the time of his dismissal until now, has prevented hitherto his applying for it; he now however "expects Justice after so long patience," and to ensure it he observes that the two old Session books (which with great pains and trouble he had recovered from the Highlands "where for many years they had been carried away and absconded") he will still detain until he has been paid those sixty merks! Mr A. Drummond is a man of patient endurance and we should like to know whether he obtained his money.

The above is from a document amongst the Inchbrakie family papers, their lands in Foulis making the lairds heritors, but no solution of the case is given.

From the document, however, we learn two things; firstly, that in the latter end of the seventeenth century the landed proprietors were awakening to the blessing of education for the masses, and that the heritors of Foulis parish in particular did all that was in their power to encourage it; amongst them was George Græme, sixth Laird of Inchbrakie. Secondly, we learn that during the latter years of his life and afterwards, the misery of dearth and famine was added to the desolation which surrounded in 1715 the first struggle to reinstate King James II. in his kingdom!

Com-  
missioner,  
1704.

In 1704, for the first and last time, we find George Græme of Inchbrakie Commissioner with his neighbours for Perthshire, and his last act previous to his death is to give a tack of the Bishop's old lands of Myreside in 1706 to a tenant, Thomas Gall by name.<sup>1</sup>

Dies in the  
Auchterarder  
Parish, 1704.

Then comes the end; he dies in July 1706; from his will<sup>2</sup> he was apparently living at Rycroft, or with his daughter Mrs Græme of

<sup>1</sup> Family papers.

<sup>2</sup> Dunblane Wills.

Pitcairns, for he dies in the parish of Auchterarder; his wife had predeceased him. A certain Mr Archibald Drummond gives up the will; whether this is the gentleman of the Session books, or a surgeon, is not very clear; we incline to the latter view, as he gives up the will, being principal creditor, and among the debts is one to him of £420, expended by the said Mr A. Drummond to doctors and "chirurgeons" and others for medicines and attendants on the defunct, during the time of his illness, and upon his funeral expenses.

This gentleman appears also to have either been a collector of bills and bonds or to have obtained them from other people in payment for his services; such would most likely be the case had he been a doctor. His claim against George amounts to over a thousand pounds, on bills due to James Græme of Orchill, Mr James Murray at Williamstoune and William Cunningham of Coul, all of whom have placed their bills at one period or another in the hands of Mr Archibald Drummond. The will gives a long inventory, minutely and carefully valued by no less than at least seven various merchants, tradesmen and artisans. Horses are valued at £28 each, while a large oval folding-table is entered at £24; a resting chair covered in carpet, back, head and feet, £16, while eleven Russian leather chairs are valued at £11, and five larger are £3 a piece. A "fine cabinet" is £48, and a chest of drawers £10; a checker and chessboard, £6; the lint wheel's value is £14, while the board over the mort chess was £9; "a down bed very light," £8. Among George's possessions are many things not easy to explain; for instance, "a leaf of the old geal," "ten leaves of a seringe," "a stone borrow" (barrow?), "a large chimney and a little chimney," "a nanse coal bedstead with iron rods," "handies," "wortstone barrells," "a lamp for kindling a fire." The inventory is a long one, and full of articles of luxury for those days: four or five handsome beds, all with red, blue or green hangings; brass candlesticks and hand swords, skins and silver plates, dishes, broth plates and askalls (?).

George  
Græme's  
will, 1704.

Like many wills compiled by creditors, all mention of wife or friends is omitted, while the inventory of "gier" enters into great detail.

In the records of the Lyon Court in Edinburgh, which (through the courtesy of the Lyon and the Lyon Clerk) I was permitted to see, is the

“Birth Brieve” and the “Funeral Escutcheon” of the sixth baron; these are in MSS. and state descent, and were prepared with the object of painting the hatchments formerly affixed to the house on a birth or death of a member of families of importance. These hatchments were painted with the family arms, and were in constant use at this period; it was a very important ceremonial, the heralds assembling at the house of the deceased and superintending the erection of the escutcheon.

I have given an example in Sketch XV., where the one drawn up for Annas (George's sister), Mrs Moray of Abercairny, is depicted. It is misleading in one or two particulars, but it was the most correct one of the Græme of Inchbrakie in the Lyon office.

Unfortunately neither the escutcheons or the brieves can be depended on. They appear to have been drawn up by underlings, rather than by the Lyon King at Arms. In many the spelling is so illiterate and in some the genealogy most misleading, otherwise they would be proofs of descent; as it is they all require confirmation.



## Sketch XVII

### The Sixth Baron's younger Son and Daughters

GEORGE, the sixth baron, married in 1665 Margaret Nicholl, heiress of Royston and Granton, and daughter of Patrick Nicholl, merchant in Edinburgh, who bought those baronies with which he endowed Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie; she was co-heiress with her sister, Mrs Alexander Rochheid, who owned the other half of her father's wealth.

The Græmes had four or five children; their eldest son Patrick who succeeded as seventh baron, and George, an officer in Lord Carmichael's Regiment of Dragoons. Their daughters were Margaret Græme of Pitcairns; Isabella, Mrs Bryce, wife of Alexander Bryce, who held the appointment of Stewart, Clerk of Strathearne; and Mary, Mrs Traill, wife of Doctor George Traill of Aberdalgie.

George  
Græme's and  
Margaret  
Nicholl's  
five children.

The second son George was ushered into the world under sunny auspices; his father and mother were in the heyday of their youth and wealth, and an influential gathering of relations assembled for his baptism.<sup>1</sup> When of an age he leaves his home to enter the army, and obtains a cornetship in the Regiment of Dragoons, called Lord Carmichael's, and in it he serves till his death in 1716. Only once or twice does his name appear in the family records; the first time is his baptism in 1673,<sup>2</sup> and when eighteen years of age his name appears as witness to a receipt for his eldest brother Patrick, with that of their father in 1691.<sup>3</sup>

In 1707 when his brother, now Laird of Inchbrakie, was forced to be out of the country for a period, owing to the feud with the Rollos of Duncrub, George Græme is called on to prove his great-uncle John's will. There is a confusion about the place this John Græme took in the family generations, as explained in a former sketch. In this Will George is described as a cornet in Lord Carmichael's Regiment of Dragoons,<sup>4</sup>

George their  
second son.

<sup>1</sup> See previous Sketch.

<sup>3</sup> Perth Book of Bonds.

<sup>2</sup> Edin. Registers.

<sup>4</sup> Perth and Dunblane Wills.

and as "brother's son" nearest of kin to the deceased John; he was, however, grand-nephew, not nephew.<sup>1</sup>

Hitherto George's appearance on the public scene had been on behalf of others; in 1710 he is doing a little business for himself. William Graham of Duntroon is a friend, and possibly comrade in arms, any way, George has lent Duntroon £100, and a formal bond acknowledging this is drawn up at Dundee, 17th February 1710, signed by William Graham and his two "brothers german" David and Alexander Grahame, "George Jackson, writer," is also a witness.<sup>2</sup>

George dies  
unmarried,  
will, 1716.

In 1716 he has died at the age of about forty-two, unmarried, and still a cornet; promotion was slow in those days unless purchased, and George's father, the sixth baron, had been too reckless with his money to leave much spare cash to a second son! Cornet Græme died in June 1716, but the will was not proved until December 1722,<sup>3</sup> when his sisters, Margaret, widow of the late George Græme of Pitcairns, and Isabella, widow of William Bryce, Stewart Clerk of Strathearne, undertake the duty, as sisters germane to George, and nearest of kin, and heir to his patrimony.

Margaret,  
their eldest  
daughter,  
Lady Orchill.

David Græme of Pitcairns (afterwards of Orchill, and son of Margaret), stands cautioner to his uncle's will. This Margaret, daughter of the sixth baron, married her second cousin in 1693, George Græme of Pitcairns; their son David subsequently possessed Orchill, and was thus an Inchbrakie Græme, through both father and mother; his father, George Græme of Pitcairns, being great-grandson of the third baron, and his mother, Margaret, daughter of the sixth baron; further details of her life may be found in Sketch XXIX.

Isabella,  
their second  
daughter  
Mrs Bryce.

Mrs Isabella, the second daughter, married Mr William Bryce, who held office as the Clerk Stewart of Strathearne; they had a son George, and two daughters, Margaret and Jean; the elder, Margaret, married Mr William Drummond, second son of Drummond of Culdies, and Jean married Mr James Anderson of Bellicloan;<sup>2</sup> of this Jean we read nothing further, but of Margaret, receipts are found from her eldest son,

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XIII.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>3</sup> Edinburgh Wills.

James Drummond of Croftnappock, dated 1763, to Patrick Græme, eighth Laird of Inchbrakie, acknowledging the annual sum due to "my Mother now deceist Margeret Bryce" being the annual interest on her dowry at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.<sup>1</sup>

A receipt of the same nature from her daughters dated 1766 and docketted by the eighth laird, their cousin, "Discharges from the Misses Drummond" mentions their names being Margaret, Elizabeth, and Mary Drummond.<sup>1</sup>

George, 6th  
Laird's grand-  
children.

A family note states that a third daughter of the sixth baron, Mary Græme, married a Doctor George Traill of Aberaigie, a member of the family of the Traill of Holland, Orkney. I have found few references to them, though investigation of the interesting old MSS. of Orkney pedigrees compiled by Mr Robert Nicholson might refer to them. He signs a declaration on the binding that they are correct according to his knowledge, and they are in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; on page 18 of the MS. is given a full genealogy of Traill; time prohibited further search on the author's part.

There are receipts in 1826 from the family physician, Dr G. Traill, to the ninth laird, who had been indulging on his own account in the new fad of a vapour bath; in sending his annual cheque, the Laird has asked some question concerning it, and it evolves rather a testy reply from his medical attendant, "As I have never seen a Vapour Bath," writes Dr Traill, "and consequently know nothing of its construction, I cannot give you any instructions about its machinery."<sup>1</sup>

The Traills.

The following year, a Dr Thomas Stewart Traill is in attendance at Inchbrakie, and being an antiquarian of no mean standing, he writes out what he has deciphered of Father Græme's pedigree, which it will be remembered Frère Archange drew out, to prove his right to hold so important a position as Superior<sup>2</sup> of the Convent at Boulogne.

If a Mary Græme, daughter to the sixth laird existed, she must have died previous to the death of her brother George of Lord Carmichael's Dragoons, as no mention is made of her in the share of his estate as is the case with Mrs Græme of Pitcairns and Mrs Bryce.

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch XII.

## Sketch XVIII

### Patrick Græme, Seventh Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, 1704-1740

Quarrel of  
Rollo and  
Græme.

THE seventh Baron of Inchbrakie, Patrick Græme, was the eldest son of George, the sixth baron, and Margaret Nicholl his wife ; he unfortunately, in the prime of life, had a serious quarrel with John, the Master of Rollo, which ended fatally for the latter, and which, owing to the vigour with which the Rollo family pushed the matter home against Edmonstone, ended nearly as fatally for Patrick. There was a stronger motive we deem than the natural grief of heartbroken parents, for the Rollo's action. Anyone reading the story must give their sympathy to that family, bereaved in an instant of a beloved son, of whom they were probably justly proud, by the hot blood of two young men who quarrelled at a dinner table. Taking the records of the period from official sources,<sup>1</sup> the following may prove a fair statement of the matter.

After the period of the Great Troubles in 1660 until we meet them again in 1691 in conflict with the Royalist Græmes, the Rollos had been staunch upholders of the Covenanters of Argyll, and of William and Mary, whose followers formed what was first called the Whig party ; they had been formerly Royalists, as is well known, *vide* Walter Rollock, the close companion of Montrose, who died for his allegiance to him and royalty, and was as staunch a loyalist to the Stuarts ; as the Rollos afterwards were to William of Orange ; all this was very natural, if we glance for a moment at the Rollo genealogy.

Sir Andrew, the first Lord Rollo, was nephew of Marian Rollock (Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie and then of Balgowan<sup>2</sup>) ; he married Katherine, daughter of the first Lord Maddertie, and thus by a curious coincidence he

<sup>1</sup> Records of Privy Council, Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," etc.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketches IV. and V.

was the nephew of one, and Lady Rollo, his wife, was aunt to another, Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie, for Lady Rollo's niece was the Honble. Jean Drummond, "the Leddy" of Black Pate;<sup>1</sup> Andrew Rollo was raised to the Peerage "in his old age" (*vide* Crawford) by Charles I., for the fidelity his house had always shown to the royal cause.

Descent  
of the  
Master  
of Rollo.

James, his son and successor, married, firstly, a daughter of John, fourth Earl of Montrose, sister of the Great Marquis; fortunately or unfortunately, according to the judgment of the onlookers of the seventeenth century, the Lady Dorothea Rollo died in 1638, leaving no children, and her husband took for a second spouse the Lady Mary, daughter of the seventh Earl of Argyll, sister to Montrose's antagonist, the eighth Earl and first Marquis of Argyll.

It cannot surprise anyone taking a dispassionate view of the case to find that the fidelity of the House of Duncrub was to take from this period another aspect from that which raised it to the Peerage in 1661.

The mother, in whose veins ran the Celtic blood of centuries, whose heart and soul must have been with her brother the Marquis of Argyll's faction and rent by his execution; would instil into the ears and hearts of her little sons the cause she herself loved so well that of the Covenanter's Argyll, and was it any wonder that her eldest boy Andrew, the third Lord Rollo, grew up with at least little sympathy or friendship for his neighbour, Græme of Inchbrakie? Excepting perhaps by Gask, the Rollo's views met with little sympathy in the county; the neighbouring lairds, though sick and sorry with their losses in lands, money and blood, were Royalist almost to a man; and not only was the romance and glamour of Montrose's victories and death a living memory in the heart of the Strath, but the pageant of his funeral ten years after his death, the greatest perhaps yet given to any man (unless it were the Duke of Rothes) had in 1660, revived this memory, while the restoration of the King, for whom he had died and triumphed, kept them fresh in the hearts of the children of the generation.

This Andrew Lord Rollo, married Margaret, daughter of John Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and their son was Master of Rollo, who was killed.

Andrew Lord Rollo was in a minority for the great part of his life, and

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XI.

this is never a pleasant position for a man, however just his cause ; thus, when his own side became the royal "cause" of the Whigs for William and Mary, he may not have used tact and judgment in carrying out what was after all a very just cause—that of suppressing the heirships (or raids) of cattle by the descent of the Highlanders (who lived on the lowland borders) to the farms of landowners, carrying off numbers of animals in this way.

Rollo and  
Abercairny  
disagree.

Sir Robert Moray of Abercairny<sup>1</sup> held lands in Glenalmond, and these being harried, he employed half a dozen men (some of them Macgregors) to guard the lands of his tenants ; these men hearing an "hership" was going on in the lower Strath, made haste to clear the cattle from their employer's lands into safe quarters at the homesteads, refreshing themselves after their work at the Kirktown of Monzie. The "hership" passed, and finding no booty left for them there seized the six men, carrying them off for a few days ; on their return Lord Rollo apprehended them as accomplices of the Caterans who had entailed severe loss on Duncrub farms, and they were placed on his plea in the Canongate, where they lay for two months. At the end of that time, failing to make good his cause against them, they were released and their arms restored, Sir Robert Moray going bail for them.<sup>2</sup>

1691. Again, in 1691, another representation was made by Rollo to the Privy Council, who remitted the matter to the Commander of the Forces : in one or two cases a lost cow was found among the animals on the farms of tenants of the different gentry, and the Master of Rollo prosecuted such matters with all the eagerness of youth, but perhaps with not very good judgment. There was hot blood between Edmonstone of Newton and him on a matter of the kind, and our seventh laird, Patrick Græme (just married to Jean Pierson of Kippenross and settled at Rycroft, the house then occupied by the elder married sons of the Inchbrakies) had also been irritated (though hitherto the relations between him and the Master of Rollo had been of so friendly a nature as to cause it to be remarked that he "courted the master : " any friendly communication between the two in 1690 would occasion remarks of the kind) owing to the fact that Rollo's

Patrick's  
marriage  
with Jean  
Pierson, 1691.

<sup>1</sup> Husband of Annas Græme of Inchbrakie.

<sup>2</sup> Privy Council Records, 1690-91.

troop and two or three Perthshire gentlemen had had a "brush" in the village of Dunning.

One afternoon George Græme of Pitcairns and Oliphant of Cullenchar met with some of Lord Rollo's troop; they entered the village inn and were chatting over their wine when one of the lairds drank "to King James" pressing the toast on Lieutenant Grant and Ensign Mowat. Ludovic Grant would have left the hostelry, but Mowat cocked his pistol at him, making a foolish speech to Grant: "Do you not see that some of us are King William's officers as well as you, and why will ye not drink the health as well as we." Grant naturally asked him what he meant; whereupon Inchbrakie wisely taking the pistol from the probably half tipsy lad fired it up the chimney. However, discussion continued and the rest of Rollo's troop rode up and attempted to arrest the gentlemen. This was only done with the greatest difficulty, and George Græme of Inchbrakie grew very hot; he proposed King James' health in the face of King William's officers, cut the face of one of the troopers with his emptied stoup and he and his friends were borne prisoners to Perth.

Pitcairns' and  
Oliphant's jar  
with Rollo.

At that period evidence only influenced the Court given against the Jacobite party, and even Council of the position of Sir David Thores was sent to prison for defence of them;<sup>1</sup> so George and his cousins were imprisoned for six months. All this naturally caused some irritation between the houses of Rollo and Inchbrakie, and a small matter proved the cause of a serious trouble, nay of a grave disaster.

Sir David  
Thores  
imprisoned  
for his  
defence.

On Restoration Day (29th May) 1691,<sup>2</sup> the Laird of Invermay (part of which property belonged at that period to Inchbrakie) Drummond, gave a supper to commemorate the anniversary. A number of his friends rode over to share his hospitality, among them we know Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, John the Master of Rollo, Edmonstone of Newton, Mercer of Clevedge (cousin of the Master's), and a Mr M'Naughton; that they were all on outwardly friendly terms is apparent, for after leaving Ryecroft where Edmonstone was visiting Græme; (Newton of Donne was on the water of Ardoch just outside the village of Donne it was still standing a few years ago, though much reduced in amenities<sup>3</sup>) they rode round by

Restoration  
Day, 1691.

<sup>1</sup> Privy Council Record.

<sup>2</sup> Douglas Peerage.

<sup>3</sup> Red Book of Menteith.

Duncrub picking up the three latter guests from thence, and arrived at Invermay. Inchbrakie was remarked to have no sword.

Reported  
conversation  
at Invermay's  
supper.

What now follows is entirely produced from the evidence prepared for the Rollo's counsel in the case against Edmonstone. Inchbrakie said at supper, "Master, although John Stuart did salt two of your kine, you surely won't pursue him because your father eat him with ——," here alluding to the fact that Lord Rollo was specially engrossed by some fair lady; Clevedge said, "This is not table talk," whereon Edmonstone smartly replied, "you are owning it!" Nothing further took place beyond the fact that Edmonstone and young Inchbrakie left the room for a few moments, the former remarking, "I will not baulk you, Inchie." At ten o'clock the party broke up, took horse and prepared to leave; it is stated that the host seeing mischief in Edmonstone's behaviour asked him to stay on; (mark, not Inchbrakie), but he declined. Græme rode first, Clevedge, M'Naughton and the Master together, Newton overtaking them turned aside with Inchbrakie, giving him his own sword, Inchbrakie having hitherto been without one; everyone else armed. Edmonstone drawing Clevedge and M'Naughton with him rode on, but the two latter hearing immediately the clashing of swords turned back to find the Master on the road and Inchbrakie standing over him, who exclaimed to Newton, "he has got it!" "O God," cried Clevedge, seeing the poor Master expire, "such a horrid murder never was seen"; "Nay," said Newton, "it was fair fight." It is said Inchbrakie went at once to the house of a John Buchanan who said afterwards that Patrick told him the Master had died by his hand, stating Newton had egged him on to it, and forced his weapon on him when he would have preferred not fighting.

The Master  
of Rollo's  
death, 1691.

Edmonstone's  
indictment five  
years after.

At the time the Rollos did not take out any case against Inchbrakie, who remained at his house of Ryecroft unmolested, but in 1695 they employed His Majesty's Advocate to take up a case against Edmonstone;<sup>1</sup> the indictment stated Edmonstone was accessory to the murder of the Master, who was killed by Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, and the jury with one voice found it proved, first, that Græme had no sword about him when he left Invermay; second, that the sword with which he killed the Master

<sup>1</sup> Mr Laurie's "Criminal Cases."



was Edmonstone's; third, that he and Græme whispered together, and that he stated it had been fair fight. On August 1696 the sentence was that Edmonstone should be banished for life; he was to give security that he would not return under a penalty of 1000 merks.

Here was an open door for Edmonstone, which some are of opinion he availed himself of, returning in the 1715, and it is averred he carried the Standard of King James VII. at Sheriffmuir,<sup>1</sup> other accounts state he drowned himself in the Nor' Loch near Edinburgh the day after the trial.<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie's case was never brought into Court, he left the country after 1694, and Crawford says he has read the journal of the Justiciary and the Lords declared him fugitive on the 11th November 1696 for murder and slaughter of the Master of Rollo. It is possible, as the case was proved against Newton, it then encouraged Lady Rollo to further push the case against Inchbrakie. She was the daughter of Lord Balfour, and her brother was a staunch adherent of King William, a man high in office, while his sister was a rich woman, able to pay for the best and influential counsel. Certain it is that she pursued the case with peculiar pertinacity, leaving no stone unturned until both the men implicated in the quarrel had been driven from their homes for an offence of very common occurrence in those days, when swords flashed and lives were lost without any special punishment being administered to the survivor in the fray;<sup>3</sup> at a period when every gentleman carried his "walking sword," if a quarrel occurred (says Chambers), bloodshed soon followed. This was the case no doubt with Inchbrakie and the Master of Rollo; the former had, irritated by a sequence of previous events, the bad manners (though truthfully) to taunt the Master at a host's table, with his father's irregularities of conduct; whether urged by Newton or not, it is likely the young men would have come to use their swords for honour's sake when alone; this they did, and either ill luck was with Inchbrakie, or he was the better swordsman, and the poor young Master lost his life. In spite of the spoilt life of our seventh baron, one cannot help feeling commiseration

Inchbrakie is out of the country and declared to be a fugitive.

<sup>1</sup> Introduction to Waverley Novels, 1-255.

<sup>2</sup> Legend of the Nor' Loch—*Scotsman* newspapers.

<sup>3</sup> See Master of Tarbet's trial—Justiciary Records.

Lady Rollo's sorrows, 1691.

for Lady Rollo, desolated by the loss of her son, we find her early in 1691, previous to the case against Edmonstone, proceeding against her husband for maintenance, but her determination to sue all who harm her, prevent the full sympathy she would otherwise obtain. The records give her statement; that her marriage with Lord Rollo enabled him to enjoy the family estates, as her father had yielded a debt due from Duncrub of 40,000 merks, she has made every effort to live with him as a dutiful and affectionate wife, but though their children are some of them grown up, a certain Isabel Kininmont has led Lord Rollo astray, and he has deserted his family. The estate brings in over £4000 per annum, and she claims £4000 and the Mansion House of Duncrub. The Lords grant her £1000 and the use of Duncrub meantime, and cite Lord Rollo to appear; he fails to do so and they declare him rebel, complying in all points with the lady's petition.<sup>1</sup>

An early charter, 1683.

We must now retrace our steps a little and take up our seventh baron's history from his earlier years. He was born about 1666. When seventeen years old, his father George Græme hands him a charter of many of his lands lying in the Barony of Kincardine; amongst them are the familiar names of Strathie-chalmers, Byers and Bonnar, besides Smiddiehaugh (Aberuthven), Beldhill and Pyrnie, this to secure the right to Patrick to pay off (should George, his father, fail to do so in his life-time) the heavy mortgage which had been laid on that part of the property; at the same date Patrick shared with his cousin Isobel Rochheid part of their respective mothers' lands in Huntingtower.<sup>2</sup>

From 1686 to 1689 he is discharging his own accounts with his factor Cunninghame of Coull. A good deal of ceremony appears to have occurred on these occasions, for his father and his brother George (the latter is only eighteen years of age) witness them, but this is not done till November 27th, 1691, six months after the Master of Rollo's death. This Mr Cunninghame of Coull, the Græme's factor, was father to the wife of Robert Græme of Damside, Perth Town Clerk. By this time Patrick is seeking his wife, and he finds her in Jean Pierson of the family of Mr Pierson of Kippenross, Dean of Dunblane, who was Dean to Adam Ballendyne

<sup>1</sup> Privy Council Records.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch XVI.

Bishop of Dunblane who succeeded George Græme on the latter's preference to the See of Orkney; it will be remembered Ballendyne was very hard on Græme when the latter accepted his first episcopate!

The Dean's carved seat and arms above it, are still to be seen in the now restored Cathedral of Dunblane. A very interesting account of this family may be found in Burke's "Colonial Landed Gentry," published 1891, drawn up by their descendant David Pearson, Esq., M.D., etc., a well-known London physician. Just one or two notices of them may be mentioned here.

His wife,  
Jean Pierson's,  
descent.

The wife of Dean Pierson had been Jean Drummond of Carnock, daughter of Patrick sixth of Carnock and Margaret Scot of Monzie his wife;<sup>1</sup> it will be remembered that Margaret Scot of Monzie on Carnock's death married the third Baron of Inchbrakie, and their son James Græme became of Monzie and Pitcairns, he was half brother to the Lady Kippenross.<sup>2</sup>

Maister James Pierson of Kippenross (the Dean) died in 1658 and in his will he alludes to this Miss Drummond of Carnock as his "well beloved spouse"; his will is given up by James, "now of Kippenross," their son in 1663.<sup>3</sup> In 1665 this James of Kippenross is witness to the baptism of John Graham's daughter (the Commissary of Dunblane) in company with John Chisholm of Cromlix.<sup>4</sup> We find this same James receiving from his mother (the widow of the Dean) Jean Drummond of Carnock a renunciation of the "hail lands of Auchlochic lying beside" the city of Dunblane in 1671.<sup>5</sup>

Piersons of  
Kippenross.

Though Jean Drummond was Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie's youngest child by Drummond of Carnock, she must now be of an advanced age.

In 1678<sup>6</sup> Maister James is a Justice of the Peace; he married his own cousin a certain Janet Pierson; and on July 2nd, 1677, his little daughter Jean or Janet is baptised.<sup>7</sup> We find this gentleman's death occurred in a sad manner in 1685, when he was with "a partie of gentlemen in Perth" commanded by John Græme the Postmaster-General; Cameron of

<sup>1</sup> Genealogy of the House of Drummond.

<sup>2</sup> Sketch XXV. of Monzie.

<sup>4</sup> Dunblane Register.

<sup>6</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> Perth and Dunblane Wills.

<sup>5</sup> Minute Book of Perth Sasines.

<sup>7</sup> Auchterarder Registers.

Lochiel's men mistaking them for enemies fell on them, and before matters were cleared no less than five had been killed, viz., Pierson of "Kippon-Ross," Dog of Ballingrew, Linten of Pitendriech, etc.<sup>1</sup>

Ryecroft. In 1691 Patrick seventh baron, the subject of this sketch, married Jean Pierson and they settled at Ryecroft; the house stood at the foot of Craig Rossie, the chief of the Ochil range, those round green hills that roll from Gleneagles eastward until lost in the plains of the Carse of Gowrie.

Lying at their base sheltered by their rolling summits, or sometimes creeping up their sides, insinuating themselves into friendly little glens and extending encroaching arms of fir and birch wood as if to embrace and ask the goodwill of the hills, lie many fair Scottish homes, whose names are written in history; Gleneagles, the lands of Camperdown; Cloanden, the home of the Haldanes; many a fair farm of Inchbrakie and Duncrub lands; the former proud to hold the rough crest of green Craig Rossie in his portion;<sup>2</sup> Kippen the property of Balgowan,<sup>3</sup> Pitcairns, Garvock, Invermay,<sup>4</sup> Condie,<sup>5</sup> Kilgraston<sup>6</sup> and many more, nestle now in happy security, little recking of the turmoil of two hundred and fifty years ago, when drawn swords, raiding, and desolation, ravished fair Strathearn, now lying in peaceful plenty before their eyes.

Beauties of  
Strathearn.

Kincardine, the Castle of the Montrose (fairest then as fairest now of all), with its fairy glen and stately trees and noble pile of keep, which guarded all the country round from harm and foray.<sup>7</sup>

Duncrub,<sup>8</sup> Gask,<sup>9</sup> and Kinnoul,<sup>10</sup> all stretch along the plain at the Ochills' feet, while Auchterarder, its chief Kirktown, has now spread into an important centre, but Aberuthven, the little "Smiddyhaugh" of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, stands as it was, a peaceful Scottish village, holding in ward the ashes of the Græmes, who for centuries had been the leading power of the Strath.

Here then amongst their friends and relations Patrick and his

<sup>1</sup> Lord Fountainhall.

<sup>2</sup> Purchased from "Inchbrakie" by Lord Rollo in 1875.

<sup>3</sup> The Kippen in Invermay not in Dunning.

<sup>5</sup> Oliphants.

<sup>7</sup> Now owned by Mrs Johnstone Browne.

<sup>9</sup> House of the Jacobite Oliphants.

<sup>4</sup> All owned by Græmes.

<sup>6</sup> Grants.

<sup>8</sup> Lord Rollo's property.

<sup>10</sup> The Earl of Kinnoul's.



The Burying Place at St Kattians, Aberthaven. In the centre is the Vault of the Grammes of Inchbrakie, to the right that of the Dukes of Montrose previous to the 19th century.



bride made their home at Ryecroft, whose walls are standing (still known by that name), emblem of the ruin wrought by Argyll's troops after Sheriffmuir in the "1715," and the gateway still marks the right of way up the Coull Avenue, by which the Græmes drove to their house.

Patrick was about twenty-five, and his bride apparently a child of fourteen. What heavy clouds darkened her bridal days, and those first five years during which the gloom caused by the death of Rollo must have hung heavily over the life of both, broken only by the birth of a son, George; then another gleam of sunshine when on August 11th, 1694, their second son, Patrick, is born. This notice from the Auchterarder registers shows that Ryecroft was still inhabited by the family.

Patrick, his  
girl bride, and  
son and heir.

Then in 1696 we know our seventh baron leaves the country; probably his wife went with him. I have found no record of their life abroad, though a third son, John, is born. It has been said that almost immediately they returned,<sup>1</sup> and that Patrick was like Edmonstone at the battle of Sheriffmuir; but all this is simple hearsay, and a record under the Great Seal shows a full remission was granted to Patrick Græme, but not till twenty-five years later, in 1720. His father, the sixth baron, dies in 1704, when Patrick succeeds to the property, and in 1709 to 1711 friends are looking after it, Mr Cunningham of Coull being his factor.

Patrick at  
Sheriffmuir,  
1715.

In 1711 a new rental of the Inchbrakie lands is made out and sworn to by Coull before Mr Drummond Baillie, and in it we note Patrick is receiving rent for Myreside, the Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney's old property.

£1300 is claimed from the Duke of Montrose for various matters; £500 of it being for repairs to the Mill of Aberuthven as contracted between the great-grandfather of the Duke (the Great Marquis) and Patrick, third Baron of Inchbrakie, who bore the same relationship to the sixth baron.

Another claim is one for £400, being twenty years' rental for "Inchbrakie's fishing house, yaird and lands thereof."

<sup>1</sup> A letter from Lady Rollo to Lady Tullibardine begging her to plead with her Lord to prevent Græme being given a pardon states, that the Master of Rollo was faithful to King William, and his murderers were all Jacobites, dated 20th March 1699. 12th Report Hist. MSS. Com. Part VIII.

Another document shows that in 1711 the yearly rentals of Inchbrakie amounted to £2580. This would be exclusive of the rents of most of the Aberuthven property, which were heavily mortgaged.<sup>1</sup>

Served heir to  
his brother,  
1717.

In 1717 there is some evidence that Inchbrakie is in the country again. In December 1717 he is served heir to his brother George, late of Lord Carmichael's Dragoons.<sup>2</sup> In an account of 1717 betwixt "Inchbrakie" and his factor, Cunninghame, an item mentions £486 paid to Inchbrakie's youngest son, John, for the use and behalf of his father, Patrick Græme.<sup>1</sup>

The Laird of Balgowan receives interest due for four years past; also the patrimony of Patrick's brother George, late of Dragoons, is being paid to his sisters.<sup>1</sup> This bears a footnote in our seventh baron's handwriting, stating, Coull is receiving the book again "that he sayeth he has no copy of it, that so he may copy it over. I heir mark that the charge consists of £2551, and the discharge of £2868, which I have heir faunde—Febb. 28, 1722."<sup>1</sup>

It will be observed this note was not made until five years after the date of the account, and two after Inchbrakie received his remission of exile to return home. It is signed in a bold hand, forming a sort of monogram.

Coull's  
accounts,  
1722.

We find a statement signed by Coull before witnesses on 29th October 1722 at Abercairny, in which he states that though Pat Græme of Inchbrakie has discharged him and his aires for ever from all claim for intromitting with rents and profits of his Laird's money, etc., he does hereby declare that Inchbrakie "has been kind and favorable to me in taking the said account" off his hands, for which "I acknowledge my thankfulness and obligation to him." The paper is drawn up by J. Dick, a notary public, and W. Moray of Abercairny, Thomas Græme of Balgowan and James Græme of Newton, witness it.<sup>1</sup>

Patrick's character has improved with years, his judgment has become firmer, and we find an upright man, determined to atone for the rash act

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Indices to the services of heirs in Scotland.



that has clouded his youth. After his remission he lived seventeen years. During that time he made every effort to restore the property and lands to their former position in the country. It was no slight task to set himself.

When he returned he found the old Castle of Inchbrakie nearly uninhabitable ; his house of Ryecroft across the Strath had been burnt by Argyll's troops after Sheriffmuir. It was patched up sufficiently to make a dwelling for a time for George, his eldest son, and his young family, who were living there. There was still the heavy mortgage, now held by Orchill, to pay off. He set his shoulder to the wheel, determined to mend matters ; it was a long task, but it was completed before his death. He left a new house on Inchbrakie, and all the lands were again held free of charges to any large amount. In these respects he resembled his great-great-grandfather, the powerful third baron. In the midst of this task a heavy disappointment must have been his, for his son George Græme died in 1737, leaving a son Patrick to succeed to his grandfather, who, remembering he still had him to labour for in the reinstatement of the lands, abated none of his energy to accomplish the task.

Builds  
Inchbrakie  
House.

Where any legal arrangements are required, beyond his factor Cunninghame's power, Patrick employs his first cousin, David Græme of Orchill.

An account from the latter, 1727 to 1729, is dated from his residence in Edinburgh, and many of the items are expenses connected with the parish of Auchterarder. A certain "David Caw" is paid for "making a cast of the locality to prove the rental." This account is of importance, for though Inchbrakie's heir is alive, David of Orchill has had to revise "your charter from the Duke of Montrose," and to draw up a settlement "of your estate in favors of your grandson."<sup>1</sup> The 7th laird's grandson is ten years old.

David Græme of Pitcairns and Orchill helps Patrick loyally, as he helps his grandson Patrick nearly half a century later, when he is retoured heir to the Montrose Earldom.

In 1733 Patrick binds and obliges himself to see the ratification of the

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Documents.

Beldhill mortgage, which he and his wife have granted the deposition of in 1732, and signs the document at Balgowan on 9th of August.<sup>1</sup>

Patrick is friend and helper to many of his neighbours. His unfortunate duel does not prevent his taking his natural position in the county; in 1730 he is empowered by the Earl of Kinnoul, Sir William Calderwood of Poltoun, Sir Patrick Murray of Ochertyre, and several other gentlemen, to arrange for them in installation of Mr Robert Drummond (son of Mr R. Drummond, minister of Crieff) in the parish church of Auchterarder.<sup>1</sup>

All mortgages  
redeemed,  
1733.

Then his great aim is accomplished, and during the years 1730 to 1733, the lands of Aberuthven are cleared, and he pays off the mortgage lying in the hands of Beatrice Græme of Orchill and her husband David Græme of Pitcairns. In Sketch XVI. we told how his father mortgaged these lands to Swintoun, a maltman of Leith. Reams of paper show how from him the mortgage fell into the hands of a certain James Crawford, to whom had been assigned a frigate named "The Margeret of Burntisland" and a "pryse called the 'Bounder,'" who obtained a decret before the High Court of Admiralty for these against Robert Swinton and Mr James Græme of Orchill, his "air in a sum of £4413."

History of  
mortgages,  
1686-1733.

James Græme of Orchill becomes, after long litigation, the owner of this mortgage, which he makes over to his eldest son William Græme from whom it passed in turn to his daughter and heiress Beatrice, and when in 1730 Patrick pays the sum which frees the lands,<sup>1</sup> Beatrice has just become David of Pitcairns' wife. David Græme has been the family lawyer since Patrick's return home. Probably for this reason there is appended to the deed, renouncing all claim on Patrick Græme, a short statement on Beatrice Græme's oath, that she was in no way forced to the above at Orchill, 24th August 1733.

To her attestation is appended as witness, the name of George Bryce; this must be a nephew of Patrick's and first cousin of David Græme of Pitcairns, afterwards of Orchill.

Inchbrakie  
House, 1639.

Then Inchbrakie House is built. Patrick and his wife, Jean Pierson, have a comfortable home over their heads again and a small carved stone

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

(arabesque) is built in to the wall bearing date 1736, for the larger carved marble slab<sup>1</sup> triangular in form is not ready till 1739; this is elaborately ornamented as shown in the illustration.

Years are telling on Patrick, whose health is not good; lumbago has him in its grip when sixty years old on May 15th, 1736, he writes a note to Lawrence Oliphant of Gask a cousin, saying he has been hoping to call on him but having strained himself, he spoke to Doctor Sterling on Sabbath last, who told him not to ride or to do any extraordinary walking, but to take all the rest he could "and would prescribe nothing more"; he regrets it would be useless to do anything about the memorial enclosed to him but would like to assist if possible, and asks Gask to come over and consult about it. This letter is signed with the curious monogram signature given with Coull's account.

A heavy cross is laid on the last years of Patrick's life. Just when his lands are theirs once more, when the new residence is complete, George, his first-born, dies, and the son for whom so much labour and skill has been expended can never enjoy its results; in 1737 he dies; and Patrick's and Jean Pierson's lives are overshadowed.

This is the last record of our great baron's life, he does not long survive it; in 1740 he ends a somewhat troubled life of sixty-five years, a life which had opened brightly enough and then been marred by fate, and by a hasty action for which in his last years the seventh great baron of the lands did all he could to atone for!

George Fiar of Inchbrakie dies before his father.

Patrick, 7th Great Baron, dies 1740.

<sup>1</sup> Now in the possession of Lt.-Colonel Græme, Fonthill, S. Devon.

## Sketch XIX

George, "Fiar" of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, Eighth  
in Line, Son of Patrick, Seventh Great Baron  
His Wife Catherine Lindsay of Cavill, and Younger  
Sons and Daughters

GEORGE GRÆME, the heir to the Barony of Inchbrakie, died before his father and made the one exception in which the estates did not pass from father to son, as George was married and the line was carried on by the "Fiar's"<sup>1</sup> son. George was born 1692; his father the seventh baron and Jean, Miss Pierson of Kippen Ross, having been married in 1691.

It will be remembered he was born just after the death of young Rollo, of which his father was accused of being the cause, who very soon after had to leave the country and go abroad, and so far no very authentic record has been found of his return before 1715.

Where George's young life was passed we do not know, but by some notes his marriage took place early in 1715 or 1716 to Catherine Lindsay of Cavill, the daughter of William Lindsay of Cavill and Miss Murray of Furdbray (?) his wife.<sup>2</sup> The Lindsays of Cavill or Keavil were a branch of the old house of the Lindsays,<sup>3</sup> and flourished at Keavill<sup>4</sup> from the fifteenth century.

The young husband and wife partly restored Rycroft after it had been burned down in the 1715, at which period also the old Castle of Inchbrakie was absolutely demolished.

In nine years a flock of seven little ones surround them! But before

<sup>1</sup> "Fiar," heir-apparent.

<sup>2</sup> Note in the handwriting of their son, the eighth baron, for his service to Montrose, Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>3</sup> See "Lives of the Lindsays," vol. i. p. 132.

<sup>4</sup> Cavill was in Glendevon. David of Gorthie mentions a visit there in 1677. See Sketch XXVIII.

Ryecroft was quite ready for them the son and heir appears and a friendly welcome is accorded to the young mother and her babe at Gorthie.

The note-book relates:—"Patrick Græme my eldest son was born at Gorthie about two o'clock of the morning, Saturday, 25th January 1717. Their family.

"My daughter Hellen was born ——"

Next come twin daughters:

"My daughters Ann and Katherine, born at Ryecroft upon Monday, 16th day of February 1719."

The hour of their appearance is not worthy of record as the son and heir's had been!

"George was born at Smidyhaugh upon Thursday the 13th day of January 1720.

"John was born at Ryecroft the 5th of June 1723.

"Jean was born at Ryecroft upon Monday the 7th day of June 1725."

The little Helen's birth is a blank unfilled; probably she died at once, but her place was soon taken by the twins, of whom the elder, Anne, is so famous in the Jacobite story, where we are told in a letter from Lawrence Oliphant of Gask, how she inveigled his coat belonging to the uniform of the Royal Company of Archers from the soldiers besieging Gask. I think no apology is required for copying the tale as told by Gask in full.<sup>1</sup>

The letter is addressed to Martin Lindsay, Esqre., who is endeavouring to revive the Royal Archers; it would be interesting to know if he was a cousin of "Miss Anny!" on her mother's side.

Dear Martin,

I lose no time in acquainting you that my Archer's coat is still preserved, and shall be sent by the carrier, directed to y<sup>r</sup> lodgings in Edinburgh. I desire you will make my comp<sup>ts</sup> with it to whoever is precess to ye company. I think myself happy to have it in my power to contribute my mite in forwarding a March which I think is an appearance that does honor to our cuntry; it is pretty odd if my coat is the only one left, especially as it was taken away in ye 46 by ye D. of Cumberland's Plunderers, and Miss Anny Græme, Inchbrakie, thinking it would be

Anny Græme saves Gask's archer's coats, 1746.

<sup>1</sup> The Jacobite Lairds of Gask.

Gask's letter. regrated by me, went out to ye Court and got it back from a soldier, insisting with him that it was a Lady's riding habit: but putting her hand to ye Briches to take them too, he with a thundering oath asked, if y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>y</sup> wore briches. They had green lace as ye Coat; ye knee buttons were more loose, to show ye white silk puff'd as ye coat sleeves; the officers coats had silver lace in place of green, with the silver fringe considerably deeper; fine white thread stockings; the men blue bonnets, ye officers were of velvet, with a plate japan'd of white iron, representing St Andrew, in ye middle of a knot or cocade of, I think, green ribbons. An old embroidery of a former generation I have sent in case it may be of use; ye Bonnet was tuck'd up and ye St Andrew placed in ye middle of ye brow; ye Bonnet rim watered with a green ribbon and tyed behind. Ye bonnets of a small size, to hold the head only, scrog'd before to ye eyebrows; ye hair and wigs were worn in ringlets on ye shoulders. The bow cases were linnen, with green lace like ye coat, one on each side ending in silk tufts or tassels; these were worn during ye march as sashes about ye waist, and two arrows stuck in them; ye Bow carry'd slanting in ye left hand." . . .

Miss Anne was a plucky girl thus to beard one of Butcher Cumberland's soldiers; but the oath and the sneer about the breeches daunted even her brave heart and modesty, and she could not save the beautiful things with "green lace as the coat" and "more loose to shew the white silk puffed as the coat sleeves."

Anne was just twenty-six when she ran out to face the plunderers; the interest is added to by the fact that she was staying at Gask for company to Margaret Oliphant, her great friend, who was engaged to marry Anne's brother Patrick, now the eighth Baron of Inchbrakie; both the elder and younger Jacobite lairds were in France and perhaps Anne had a penchant for the gallant young Sir Lawrence, any way she liked him well enough to guard his fine clothes, in which he must have looked very handsome.

George Græme and Katherine Lindsay had two other sons, George and John, born in 1720 and 1723; a little daughter Jean closes the list, in 1725. This little one, with Anne and their eldest brother Patrick, after-

wards eighth baron, are the only children who lived on to the end of the century.

In 1776 we find the eldest brother, now eighth laird, making a better provision for his sisters lest he predecease them; their mother, Miss Lindsay, is dead, and nine years later he adds to Miss Jean's annuity. David Græme of Orchill and his son William Graham sign the document.

Miss Anne in 1776 had made an assignation, failing heirs of her body, of her portion of 4000 merks to her sister Jean, and failing her, to the eighth baron, their brother.

In August 1796 Miss Anne is staying at Orchill after her brother's death, with her niece Amelia of Inchbrakie, now Mrs Græme of Orchill. When she signs the receipt she states that she allows Colonel Græme, her nephew (ninth baron) a certain sum for her board and lodging; so she continues for the present to reside at Inchbrakie.

Miss Anne  
visits Orchill,  
1796.

After their brother Patrick's death (the eighth laird), Miss Jean receives a letter from Mr Rutherford, their man of business in Perth, dated 26th April 1794. After referring to business, he congratulates Miss Jean on the birth of a great-nephew, wishing her and his parents, Colonel (ninth laird) and Mrs Græme much joy of him. This little boy was the tenth baron, George Græme, and made his entry into the world a few weeks after his grandfather left it.

The letter is docketted by Miss Jean:

“with a fine large Cod,

“1/0 noted to Colonel's acct.”

Both the sisters were alive in 1796, when their eldest brother dies, but in 1800 we find the account of Miss Jean's funeral, which her eldest sister has paid some of the items for, it gives an idea of the customs of that day.<sup>1</sup> The runners (3) for delivering the “burial letters,” two shillings. The account for the grave clothes date from Perth. Mr Stirling, the minister, is given £2 for the poor. James Bayne, the Crieff Kirk officer's account contains an item for removing and replacing the seats in the kirk on August 7th, 1800, where she lies buried.

Funeral of  
Jean, the  
“Fiar's”  
daughter.

Among the delicacies provided for the invalid were sponge biscuits on

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

the 4th August; and Dr Stewart and Mr Traill were her medical attendants. She was seventy-five, Miss Anne, who survived her, being seventy-nine. These two sisters were George Græme's and Catherine Lindsay's daughters.

George  
Græme  
"Fiar," his  
widow.

Of their widowed mother, Miss Lindsay of Cavill, we find one or two quaint entries. In 1737 she sends for "cloath" to John Pitkethlie; he renders an account "on Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie for

"small linen at fourpence the el.

"round linen 21 el a babee the el."

This account is checked by "Kat Græme."

In 1738 Mrs Katherine Lindsay leaves Ryecroft, and a "roup" of her goods and "gier" takes place. The account is made out to Madame Græme, relict of deceased George Græme, younger, of Inchbrakie. Modern innovations are creeping in, and fashionable married ladies are signing in their husband's name instead of their maiden one.

The following year when receiving money obtained for goods which belonged to her late husband, she is spoken of as Mrs Græme, "sometime in Raycroft now Huntly."

In 1746, another receipt from her in a more formal style; she now calls herself Katherine Lindsay, relict of deceased George Græme, younger, of Inchbrakie, and acknowledges her annuity settled on her by her son, and for which she now discharges Captain Patrick Græme at Inchbrakie (her brother-in-law) signed Kat Græme, and dated Crieff, where she now resides.

George's  
widow,  
Catherine  
Lindsay, lives  
at Crieff,  
1770.

One more receipt shows her still living at Crieff in August 8th, 1770, when John Chrystie acknowledges full and complete payment of "all I can seek, ask, or crave from the Lady Inchbrakie"; poor Catherine Lindsay, the honour of Lady Inchbrakie had never been hers, and she lives on to see her son's wife queening it, where she had only worn a widow's weeds living quietly, while her daughters visited their relations and friends.

We will now follow the other sons of Patrick and Miss Pierson as far as we can.

George, who occupies the first part of this sketch, was the eldest son.



Then Patrick was born, (it will be remembered at Ryecroft,) the year before his father went abroad ; he remained in the country during his father's lifetime, and after it, carried on all his young nephew Patrick's business, ministering to his estate, keeping his accounts, and in every way a helpful, kind relation. He married Helen Pierson, daughter of Kippenross, his cousin germane, and for a time they lived at Orchill and also at Inchbrakie, various letters and communications being dated from these residences.

The 7th  
Baron's son  
Patrick  
marries Helen  
Pierson, his  
cousin.

They had an only daughter, who married Robertson of Faskally, near Pitlochry, which had been the home of her great-great-great-grand-aunt, 130 years before!<sup>1</sup>

Their child.

In 1745 Drummond of Callendar dissents on the part of himself and the other heritors, to the Presbytery dividing and enlarging the Kirk of Crieff, stating that the burial-place of himself and Antony Murray of Dollerie, had been railed off from the choir, and requests this may not in any alteration made, be encroached on. The document is signed by Patrick Græme, Captain.

He was commonly addressed as Captain Patrick Græme, and the following letter from Gask points to the fact of the sea being his profession.

Captain  
Patrick the  
brother of  
George, Fiar  
of Inchbrakie.

The letter is addressed to—

Captain Patrick Græme,  
to the care of Mr Adam Mercer,  
"Writer" in Edinburgh,

and is written in 1739.

From Lawrence Oliphant, 1739.

addressed to—

Captain Patrick Græme,  
to the care of Mr Adam Mercer,  
Writer in Edinburgh.

Sir,

As I have but small acquaintance tho' you'll allow I can insist upon

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers, Sketch V.

a Relation in blood, betwixt us; I give you the trouble of this to inform you that Lord Nairne's son Mr Robert wishes much to make a Voage or two as a commone Sailor in your Ship. He has been about three years in the Mediterranean and Levant, and his Master Cap. Wood who has proved a very worthless spark to the Owners, was well pleased with him while apprentice. His Uncle Mr Wlm. Nairne is to take him with when he sayles to the East Indies, but the young man wishes to be employed in the mean time, and I hope he'l prove as right a hand to you as any of your sailors. If you comply with taking a tryall of him for a voyage or two if you think fitt at the ordinary wages it will much oblige

Sir,

Your affect<sup>d</sup> Cousin & humb: Serv<sup>t</sup>

Law: Oliphant.

Gask, Novr. 26th,

1739.

If Patrick, his father, the seventh baron was out of the country in the 1715, then it must have been this Patrick, his second son, who made the effort to save poor Kate M'Niven, the so-called witch who blessed the family and gave them her relic and stone, unless of course the seventh baron's son George, may have acted that good part.<sup>1</sup>

Captain  
Patrick's  
death.

Patrick's death is recorded in 1753 on the 5th August, aged fifty-seven, as taking place at Orchill.<sup>2</sup>

One more son, John, is recorded; his name it will be remembered appears in his father's life as receiving money from their factor, Cunningham, to be spent by him on his father's "behoof."

John, son of  
7th in line,

Then again when his nephew George dies in 1727, he owed a small debt to his uncle John, who followed the life of arms which so many Inchbrakies had done, and were still to do.

George Græme, "Fiar," lived to welcome his father home, to assist and help him in the building of the new mansion of Inchbrakie, but not to see

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch of Witch XXV.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers, also *Scots Magazine*.

it finally capped with the handsome marble pediment with the coat of his father and mother carved on it.

In 1735 he witnesses the marriage contract of one of the Inchbrakie servants, and in 1738 his widow signs the receipt for the sale of his effects in Ryecroft where they had resided.

George  
"Fiar" dies.

## Sketch XX

### Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, Eighth Baron, Ninth in Line, 1740-1796

PATRICK GRÆME of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, the eighth baron, succeeded his grandfather, Patrick the seventh, whose eldest son George had married Miss Lindsay of Keavil or Cavill, and predeceased his father, when forty years of age; he left a family of children whose lives are recorded in Sketch XIX., and it is his eldest son becomes the eighth baron in 1740; for the first time after 250 years the alternate succession of lairds called Patrick and George fail, and two Patricks in succession succeed to the Barony of Inchbrakie!

Serves with  
the Dutch  
Brigade.

By dint of hard work and friendly help from Græme of Balgowan, his grandfather had cleared the estates sufficiently to take up all outstanding mortgages, and young Patrick enters on his estates, yielding all their rental; he finds too, a modern house replete with such comforts as were considered necessary at that date. At the time of his succession he was serving with the Dutch Brigade in Holland with Colonel Colyear's Regiment, so he handed over to his uncle Captain Patrick, a factorship of the estate. This gentleman transacted his nephew's affairs, overlooking the bailiffs on the different parts of the estate. This uncle Patrick had retired from his profession and lived with his wife (Helen Pierson, a niece and namesake of the "Leddy" of the seventh baron) at Inchbrakie; this arrangement continued until the young laird married in 1748, (after taking a quiet part in the 1745,) when Captain Patrick Græme and his lady went to live at Orchill, making room for the eighth baron and his bride at Inchbrakie.

Inchbrakie had not money to take the prominent part in the 1745 that his friend Gask did, whose estates had never been impoverished during the civil wars of the preceding century, and though a strong adherent of the

Prince Charles Edward, Patrick could not find it in his heart to throw into the balance all that his grandfather had so lately redeemed ; a balance that his cool head and clear judgment probably saw was so little guarded by strong support, as to make it almost a foregone conclusion that the cause would be lost.

He did not however remain in Holland as has been supposed, but obtaining permission to retire from the Dutch Brigade in 1744, he returned home the following year, and joined the Squadrons of Perthshire Cavalry, simply as Peter Græme, "cousin to Gorthy," and took his part with the rest of the loyal lairds.

Then when all was lost, he married his friend's sister, Margaret Oliphant of Gask, and settling down at Inchbrakie kept close touch with the Gasks (both old and young Jacobite lairds were now exiles in France) and he and his wife form the Oliphant's link of communication on all points connected with their family and the estates.

When the doom falls on the Oliphants and the Gask Barony is attainted and put up for public sale, then Inchbrakie comes forward and takes a prominent part in buying in with other friends the Gask estate for his outlawed father and brother-in-law.

Résumé of  
the 8th  
Baron's life.

Inchbrakie is loyally joined by Oliphant of Condie, Græme of Orchill and Græme of Balgowan, with Campbell of Monzie (a descendant of a daughter of Gask); in this task all unite in retaining for the Oliphants their old home and the house where Prince Charlie has been entertained and where his table, chair, his cap and slippers, cockade, garters and lock of hair were all so carefully preserved by the Honourable Amelia Nairne (Mrs Oliphant of Gask) in the "Auld Hoose" for her descendants; and now, 150 years later, are treasured in the more stately mansion of modern Gask.

For nearly twenty-five years, Inchbrakie and his wife lead an untroubled life, rearing a blooming family of three sons and three daughters, most of whom see active service, or form satisfactory marriages and are a pride and pleasure to their parents.

Then between 1781 and 1783, heavy anxieties darken the parents' lives; uncertain rumours as to the death of their two youngest sons in the

Résumé of  
his life.

very midst of their gallant careers; rumours vaguely confirmed by the silence of the boys who had never failed to send a letter home when opportunity occurred, and then confirmed only too certainly by official accounts; but we must retrace our steps awhile and bring the eighth laird up to this point of his life.

Patrick's grandfather died in 1740; previous to this date, beyond the record of the eighth baron's birth in 1717 at Gorthie House, we know but little. His parents dwelt at Rycroft, and he became fatherless in 1737. Previously, in 1735, a MS. note states<sup>1</sup> that his uncle Patrick witnessed his indenture. It is not very clear what this can refer to, unless an attempt had been made, as Inchbrakie soldier fathers were apt to do, to tie their sons to desks in the hope that a fortune might be made!

At this time Patrick was eighteen years old, and though not already joined, must have been on the point of taking his service with the Dutch Brigade.

In the "Scotts Brigade in Holland,"<sup>2</sup> we find several times the mention of his name, not however during the earlier years of his service; apparently Patrick had to return to his regiment after his grandfather's death, and as before stated, his uncle Patrick superintends his affairs. We find during the years 1743 to 1746 receipts and accounts signed and overlooked by him; in these it is always stated "signed for Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie by Patrick Græme his uncle."

Captain  
Patrick  
is factor.

A legal document called a factory is drawn up by Mr John Rutherford of Perth, the family lawyer, in which it is stated by Patrick that being resolved to leave Scotland for sometime, and being satisfied of the fitness of his uncle "Patrick Græme at Inchbrakie," he constitutes him commissioner and factor of his whole estates lying within the parishes of Auchterarder, Crieff, and Foulis wester. He is empowered to collect the rental of 1743 and arrears of 1742, and should Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie remain absent over two years, his uncle shall then be entitled to deduct all expenses of courts to which he may be put.

The young laird also undertakes to grant him 100 loads of coals

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Published by the Scottish History Society.

for which Inchbrakie is to pay at the pit's mouth and his tenants are to cart to him at Inchbrakie, and "which præmium my said factor by occupation hereof accepts in full for all pains, trouble and charges he shall be put to for my affairs."<sup>1</sup>

This document signed at Inchbrakie on the 3rd May, shows us Patrick is on the point of rejoining his regiment.

Before Patrick starts in 1744 for Holland, a careful inventory is made up of the contents of Inchbrakie House, where his uncle and his wife will reside during the laird's absence. Nothing very out-of-the-way is mentioned in it; the usual furniture, secretaires, oval folding tables, silver work, and a drawer of silver, table linen, etc., china bowls, vases, etc. The Great Montrose, glass and frame; also five spinning wheels are specially mentioned!

The remarks at the end state this inventory of the plenishing of the house of Inchbrakie is committed to the care and custody of Inchbrakie's uncle, now resident at Inchbrakie, and to be forthcoming to the laird on his demand. It adds two of the pages have been written by Mr John Rutherford, and the remainder by George Bryce,<sup>2</sup> Steward Clerk of Strathearn; this document bears the same date as the factorship, 3rd May 1744.

In 1745 an account shows the following items amongst others:—

A year's allowance to your sisters, £400.

By entering to the Auchterarder mort. closet,<sup>3</sup> £3, 8s.

Deals and planks for the girdel and drinks to the folk, £43, 14s.

Oak timber for ditto., £3.

By Mrs Græme's funeral charges, £145, 2s.

Money advanced to pay her small debts, £37, 19s. 3d.<sup>1</sup>

These show that Jean Pierson, the bride of fourteen in 1691 has died; her grandson is on his way home, and her second son Patrick, the boy that was born at Rycroft (just before she left the country with her husband the seventh great baron) buries his mother; she was only about sixty years of age.

Funeral of the  
7th Laird's  
wife, 1745.

This account was not countersigned by the eighth baron until just

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.    <sup>2</sup> A distant cousin he was a grandson of the sixth baron.    <sup>3</sup> Vault.

before his marriage in 1748.<sup>1</sup> It is written out and attested to by a David Græme, but it is not Orchill's handwriting; probably a young cousin whom Captain Patrick is employing as his under bailie or factor.

Soon after his arrival in Holland, Inchbrakie applied for permission to retire which was afterwards granted; though not until he had finished recruiting a new company for the regiment.

His retirement is signed by Colonel Halkett and is dated Nov. 20, 1744, enabling "Captain Patrick Græme to retire from the 6th Regiment of the Dutch Brigade, General Colyear's regiment,"<sup>2</sup> but he remained until the conclusion of the recruiting for the new companies in Feb. 1745.

Service with  
Dutch  
Brigade.

In February 1745 he was captain of one of the eight new companies of Colonel Colyear's regiment in the Dutch Brigade; each of these captains were permitted, on paying for their replacement, to take three suitable subjects from their regiments to assist them in the matter of raising the company; one of these to accompany their lieutenant, and two for themselves. Captain Patrick with two other captains of Colyear's regiment, Robert Græme and David Græme, make their "rendezvous" at Bar le Duc.

Colyear's,  
Lord  
Portmore's,  
regiment.

General Colyear, who was afterwards Lord Portmore, was a connection of the Græmes and Oliphants, being a Robertson of Strowan; some authorities suggest that he was a second son of the Strowan who married Margaret Græme, daughter of the third Great Baron. Killing his man in a duel, and after hiding in a coal pit, he was obliged to fly from the country, and made his escape in a collier's vessel; on arriving in Holland he took the name of Colyear and attained to great distinction.<sup>3</sup>

Patrick Græme seems to have rejoined with a strong leaning towards retirement, in order to come home and serve in the Jacobite cause; all pointed to help him. The factorship arrangements kept his property preserved and in order; his departure for Holland would prevent any suspicion of his return (which the residence of his uncle Patrick at Inchbrakie would bear out) in the minds of any neighbouring Whig lairds; his brother John was the adjutant in the Perthshire troop of horse (Lord

<sup>1</sup> Owing to the rent of most Scotch estates being a few years in arrears.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>3</sup> See M'Farlan's Genealogical Collections, Scottish History Society.



Strathallan was its Colonel and Gask senior, Lieutenant-Colonel) and urging him strongly to "come out." Patrick's heart was doing the same, for it was hard and fast in the keeping of Miss Oliphant of Gask, than whom no stauncher Jacobite lived, to serve her Prince! And Jacobite "Meg" would never give her hand to any one who would not serve the man she deemed her rightful king.

Margaret's father (the elder Jacobite Laird of Gask) had married Amelia daughter of the second Baroness Nairne and Lord William Murray her husband, Amelia Nairne (grand-niece of Black Pate of Inchbrakie; daughter of a father and mother; and grand-daughter of a grandfather and grandmother; whose lives had been devoted to the Stuarts, each generation in turn spending years of imprisonment in the Tower) could not fail to be a Jacobite. A pearl amongst women in heart-felt devotion to her husband, in love of his children, in capability to manage and regain his lost estates, she brought to the house of Gask just what it wanted to make it perfect to more Celtic hearts, for she brought a devotion to the royal cause which crowned her strong family affections, and a clear judgment to work their weal as well.

Parentage  
of his wife.

Was it likely with father and brother risking their lives and all else for their prince, that Margaret Oliphant would have become the wife of a Whig or even of a man who lay neutral? "Meg" was in the van of the whole movement; the young hostess of her prince, nay her king; meeting him at every festivity, and dancing with him at the great ball in Edinburgh, dressed in the lovely robe designed and decorated by her little hands; the robe was like the famous gates of Traquhair never to be used again except when worn to meet her king.<sup>1</sup>

We meet her first staying with her uncle, Lord Nairne; he himself is writing from Stanley on 3rd September to his brother-in-law Gask, and invites the whole party to meet the Prince at Nairne House, specially mentioning his sister and nieces.<sup>2</sup>

Margaret's  
acquaintance  
with Charles  
Edward,  
1845.

Margaret is on fire! her heart will not contain her loyalty; she must sit down and write.

<sup>1</sup> This dress is still preserved in the Inchbrakie family.

<sup>2</sup> For many particulars I am indebted to the "Jacobite Lairds of Gask" by the late T. L. K. Oliphant of Gask, Grampian Club.

“So much a Briton that he scorns to roam,  
To foreign climes, to fetch his hero home,  
Conscious that in these scenes is clearly shown,  
Britain can boast true heroes of her own.”<sup>1</sup>

“I am a woman, not design'd for war: yet could this hand (weak as it is thought) nerv'd by my heart's companion, resolution, display the royal banner in the field, and shame the strength of manhood in this cause.

“Let Charles encounter with a host of kings,  
And he shall stand the shock without a terror.

Our glorus prince was sixteen days at sea, and lay on deck all the time, not being convenancy in the cabin for to hold his royal highness and his friends, because he chose to be in a friget which was accompanied by the *Elizabeth* man of War. The Elector had passed an act for his men of war not to take up their time with these small ships, but alwise to atack the ships of forse, this saved the friget for the Lion man of War coming up with them atackt the *Elizabeth* and shatered her so much that she was forsd to return to Brex.”

Margaret  
Oliphant's  
journals.

Miss Oliphant continues to relate in detail much that she must have heard from the mouth of the Prince himself that evening at Nairne; how he landed at Lochaber on St James' day, July 25th, 1745, his progress from the west to Blair (the home of her great-grandfather, the Duke of Atholl), from that to Perth and Stirling and on to Edinburgh, where it “was contrivd so that a coch<sup>2</sup> came down the street and cried to open the port to the Provest's coch, upon which they open the gate and in rushd 900 of the Highlanders and took posesin of the town,” and so on for pages.

It is delightful the direct cut our great-grandmother took in the past tense in her verbs; I envy her courage in doing away with that unnecessary E!

The  
Perthshire  
Squadron  
joined by 8th  
Laird, 1745.

Inchbrakie on his retirement from Colyear's Regiment, made straight for Perth, and under a quiet guise, though retaining his own name, joined the Perth Squadron. The old Laird of Gask gives him on the list as joining on its return to Perth from the south, he is placed in “Lanrick

<sup>1</sup> This is a hit at the Whigs who brought over the Hanoverian Line.

<sup>2</sup> Coach.

younger his troop" designated as "Mr Peter Greeme" (Gorthy's cousin) with him he takes "John M'Lairn," a faithful servant.

Early in the following year Margaret's heart must have ached and feared for those she loved; her squadron is hard beset; Lord Strathallan is killed, the Jacobites had attacked the enemy at Culloden, which largely outnumbered them without waiting for reinforcements. Gask brought what were left of them out of action, young Lawrence sees his Prince off the field, and riding back snatches the colours "so lately mended from a comrade's hand," and faces the triumphant foe!

Margaret sets down a sad little note.

"from L. O. 16 Aprill 1746.

"No help for it. God is all powerful Who can give us the victory another day."

So said the Prince to young Gask as his aide-de-camp saw him out of danger.

So the fighting, and the hardships and the loss of life continues, and Margaret Oliphant copies her brother's letters,—probably there are messages in them we do not hear.

Then comes the worst, and all hope of success is gone! How we can fancy Meg's bitter tears of impotent woe and dismay, that the cause she had loved and clung to must be realised as a hopeless failure. Culloden,  
1745.

All this time her lover's sisters, Annie and Jean, are with her in the "Auld Hoose," and Miss Annie Græme rescues young Gask's fine archery coat, while Maggie writes her accounts of what passes, and her mother is busy trying to arrange her husband's affairs, and to collect his rents, for he made her "Factor" before going out for Prince Charlie. Lady Gask has hard work, but partially succeeds.

The two Gasks sail for their wanderings with many comrades, and bear the names of "Mr Whytt" and "Mr Brown" for many years. A full journal of the elder tells us how they landed at Gottenburg on November 10th, 1746, and while delayed there by his son's illness, Gask starts curling on the river; he had found good stones with great difficulty, and had then "handed!"

Old Gask writes his wife in 1747, "young Inchbrakie was very lucky in not being at Bergen op Zom where so many of our countrymen were lost in the Dutch service."

In 1748 Gask is hoping to have his wife and girls with him, many instructions are sent about their journey, and Jenny, his youngest, is not to forget her flute (Jenny married afterwards W. Macgregor Drummond of Balhaldie, near Dunblane; he was chief of the Macgregors, forced to take the name of Drummond; she died two months after the birth of her baby), and sends his remembrances to Captain Peter Inchbrakie and others; while Maggie is to bring a "right copy" of Allan Ramsay's songs with her; but Gask is counting without his son-in-law! Lady Gask will not hurry the young couple, but shortly after she writes to France news of the engagement; Gask is delighted and pronounces Græme "to be a hawk of the right nest."

Inchbrakie's  
marriage,  
1748.

The wedding takes place at once, and in June 1748 they are married. Lady Gask and her younger daughter do not join the Laird till September 1749, having stayed *en route* in London, with Mr Andrew Drummond, a great friend of the family.

So Patrick and Margaret settle down at Inchbrakie after the late eventful times, and in their peaceful happy life for the next twenty years the comrades and relations of those past days are ever with them in thought.

Patrick makes a further settlement on his sisters Jean and Anne. He is engaged looking over affairs which for so long have been out of his hands, collecting what papers are left in the charter chest after the burning of Inchbrakie in 1644, and Ryecroft in 1715. All are sorted, arranged and docketed in his handwriting,<sup>1</sup> and amongst them he finds an interesting old service to the lands of Steelheugh or Haillheugh, a piece of land upon the River Earn. The service has been verified to George the sixth baron; it is almost unnecessary to add that the lands had been purchased by the third baron, Patrick, from the Earl of Atholl, Lord Innerneath, in 1604, but were sold in 1605 by George, sixth baron, to Thomas Hay (a Kinnoul).

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.



Margaret Oliphant (Gask),  
Wife of 8th Great Baron of Inchbrakie.



The docket on the service copy in the handwriting of the eighth baron states: "The within service is to be found in Lord Kinnoull's charter chest, who, having purchased the Steelhaugh from George Græme, received it, as a right to the ground; which his lordship very kindly made offer to me. Pat. Græme."

In 1750 his father-in-law, Gask, writes to his wife and to Patrick from Versailles, under his pseudonym of Mr Whytt, for Mrs Oliphant of Gask in the May of that year goes over to Scotland for six months, and stays at Inchbrakie with her "Meg." Many interesting matters are to take place. First, no doubt, is the birth of a baby in July, not a little boy as was expected, but Æmilia comes. This little lady was in after years to be wife for six short months to Campbell of Monzie, and then settle down at Orchill, as Mrs William Græme.

Birth of  
eldest child,  
1750.

While Mrs Græme is engaged with her nursery duties, Mrs Oliphant is taken round the estate by Inchbrakie, and sees many improvements which she reports in her letters to Gask. He replies and addresses the letter for purposes of disguise to Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie (my wife)

Versailles, July 27th, 1750.

Dearest Madam,

It gives me the greatest pleasure to know by yours of the 5th that your daughter was delivered of a girl, that the child was well and strong, and the mother in a fair way of recovery, and that her labour was not so severe as we expected. We here joyne in wishing all of you much joy in the happy event. Tell the Captain as he has now gone the way of transplanting, let him goe on and prosper. Since the concern of your daughter was the chief reason of your journey hence, your friends expect you'll be using all your endeavours to return soon, and hope you will arrive before the 20th of Sept. . . . I am glad you find your factor in so good humour. Recommend to him that he would give strict orders about taking of the planting, and hedges, and to keep up the Park dykes, which several of the taxmen were liable for their leases.

As we are weary of the noise about where we are lodged, and

Jenny still bit by bugs, we have been looking out for a house to be quite by ourselves, and have found one, but are not fully agreed about the conditions. It is not so good as that Mr Leigh is getting for himself at your expense. That ingrate man's actings have tried my patience. More than all that has happened me. If we agree about this house, water is to be brought in pipes to the kitchen, which will be a great conveniency, and save the buying it.

Thy, with our good wishes and services to all friends, dear Madam.

"Mr Whytt's" (Gask) hopes of seeing his wife in September were not to be verified; still more important duties than the birth of the Laird of Inchbrakie's daughter detained her; the famous Gask Trust was to be formed, and Lady Gask would not move till she saw it all set in motion. She did not return to her husband till November 1750. On September 11th the old Laird of Gask writes to Inchbrakie, rejoiced to hear that his daughter Maggie is well and about again, and the little daughter in a thriving way.

Correspond-  
ence with the  
Gasks.

He encloses an (copy?) old paper for Inchbrakie to see; he is sure he will not grudge the trouble of delivering to Anthony of Dollary (Murray), viz.: the Instrument of King Edward of England, in which he renounces all claim to the superiority over Scotland.<sup>1</sup>

Gask was always hunting the Record offices abroad for the old charter of the Lords Oliphant, and must have come across this document, most interesting to all Scotchmen.

He concludes his letter with kind remembrances to Dollary and friends, and a message to his wife, saying he has had no letter since August 1st, and is anxious to hear from her. By November Lady Gask has joined her husband at the new house at Corbeille.

The day after Christmas Lady Inchbrakie writes a long letter to her mother; it is addressed to Mr Whytt, Merchant, care of Mr Whately, Banker in Paris; this gentleman readdresses it to Mr Oliphant de Gask, Versailles.

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.



Inchbrakie, Dec. 26th, 1750.

Dear Madam,

I had yours of Decbr 7th, by which I am glad to know your knees are better, and Mr Brown in a fair way, and other friends well, which is the greatest satisfaction I can get at this distance from them. Whenever yours came to hand, Mr G. wrote to Lord Monzie and enclosed Mr Wh's note to him to see to prevent their claims being sustained. I went in search of the papers myself, and took along our Chris. goos<sup>1</sup> and shared it with Ma. I found them all as distinct as could be and is to send what is necessary of them to Lord Monzie, then by a letter from Mercer Lindsay, he says all that affair is just now at a stand on account of Lord Mon's illness. I got the little paper you wanted in the Chist shot thro' the string of a book sold up in paper. I'm so particular about this because my dear Ma<sup>2</sup> was angry at me and thought I had put it out of its place. I likewise got your ribbons laying in a shelf of the closet but their was no gloves, but three pair of half foul ones in the drawers, I want to know if I should send the ribbons and paper with Pettar Græme<sup>3</sup> so if he will take them. . . . Mrs Græme told me of your seeing her daugh which she took for a great comple<sup>t</sup> and I recon contributed to my good respton, really a good dinner. We are but lately come to our room it looks exceedingly well as do the window curtains I have got covers of the same for the chair and it is really a very complit room excepting the good old orange bed. You will be surprised to hear that my woman never arrived as you directed, I gave her direct<sup>s</sup> about eight days before the time you wrote me she wrote by him she was much surprised how I come to think she was to come with a carter and if I would not send horses she would not come which she told you accordingly. I wrote by the post that very night that she might either hire horses or I would send which she liked best, but till I wrote again I had no answer to my letter, when her answer was that I needed not give myself any further trouble for she had gone to other service. Mr G. was so provoked that he wrote to Mr Leard to persue her for her fee, but she was a little too old for us, when he went to the place directed Gordon denyed he knows any thing about her, and so

Lady  
Inchbrakie's  
letter, 1750.

<sup>1</sup> Christmas goose.<sup>2</sup> Her aunt, the Hon. Mary Nairne.<sup>3</sup> "Captain" Patrick.

it remains. . . . I am sorry for the Marich;<sup>1</sup> I always flattered myself he was to do us a good turn.

I got my jelly glases but I might a known they were not your packing for more than the one half are broke and were—? F. 5: milk pot (who you say nothing of) the sweetmeat are vastly prity and I return you a thousand thanks for them. Powes Rollo is married to the House of Bannockburn, all friends are, God be thanked, well, your little one is a Boking sturdy active Munkey, when one holds up her long cot (coat) she will run like anything upon the carpet, you would winder to see how fast the little legs go and how purpose like, but I am always afraid she will cool<sup>2</sup> her feet, she has got them so soon. I shall leave the little remaining for Mr G. to fill up and only add many happy birthdays and New Years may you all see, I am most affect. yours,  
Mar "Brown."

In another handwriting is—

Dear Sir,

As the papers you mention in your last are all found and very distinct I hope there will be a stop put to the worthy gentleman's claim but as a neighbour Lord<sup>3</sup> is seized with a palsy in the right side it will take some time before I can acquaint you what is doing.

My Park dyke is at a stop by reason of winter weather, but I hope it will soon begin again, however I am not idle, I am buying Pine wood for making a paling for the North side which I intend to hedge the ground being very light. Mrs Brown will tell you the situation and reason for that trouble. I succeeded in admiration of appearance of watering, 12 acres of which look as green as May.

Your friend and wellwisher, P. G.<sup>4</sup>

The trust for  
purchase of  
Gask, 1753.

Lady Gask is again at Inchbrakie in the winter of 1752, and she writes the good news to Gask that their son-in-law, Patrick Græme, has with Orchill, Condie and Mr Campbell of Monzie, resolved to purchase the Estate of Gask; the 22nd January is the day fixed for the meeting of the

<sup>1</sup> Keith the Earl Marischal.    <sup>2</sup> Turn her ankles.    <sup>3</sup> Monzie.    <sup>4</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

"Concert" in Edinburgh to sign formal documents, etc. Lady Gask is very anxious and nervous lest anything go wrong or the required gentlemen should be prevented attending, *vide* the letter of David Græme of Orhill to her in the Sketch of Orhill, No. XXIX.

However, all goes well; Lord Kinnoul kindly promises not to bid for it, and Mr Oliphant of Condie comes forward and undertakes to be present at the sale and buy it in. So the Great Gask Trust was finally accomplished after many "Concerts" held concerning ways and means.

Lady Gask writes in great spirits in February and April 1753 from Inchbrakie when all is concluded, and remains on to welcome the arrival of her grandson, the little son and heir George, who arrives in the May of that year.

Margaret Oliphant had no portion from Gask; Patrick was well satisfied to win his Margaret, a lovely but penniless bride. Later on we gather Gask hopes to pay the Lady Inchbrakie her 10,000 merks; and receipts for certain sums appear in 1796, long after Margaret's death.

Her brother, young Gask, is living at this time with the Strathallans at Boulogne; in one of his letters he mentions two relations of our eighth baron of Inchbrakie; "honest father Græme" (see Sketch XII.), "and George Bryce, who would do very well if he could get a pension from the Court to support his credit."

In February 1755 a second son Patrick comes to Inchbrakie; and in July 1756 a second daughter Margaret.

His children,  
1755-6.

At this time Mrs Græme was feeling much anxiety for, and sympathy with, her sixteen year old sister-in-law, Mrs Margaret (Robertson of Strowan's daughter,) who had married young Gask at Versailles the previous year; she was having a very rough journey from France to London, where her little boy was born in September. The following month she took her baby into Hyde Park where the troops were assembled. The Seven Years' War had begun. The little mother did not get much rest; she was tumbled back again to her husband at Corbeille in November, and the following year the baby died, for whom so much commotion, expense and anxiety had occurred, in order that the future heir to Gask might be born on British soil!

While we are hearing so much of France from the Gask journals, let us glance for a few moments at our own customs and incidents in dear old Scotland. The country is settling down into ordinary life, and lairds are planting and improving, digging and trenching their farms and lands. Proprietors, especially those in the neighbourhood of towns and villages, were "fencing" their lands for building on.

The Gask Building Company had erected the houses which stood in 1836 west and east of Skinnergate in Perth. They were laid out in flats or rooms; a few self-contained houses only were held by the richer class, and these stood on the east side of the Watergate.

John Richardson Eyre owned the first, Doctor Wood the second, the third was occupied by Lady Stewart of Urrard, Murray of Dollerie occupied the sixth, the sheriff's clerk's office. On the north were John Murray's and Tulliebelton's, now (1836) occupied by Mr Condie.

Dress of  
the period,  
1770.

The dress of the period were coats made with very long waists, widening as they fell below the hips, and finished by short tails coming round in front of the thighs, very wide sleeves and cuffs, folded back almost to the elbow, and ornamented with a profusion of very large buttons; neither coat or waistcoat had collars, neck cloths being worn instead in full dress.

The waistcoat was a substantial garment, almost equal, says Mr Penny to a whole wardrobe, descending to the knees with huge pockets; short breeches completed the costume which, in the case of the rich, were made of finer cloths.

A large wig with curls in rows behind and a toupee in front, was surmounted when out of doors with a magnificent cocked hat, and a pike staff reaching to a foot above the head, or a gold-headed cane of the same length, was borne in the hand; the shoes and knees sparkled with large silver buckles.

The first printing press was in 1770 established in Perth. It was there the Perth Encyclopedia was printed in later years, said to be a lasting honour to the city.<sup>1</sup>

Once more social duties were engaged in, and weddings, balls, and

<sup>1</sup> Traditions of Perth, by George Penny.

other entertainments enlivened the county ladies, who would not go into Perth, or up to Edinburgh to indulge in them; Patrick and his wife shared in these. On June 4th, 1750, Lawrence, their youngest son was born (the young naval commander). Mrs Oliphant of Gask is back in Scotland once again, probably to be with Lady Inchbrakie at this period, who writes to her after her departure in October 1750, mentions forwarding her a letter from Mr Whytt (the younger Gask); they all seem to be well "God be thanked; as for your little one, she is one of the best creatures ever I saw, she will not shed a tear once these days, and laffs and plays and diverts the whole house" (this is probably Æmilie, her grandmother's namesake, now eight years old). "Our next neighbour (Abercairny?) and Lady Murray of Ochertyre younger, dined here to-day, the Laird was very fond of Miss and gave the nurse half a guinea. There was a fine ball at Perth, given by Lord John Murray to Lady Mackintosh; and there was Kildars three daughters and the heris, who after that, was eight days at Aby<sup>1</sup> and then eight or ten gentlemen were all here; we was up seeing the Duke of Perth, intend to be soon at 'Mons' (Monzie), where I shall tell what you say about the papers."

Perthshire  
festivities,  
1750.

Captain and Mrs Græme are enjoying themselves, they are in the prime of their life; Margaret Oliphant about thirty-two years of age, and her husband just forty; they are full of health and vigour, Margaret's spirit and energy unsubdued, and her accomplishments admirably fitting her to be the life and soul of any society in which she entered. One more little daughter is given them, Louisa, afterwards Mrs Stewart of Fincastle; she comes in 1760, but it does not appear that Lady Gask comes over for this event; Lady Inchbrakie is by this time experienced in her nursery cares.

Our eighth baron's uncle, the Captain Patrick Græme who did such good service for him in the matter of tending his estates, 1744 to 1748, is dead in 1760; his widow, Helen Pierson "relict of Mr Patrick Græme at Orchill" grants her nephew a receipt for her jointure, Sept. 4th. She still resides at Orchill and the receipt is witnessed by "too servants of the said Patrick Græme," which shows he had not been dead very long; one of the old friends Gask would miss on his return home a few years later.

His Uncle  
Patrick's  
widow, 1760.

<sup>1</sup> Abercairny.

The Inchbrakie and Gask MSS. have now long gaps with little of general interest in them. Again in 1762 there is the prospect of an heir to Gask, and once more Mrs Græme's young sister-in-law, Mrs Lawrence Oliphant, comes home with Lady Gask for the event. This time they were to go to Gask, and the young wife's fatigue was greatly lightened by the kindness of Dr William Hunter (one of the Princess Charlotte's consultants) who placed a post-chaise at the disposal of the two ladies for their use from London to Gask, thus avoiding the fatigue of the sea voyage from London to Leith. This kind gentleman's letter and Lady Gask's reply are worth reading.<sup>1</sup>

Jeannie Græme  
and Gask's  
wife, 1762.

On October 28th, the month following their arrival, Miss Jeannie Græme has gone to stay with the young wife; she was the sister of Græme of Inchbrakie, and was evidently a very active, brisk lady, for though about six-and-thirty, young Gask writes his wife: "I hope you are running about through the fir Park down to the denn, up to the barns and byers, or perhaps playing at hide and seek in the Serpentine walk and thicket with Lady Bunzian and Miss Jeany Græme"; he sees Jeannie as he left her sixteen years ago! Margaret has been over to see her young sister-in-law; the reports on the arrival are written him from Gask, for in his letter to his mother he begins by saying it was a good fancy of Meg's to date her part of the letter from the good old Hall. He sends messages to "Black Pate"<sup>2</sup> and Claud (Inchbrakie and Garvock, L. G.).

"An acquaintance at good distance from this" (third Lord Nairne, Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie's uncle, L. G.) "desires to know what reparations are being made at Stanley and Nairne."

Rather unpleasant replies would reach Lord Nairne, who was in failing health, for the Duke of Atholl bid for the Nairne estates, as was believed for his cousin Lord Nairne, so no bid was made against him. When the estates became his, he pulled down the House of Nairne! A week before the Laird of Gask dated the above letters, his wife had given birth to a little daughter; we cannot help admiring the unselfishness and sweet temper shown in all the letters written by Margaret Græme's brother, her

<sup>1</sup> Jacobite Lairds of Gask, p. 324, Grampian Club.

<sup>2</sup> During and after the '45 the pseudonym of the fifth Inchbrakie was borne by this eighth laird.

husband must have been a happy man, did she but share part of the bright brave spirit her brother showed.

Suffering miserable health from the exposure and hardship of the 1745, an exile from his beloved home, parted from his wife at trying periods of her life, unable to introduce her to their Scottish home with all its haunts and dells of childhood's memories, one never reads a grumble or complaint throughout his letters, even when hearing that a daughter, and not the wished-for son and heir has come, he writes as cheerily as possible, commending her for "a clever wife!"

He alludes to the fact that young Mrs Oliphant is accompanied in her rides—she had always been a good horsewoman—by her small nephew, George Græme (Inchbrakie's son), now nine years old, and adds—"And Mouse, I should have liked much to see your young conductor on his powny, pray remember his Auld Uncle to him who will come over soon enough to be his Esquier, but in the meantime let him sit straight and turn in his toes, and if the horse is canny, trotting up and down without stirops will give him a firm seat. I think you have been lucky folks in such companions and kind neighbours, many thanks to them all."

Happy Margaret Græme would often be a witness of these riding lessons (from the twenty-two year old wife of Gask,) to her eldest born George, the future ninth Great Baron of Inchbrakie, and colonel of the Perthshire Fencible Cavalry, as the pair scampered merrily amongst the pines and hollies of Gask woods.

At Inchbrakie matters were improving much about the new house, "The Parks and trees will be making a figour now at Inchbrakie"; it had been very bare when Oliphant saw it last, the new house had only been erected ten years.

In 1763 the news came home of Captain John Græme's death in an attack of the Indians in America, he was brother to the Laird of Inchbrakie and Miss Annie and Jean Græme, and was killed while serving with the 42nd.

In 1764 the Gasks are all at home again, and many are the visits and great the intercourse between Inchbrakie and Gask. Only three years did "Mr Whytt," the dear old laird, enjoy his home; in 1767 his daughter

Riding lessons to the 9th Laird, 1762.

Brother John's death, 1763.

Mrs Græme, is in deep mourning at Inchbrakie, and her mother's grief must be too deep for words to express ; it is the first knell in Lady Inchbrakie's life, and others follow now, alas, only too quickly !

In 1770, James, the only son of the second Duke of Montrose was thirty years of age, an unmarried man and had no heir to the titles and estates. On his succession to the honours, our eighth baron would become heir-presumptive, and it became necessary that full proof be registered of this fact. Accordingly an "Inquest" was arranged for, and on the 24th October 1770, Thomas, Earl of Kinnoul, sat as the Chancellor.

As frequently stated, many of the Inchbrakie papers had been burned in 1644 and 1715, and as in the same manner, many records of the nation had disappeared (those from the Lyon Court had been lost at sea in the middle of the seventeenth century when Cromwell bore them off to London for safety) this Court was assembled in order that any missing documentary links might be filled up on oath.

Service as  
heir to the  
Duke of  
Montrose,  
1770.

The principal witness was James Moray of Abercairny, over sixty years of age ; he swears to the identity generally of the Inchbrakies and to the writing on the genealogical tree produced, being that of James Græme of Newton.

James Græme's son, David Græme of Abernute, produces the tree.

The eighth Great Baron's account for the expenses of this matter show that six depositions were made ; unfortunately only one is found, and it may be interesting to give it in full.

James Moray  
of Abercairny,  
deposition,  
1770.

James Moray of Abercairny one of the inquest, aged sixty years and upwards, being solemnly sworn and examined deposes—

That the Deponents Grandmother was daughter of Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie who was a contemporary of the first Marquis of Montrose ; that the deponent was acquainted with Patrick Græme last of Inchbrakie, the claimants Grandfather and with George Græme of Inch<sup>br</sup> younger the Claimants Father who died in the lifetime of the said Pat<sup>k</sup> Græme last of Inch<sup>ie</sup> ; and depones that the said Pat<sup>k</sup> was habit and repute lineal heir male of his Father Geo. Græme of Inch<sup>br</sup> and his father who was habit and repute lineal heir male of his Father Patrick the Contemporary of the 1st Marquis of Montrose and the deponent has always heard from relations of



the family at Inchbrakie that the family of Inchbrakie was descended from the family of Montrose in the direct line of male descent and that the names of the heads of the family of Inch<sup>b</sup> were always Patrick and George alternately: and depones he was intimately acquainted with Mr James Græme of Newton and his handwriting and depones that the jottings on the Tree produced and mentioned in the deposition of Mr David Græme Advocate are of the handwriting of the said Mr James Græme, and what he has deponed is truth as he shall answer to God. signed Jas Moray.

Another proof brought forward at the inquest was one which reached Patrick Græme's hands in a curious manner.

In 1747 Mr Stuart Threipland, like many of his countrymen, was a wanderer abroad. Whilst staying at Boulogne he was entertained by Father Græme, the son of Patrick of the Town Guard, and grandson of the real "Black Pate" of Inchbrakie, the hero of Auldearn and Kilsyth.

Father Græme<sup>1</sup> (another Patrick) Père Archange, as he was known in the monastery, had drawn up a family record of his descent to prove his birth, entitling him to hold so important a position as Superior of a Capuchin Convent; this tree he places in the care of Stuart Threipland. By some means, either that he did not return sooner to Scotland than 1770 or that it escaped his memory, the tree had not left his hands when the service of 1770 recalls it to mind, and he at once hastens to hand it to the pseudo "Black Pate" of the 1745; it bears the following attestation of authenticity on the back.

Family Tree  
of Père  
Archange  
produced,  
1770.

This tree of the family of Inchbrakie I received at Boulogne sur mare in the year 1747 from Patrick Græme commonly called Father Græme which he gave me on account of the relation by his mother Anna Smyth and now delivered by me to Pat. Græme of Inchbrakie, when he was served heir maile of line to William, the first Earl of Montrose on the 24th of Octbr. 1770.

Stuart Thripland.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch XII.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

Stuart

Patrick Græme  
of Inchbrakie

Threipland

It is a large sheet of parchment drawn out and illuminated with some care and skill.

So in the indices to the Services of Heirs in Scotland we find the eighth baron of Inchbrakie served heir and male and of line general 24th Oct. 1770 to his great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie.<sup>1</sup>

In 1773 Margaret's brother, now Laird of Gask, goes abroad for the sake of his wife's cough, taking their little Marjory who had been the new baby when her cousin, George Græme, received his riding lessons from the young Lady Gask, her mother: she is eleven years old now, and has inherited the ready pen of her family; she writes from London: "We saw our namesakes the Elephants at Buckingham House, they are monstrous creatures indeed; they would about stand in the high dining-room at Gask."

While they roamed in Spain, Amelia Nairne, the widowed Lady Gask, and mother of Margaret Græme of Inchbrakie, was taken "Home": she had been superintending the care of the five children left behind; her sister Mary the "dear Ma" of Margaret Græme's letter dies at the same time, and there is mourning and lamentation indeed at Gask and Inchbrakie.

Patrick Græme takes the place of a son and buries Lady Gask at Auchtergaven, where she was laid beside her father and mother, Lord and Lady Nairne. Amongst the Inchbrakie Papers is the receipt from

<sup>1</sup> Rgd. 1770, Nov. 24, No. 15.

His wife's  
mother dies,  
1774.

Oliphant of Gask for the money paid at the time she was buried, on the 23rd of March 1774.

Gask and his wife hurried home from Spain; a six weeks' stormy voyage ruined Mrs Oliphant's weak health, and in November she followed her mother-in-law.

Gask writes in 1775 that they had a gathering at Old Christmas, Mrs Rollo, her sister Mrs Drummond, Kelty, Garvock, and Mr G.; Margaret Græme and Inchbrakie intended to join her brother, but the Laird's rheumatism delayed them.

Christmas  
gathering at  
Gask, 1775.

In 1777, soon after New Year's Day, there is much bustle and gaiety and frolic at Inchbrakie. Margaret Græme lays aside her mourning for her beloved mother and sister-in-law, the ladies Gask. The six cousins and the uncle too will come over to be present at the wedding of their cousin Æmelia, to Campbell of Monzie; the bride is very handsome and twenty-seven years old; the boys are all at home to send her off with ringing cheers.

Fate's hand seems heavy on the Laird of Inchbrakie's family; they do not doff their mourning long, for in less than six months the bride is a widow, and must come home for a while. We wonder what manner of girl she was; for one brief year she mourned her husband, and then hies away once more a bride! this time across the Strath to Orchill, in September 1778, where Mr William Græme, the younger of Orchill, has won her.

Æmelia a  
wife and a  
widow.

In 1778, a letter from the Duke of Montrose to Inchbrakie shows us that the three sons were already out in the world as soldiers and sailor; they were now aged respectively, twenty-five, twenty-three, and twenty.

London, 19th Feb. 1778.

To Patrk. Græme, Esqre.,  
at Inchbrakie,  
by Perth, N.B.

Dear Sir,

By Monday's post I re<sup>vd</sup> the favour of yours of the 9th. I was glad to find that my letter to Lord Barrington to introduce your son to his Lord<sup>sh</sup> had been attended with success.

Duke of  
Montrose's  
letter, 1778.

I mentioned where your other two sons<sup>1</sup> were, in His Majesty's Service believing that it might be of use to them.

He<sup>2</sup> called on me Tuesday last and said he was to set out the next morning for Manchester, also that his friend Mr Henry Drummond was endeavouring to procure him a Company; of which he said he had some hopes; I hope he will be successful, as at once it would put him upon a footing.

I am very infirm and helpless. But always with esteem, Sir,  
Sincerely yours,  
Montrose.

This friendly epistle was from William, second Duke of Montrose; he died the following year and was succeeded by his only son, then unmarried so that from that year 1779 until 1799, when the third duke's son was born, the Barons of Inchbrakie were heirs presumptive to the Earldom of Montrose.<sup>3</sup>

The old Nova Scotia Baronetcy, Græme of Braco, created 1625, goes to heirs male whatsoever, while the title of Marquis of Montrose, Earl of Kincardine and Lord Graham of Mugdock, goes to heirs female of the Duke.<sup>4</sup>

The Mr Henry Drummond mentioned in the Duke's letter was the youngest of the four sons of William, fourth Viscount Strathallan, by his wife, the Honourable Margaret Murray (or Nairne, as these ladies were called in the eighteenth century), daughter of the second Baroness Nairne, and her husband Lord William Murray, and sister to Æmelia Nairne, Lady Gask, Lady Dunmore, etc., etc.

Thus James the attainted, and fifth Viscount, and William, Robert and Henry Drummond (mentioned in the above letter) were all first cousins to Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie and her six children. No family with whom these gentlemen were connected ever failed to find the warmest friendship and help, both practical and substantial, if they turned to them for

<sup>1</sup> Patrick and Laurence.

<sup>2</sup> George, afterwards ninth of Inchbrakie.

<sup>3</sup> Matters were in the same position from 1872-1878 when the eleventh Laird of Inchbrakie was heir presumptive to the Earldom.

<sup>4</sup> John Riddell.

assistance. The pages of the Jacobite Lairds of Gask (the younger was their first cousin) ring with it, and a few pages further on we shall read of their endeavours, when Patrick Græme and his wife were in deep sorrow, to help them about their missing boys.

Here already we have the evidence of Mr Henry Drummond's assistance to the eldest of his young cousins.

Robert and Henry were the founders of the great banking house in London, and staunch friends they and their descendants have proved to kinsfolk.

In 1779, a letter from Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, shows that Patrick Græme had been trying to interest him to use his influence to obtain an appointment for one of the young Drummonds. Graham replies he has a great respect for the family, they are excellent men; he cannot help wishing success to a gentleman who married a relation of the family, and who has a large number of children, but he fancies he will have really little say in the matter.

In February 1783, we read a long letter from Anthony Murray of Dollerie, a neighbour; the tone is very friendly, and it bears throughout, the downright expressions, so common in Scotland. At present the connection was too distant to be counted, but in the following generations it was to be more closely cemented.

"I have been pestered the whole of last summer," writes the Laird of Dollerie, "with the clamour of two Cottar wives, complaining that a Cottar of yours, that he has destroyed my trees on the dyke sides, though I believe the truth was they grudged him for letting his cows eat the grass upon the highway, while it is an equal chance that their own beasts spoilt the trees." Dollerie goes on to say, however, that meeting the man cutting broom off his land, he has threatened him with the Sheriff, should he do so again, and he now only troubles Inchbrakie with a letter to assure him that anything in his power to "accomodate even your cat or your dog in" would give him the greatest pleasure that Inchbrakie should demand it. But as the cottar's manner was "Fier and deine," he took occasion to tell him he meant to enforce what he said. Should the cottar complain to Inchbrakie, he can tell him he could have

The Drummonds' assistance in Inchbrakie's sorrow.

Dollerie's letter, 1783.

"gotten the broom from Dollerie if civilly asked for, its value not being the nineteenth part of a plack."<sup>1</sup>

Various  
accounts.

There are several rather interesting old accounts from various tradesmen. We should be surprised nowadays to see in our shoeing smith's bill the name of our horses, or failing that, their description. Inchbrakie receives his as follows :—

Nails & shoes to Luie.	4 foot to the saddle mare.
„ to the Pownie.	4 to Luie.
4 Shos to Sheltie.	4 to the Black Horse.
To the Gray Mare.	4 to the Black Mare.
To the Brown Horse.	To the Bay mare.
To the Gray Horse.	4 work Horse.
To the Saddle Horse.	

Included there are eighteen sets of shoes, the cost 27s.

The Inchbrakie family were all great riders, from the children upwards. Oxen were used for farm work, the above are all kept for saddle and carriage horses.

The tailors' bills show a variety of garments :—

"Scarlett coatt, vest and breeches.

"A bag Coatt.

"A short coat to Mr George Græme" (he was twenty years old).

"Breeches and covering the busts of twa red vests.

"Coatt, vest and breeches for Mr Laurie."

Various riding habits, and a "Berg Cloak to Mrs Græme," are contained in Mr M'Kisack's account.

$\frac{1}{2}$  peck Shortbread, 1s. 6d.

12 Cuckies, 6d.

1 Giblet Pie, 1s. 8d.

are items in the baker's; while evidence is not wanting that accomplished Margaret Græme and her daughters do not neglect the still-room duties by 6 gross of corks in the year for the various home-made wines; 4 lbs. of sugar costing 3s. 8d. per lb. The ladies spin too, and in 1780, 32

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

yards of table-cloths are charged for at 2s. 10d. a yard for the working, while the warping and dressing cost 5s.

Muslin cost 8s. a yard.

Linen, 3s. 6d. a yard.

Cambric, 11s. a yard.

Patrick Græme orders a wine filler in silver from Ebenezer Oliphant ; Mr Oliphant is an uncle of Mrs Græme, and brother to the Jacobite Laird, a renowned " Deacon " of the Goldsmith's trade in Edinburgh. The wine filler weighs 3 ozs. 3 ds., and with making is 30s.

The boots of the servants cost from 15s. to 18s. 8d. a pair.

Postage of letters are no small item in the family accounts ; the majority are all good correspondents, and George Græme's letters to Gibraltar, where he is now quartered, cost 2s. 2d. each, a goodly sum 125 years ago.<sup>1</sup>

And now the peaceful days of the children's early years are over for Patrick and Margaret Græme. George, the eldest boy, is besieged at Gibraltar.

Patrick is on his way to India with his regiment, the famous " Black Watch," raised by Græme of Duchray, whose line dying out from Menteith, was said to be renewed by a cadet of Inchbrakie.

Laurie, the youngest son, the mother's darling (if she had one dearer to her than another), her bright sailor boy, has started in his ship to join Lord Rodney's fleet in the West Indies.

Little did the loving parents and sisters know that their darling Pat and Laurie were never more to receive their loving welcome home ! In 1781 they received their last news of Patrick. A long letter comes from the Cape Verde Islands,<sup>2</sup> describing his voyage and giving detailed accounts of brushes with the French fleet *en route*. His last words are, that if his destination is known in Britain by the time they receive this letter " do write me." Alas ! to his destination can no letter be addressed, no loving message sent !

Son Patrick's  
last letter,  
1781.

For a time nothing alarms the family ; letters from America and India do not travel quickly in the eighteenth century.

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch XXI.

Meantime news of and from Laurie cheer Margaret Græme's heart; in April 1781 her first cousin Henry Drummond writes her from London.

Dear Madam,

In case your son Laurie has forgot to write to you and his friends in Scotland, I have a letter from him dated St Astabra (?) March 2nd, in which he says Sir George Rodney has appointed him to the command of the *Sylph* and that he is very well.

Mr Drummond adds his belief that Sir George Rodney will make him post-captain before long, and sends kind messages and congratulations to all at Inchbrakie.

His son  
Laurence's  
letter.

But Laurie has not forgotten to write; a letter comes to the proud mother the same summer acknowledging home epistles. He writes with all the importance and pride of a young officer in a responsible position.

"I have had an action with two French men and thrashed them as Britons always do."

The boy is just twenty-one!

In April 1782 a letter from Captain Drummond to Mrs Haldane mentions that his uncle has received a letter from Laurie Græme who is in the Island of Barbadoes in pretty good health, but a prisoner; Captain Drummond regrets it deeply, but all in the power "of our friends here" is being done to get him exchanged; he is such a very great favourite and such a fine young fellow.

Mrs Haldane forwards this letter to Mr Græme of Inchbrakie with a few sympathetic words; this is followed by a letter from Laurie himself (his February letter has been lost) not in good spirits.

There is no word of Patrick, and the mother's heart grows very fearful from time to time; she sends the sailor boy's letter to her brother Gask, and on August 22nd, 1782, he replies:—

Dear Sister,

Gask's letter  
1782.

Many thanks for the reading of my d<sup>r</sup> nephew's letter which gives me particular pleasure, such sentiments which his practise verifies, will make him a comfort to his familie and bring a blessing on himself; pray remember me kindly to him when you write.



May and Amelia carry this to Orchill. I wish the D<sup>r</sup> little man and all his concerns happy days. I beg my love to Mr Græme and

Most affectionate

Dear Sister,

Lau. Oliphant.

Mrs Græme is staying with her eldest daughter, Mrs William Græme, her little grandchild sometimes soothing her anxieties away.

On her return her heart is lightened for a time of its load, for there comes a brief note in dashing spirits from her sailor.

Ville de Paris. July 18th, 1782.

Dear Mother,

You must excuse me for I have only time to say that I have command the *Ville de Paris* and that I sail tomorrow for England in perfect health.

Laurence's  
last letter,  
1782.

Yours L. Græme.

There are two Captains, Wilkinson and myself.

On receiving this letter the Græmes ride over to Machany to convey the good news of his young friend Laurie to their cousin, the Honourable Henry Drummond; the family are out, the Henry Drummonds are only paying a flying visit; he writes on 2nd October to Inchbrakie and after expressing regret at missing them, he states that Lady Elizabeth (his wife, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Northampton) would have been over to Inchbrakie, but they are obliged to leave Scotland the following day.

"We are all very glad to hear your son Laurence has been so successful and hope his being made Post Captain will be confirmed to him which I shall endeavour to do should there be any doubt. I also have a letter from Laurence mentioning the same appointment to me.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your most ob<sup>d</sup>,

"Henry Drummond."

For a while the parents are able to rejoice, and anxiety is lulled ; though ever and anon the continued silence from Patrick lies heavy at their hearts.

Death of  
Col. Græme  
of the 42nd.

On 17th January 1783, his sister Amelia hears the fatal news of Patrick's death in a letter to her husband, Mr William Græme of Orchill, from the agent, and on the 29th Margaret Græme has a letter from her uncle, Mr Ebenezer Oliphant, which shows that the Orchill family on receiving the intelligence, went over to stay with the sorrowing parents. Mr Oliphant writes a kind sympathetic letter on the loss of his great-nephew, cut off in the prime of life.

The worst is known, and the suspense ended, but not for the mother ; she craves, like a starving woman, for the details of her son's illness and death.

The following letter best tells her story, and we read between the lines, that (in spite of assurance to the contrary) hope is lingering in her heart ! The copy bears no address or date, but is written on the wrapper side of a letter addressed to Mrs Major Græme of Inchbrakie, and bearing date 1783.

Dear Sir,

I am far from doubting my poor Petars death never having a letter from him since Ap. 81 from St Iago must convince me of that fatal truth, but I cannot help thinking it very extraordinary that neither the place nor time of his death in all the different accounts we have had should ever be mentioned.

Mrs Græme quotes from several letters which have from time to time been sent, letters from officers and men with the regiment and ship. The first is dated December 1781, written by the son of Captain John Pinkerton of Markinch, sent to Lady E. Drummond, January 1783.

Moribet Bay, Arabia.

“ We have had a tedious and disagreeable voyage after we left Joanna, becalmed on the hot sultry coast of Arabia, Scurvy and most malignant

fevers broke out in the fleet which carried off several officers and 500 men, the names of the officers in the 42nd Regiment, Captain Murray, Lord Wemys, and Mr Stewart, Chaplain"; strange, continues the mother of Patrick, not to name P. if he died on his passage. "I need not be more particular," adds the writer from Moribat Bay, "although all of us have been more or less distrest, we are all now restored to good health." Mrs Græme continues, I had a letter signed John McDonald, Bombay, March 30th, 1782. "We set sail four days after our entering the bay for the Island of Johannanna, one of the Comora Islands; on our arrival the sick were all landed and soon recovered from the scurvy, but got much worse desiaise from the unhealthyness of the island such as fevers and flux. Major Graham, Capt. Murray suffered the same fate." Likewise a letter from Colonel Fullerton dated so late as 15th June 1782, in which he says the troops are all safely landed at Madras, that the officers of the army were all well.

His mother's enquiries for details of Patrick's death.

I heard likewise of a letter dated in Feb. '82 from John Spens' (?) son, he was very fond of P., and yet not one word of his death from him; neither does the Agent, or General Meadows, think to name time or place.

To know what he died of, how long he was ill or ailing and every particular about him is the only consolation I can now receive; but in place of that I can neither here when nor where.

Mr Græme wrote several weeks ago to Mr Drummond but has got no answer. Mr G. O. (Oliphant?) has wrote to Generall Meadows but has not had time to get an answer.<sup>1</sup>

The mother never for a moment diminishes her exertions, she writes to this friend and that cousin, never trusting that the queries will be conveyed to each other, Mrs Græme makes individual application to each and all; it is through the Drummonds that any details will be learned, and there is nothing but the worst to hear.

The letter written to Mr Drummond,<sup>2</sup> referred to by Mrs Græme in

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> General William Drummond married his cousin, Miss Nairne, he was an elder brother of Mr Henry Drummond, ancestor of the Drummonds of the Grange, Hants.

our quotation is answered on the 24th February 1783 to the Laird of Inchbrakie ; he has been making every enquiry he could "about your late son, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Græme, and it is with unfeigned concern that I tell you there is no hope of his being in life." He has been to the agents and learned that a letter from Colonel Macleod at Madras, mentions hearing of young Patrick's death, but as the ship on which he was became separated from that portion of the regiment with which Lieutenant-Colonel Græme was, and he landed at Bombay, he can give no details. General Drummond then called on General Meadows, home on sick leave, "Chief in Command of the expedition with which was your son. I did not see himself, but his aide-de-camp, Captain Hart, his report was, that Græme fell into very indifferent health on the voyage ; he was, after leaving the Gulf of Persia, transferred to the Indiaman the *Latham*, Captain Robertson, the vessel separated, but Captain Hart who was well acquainted with Lieutenant-Colonel Græme and regrets his loss much, heard that he died of fever a few days afterwards."

General Drummond adds that the *Latham* is expected to arrive in May, and as Captain Robertson is "a very intimate friend" of his he will glean from him "every minute circumstance relative to his melancholy fate."<sup>1</sup> The letter concludes with messages of condolence to the various members of the family at Inchbrakie.

The result of the interview with Captain Robertson is not given amongst any of the family documents or correspondence ; it may be owing to it, however, that the family in later generations have been under the impression that Lieutenant-Colonel Græme's death was owing to weakness from continued mal-de-mer.

Anxiety for  
the sailor,  
Laurence,  
1782.

Almost immediately on the confirmation of Patrick's death, fresh anxiety and concern again made themselves master of the hearts of Inchbrakie and his wife, for the month saddened by the death of their second son (which had been lightened by the hope of the safe return of their sailor son with the honour due, on his arrival with Lord Rodney's prize ship the *Ville de Paris*), has dragged on beyond the date when the ship was expected and there is no sign of her.

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

Early in March 1783, the gravest anxiety was beginning to be felt regarding the fate of the *Ville de Paris*, and on the 26th a seaman is examined at the office of Sir Thomas Pye, at Plymouth, who declares himself to be the sole survivor of that ship.<sup>1</sup>

By April no question is felt regarding its fate, and Inchbrakie House mourns in the same spring two of her most promising scions.

Letters of condolence reach the family from all parts, the young soldier and sailor were great favourites, and many were the tears that must have fallen at Gask among the fair daughters of that house, whose playmates were both asleep under the waves!

The father's grief is deep and still; the docketed letters show how he loved his boys and how the sympathetic words of praise and condolence helped him. Both younger sons are dead.

Yet a deeper sorrow recalling the days of his early happy married life lies before our eighth Great Baron.

In 1785 their only son George becomes engaged to Miss Oliphant of Condie, but before the ceremony of their marriage takes place Patrick's wife, the gallant Jacobite girl, the leader of many a frolic, and many a society coterie, has left him. George "Fiar" of Inchbrakie's engagement, 1785.

The strain and anxiety of two years of suspense as to the fate of her two boys and their termination proving so plainly that in this world they would never meet her again, breaks the bright spirit of Margaret Oliphant of Gask, who has no wish to linger; even to remain and cheer the declining years of the husband of her youth cannot rouse her to take up life again, and at forty-seven years of age her death occurs. Margaret, the 8th Laird's wife dies, 1785.

Sunday, May 25th, 1788, is a memorable one amongst the Jacobites of Scotland, for in their Episcopal churches the name of King George III. and the Royal Family was used for the first time when praying for the "King and Royal Family." Hitherto those words had meant to the supplicator, Charles Edward, their "King over the water," but on the 31st January 1788 he had died; no male heir survived of the Royal Stuart race, and so the royal race of Guelph was accepted amidst a little flutter of excitement on the younger part of the congregation, who knew "Bonnie

<sup>1</sup> *Scots Magazine*, March 1783.

Prince Charlie" only by name, while the memories of the elders wandered back with mingled feelings to the years of the never-to-be-forgotten 1745.

For nine years longer Margaret's husband lives, but his heavy losses have soured him into gloom and silence; and it is said that when the weekly newspapers brought tidings from the Peninsular, that he would read the leaf through from the commencement before communicating the intelligence to his family, instead of turning at once to that column, when his eager daughters wish to learn the fate of the many friends who were abroad.

Soubriquet of  
"The Turk."

This gave him the soubriquet of the "Turk," which has been handed down to his descendants; a foolish name, no doubt originating among the many nephews and nieces who surrounded him.

Looking at his miniature, the clear kind eye, the steady lips and open brow proclaim him no Turk.

The marriage of his daughter Louisa took place in 1790 to Captain Stuart of Fincastle; another Jacobite alliance.

Death, 1796.

A severe illness carried Inchbrakie off in 1796, and his only unmarried daughter nursed him tenderly to the last; we may be sure she too saw no "Turk" in her sorrow-laden father. The pride of his heart was broken by the concurrent death of his boys, and the softening influence of his life had left him, when Margaret Oliphant lay down to rest.

When the eighth Great Baron left his daughter Margaret Græme, she knew that the man who could not face the war news, recalling as it did the anxious searching of the years from 1781 to 1783, would rejoin their loved ones and be at rest once more.



Patrick Græme,  
8th Great Baron of Inchbrakie.





## Sketch XXI

### Younger Sons and Daughters of the Eighth Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven and Margaret Oliphant of Gask, his Wife

OF these the eldest, George, succeeded his father ;<sup>1</sup> Patrick entered the army ; Laurence became a sailor, serving in the naval actions under Lord Rodney. Of the three daughters the eldest Æmelia, married twice, first to Mr Campbell of Monzie, secondly to Mr William Græme of Orchill ; Margaret, who did not marry ; and the youngest, Louisa, married Colonel Stewart of Fincastle.

The previous sketch has given the parents' anxiety regarding the fate of the two younger sons, and now briefly we will rehearse the course of events which befell them.

Patrick was born at Inchbrakie on 17th February 1755 ; his grandmother, Æmelia Nairne, leaving her exiled husband Oliphant of Gask,<sup>2</sup> to be with her daughter on the occasion of his birth ; his other grandmother, Mrs George Græme of Inchbrakie is near them and rejoicing in the happiness of her son.<sup>3</sup>

Patrick, 2nd  
son of 8th  
Laird, birth.

Patrick and his younger brothers and sisters are entered in the Registers of both Crieff and Muthill ; thus we read at Crieff on 17th February 1755 of Patrick's birth, and in the Muthill Register, the same is dated 20th February 1755.

I think this may be accounted for by the fact of there not being an Episcopalian clergyman at Crieff, and that the one at Muthill performed the baptismal ceremony.

Patrick's childhood and youth passed quickly in the happy family life

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XXII.

<sup>2</sup> " Mr Whytt. "

<sup>3</sup> *See* Miss Lindsay of Cavill.

at Inchbrakie; he was educated for the army and joined the 42nd Regiment, probably obtaining his uncle John's commission in it.

For the origin of this regiment, commonly known as the "Black Watch," we must retrace our steps to the year 1653. Montrose was dead; Charles II. in exile, but still the Royalist troops were using every cover they could to make the lives of Cromwell's troops under General Monck a burden.

The Battle of Aberfoyle occurred in 1653, and after it the Royalist troops lingered in the woods of the Glasshard, and hurried their enemies from its shelter.

The Earl of Menteith who, whatever may have been his convictions, was now under the bidding of General Monck, was ordered by the latter to cut down the Glasshard woods and raise a body of men to guard the passes of Monteith and Aberfoyle. This order was given by the Earl to Graham of Duchray to be achieved.

1772, his  
regiment 42nd  
Black Watch.

Duchray commissioned forty-two Grahams from his own lands, and placed them as desired. The men were known in the district as the "Forty twa," and were never disbanded, but formed the nucleus of what is now the famous 42nd Highlanders, the "Black Watch," familiarly known as the "Forty twa." Mr P. Dun states the original order signed by General Monck is amongst the Menteith papers at Gartmore.<sup>1</sup>

Patrick joined the 1st Battalion, December 1772, and was Lieutenant September 1775. At twenty-one years of age he was under fire and did not escape; he was wounded on the 16th of November 1776, when Fort Washington was taken;<sup>2</sup> he obtained his Captaincy in 1778. We learn that year from the letter of the Duke of Montrose,<sup>3</sup> that his Grace is using his interest for Patrick's eldest brother (George, the future and ninth laird), and has taken the occasion to mention the services of both Patrick and Laurence.

Their father's and their own wish to continue on active service was granted, and the same year, Patrick, home from the American War, is arranging his departure for India, where he is to command the 2nd

<sup>1</sup> "A Summer at the Lake of Monteith," P. Dun.

<sup>2</sup> Keltie's "History of Highland Clans and Regiments."

<sup>3</sup> Sketch XX.

Battalion of the 42nd. Outfit and many expenses require ready money; he gives a bond to his second sister Margaret for 700 pounds sterling, to be repaid in yearly instalments of 100 pounds.

He is staying at Orchill with his eldest sister Æmelia, Mrs Græme of Orchill, and Margaret is there also. The document shows that the Laird of Inchbrakie had paid £700 for his son Patrick's commission to a Captaincy in the 42nd, and by this repayment of the sum to Margaret, a certain sum is settled on her; the paper is duly stamped and signed at Orchill on the 3rd December 1778. Patrick, like his great-grandfather the seventh baron, has a very remarkable signature; he also forms a monogram in the initial letter, making the P of Patrick act as P. G.

Capt. Græme  
visits Orchill,  
1778.

In 1780 another step is bought, his majority, for he gives his father and William Græme of Orchill a letter showing that they have relieved James Græme, younger, of Garvock, of a bond for £600 sterling, and that he intends paying it off in annual payments of £50. He signs it Patrick Graham (!) Major of the 2nd Battalion Royal Highland Regiment.<sup>1</sup> His agent, Mr Anderson of London, receives an order to pay these sums annually from his pay, and the letter shows that Patrick is now quartered at Fort George; those enormous barracks must have been comparatively new, and we hope filled and more cheerful quarters than reported at present!

One more Christmas and New Year at home; the last!—and then farewells to each and all the neighbours, cousins, friends, rich and poor alike.

Patrick sails on board a transport with the 2nd Battalion of the 42nd which he commands, granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst out of England.<sup>2</sup> Many a ride must Patrick have taken to bid his adieus gaily to those he loved; the cousins at Gask are blossoming into girlhood; Caroline (the songstress of Scotland, just fifteen) chaffed by her cousins for her verses, would shake her sunny curls and smile good-bye, perhaps to write a farewell ode to his departure, and shed—who knows—a tear of regret in secret.

As Lt.-Col.  
he sails for  
the East.

He has all the friends in London to see, the kindly clan of Drummond,

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> *London Gazette*, June 18th, 1782.

who bid him God-speed with many a promise of help and future interest on his behalf.

And so both the sons have left their native soil, never to return, and the sun shines less brightly to Margaret Oliphant ever after, as she sits dreaming under the Inchbrakie beech trees of her absent boys that summer, though letters come from both.

Patrick's bears date from the Cape Verde Islands; they have been sharply engaged by the French; his letter tells its own story:—

April 26th, 1781,  
St Iago, one of the Cape  
Verde Islands.

Dear Parents,

Lt.-Col.  
Graeme's  
last letter,  
1781.

I write this to be in readiness to dispatch the first opportunity. To begin with, I ought to have dated my letter in Prya (?) Bay where I now write on board the *Three Sisters* transport. Our Regiment, with a few ships of war, first anchored before the Isle of May, with an intention of watering more expeditiously, but found the water so difficult to be had and in general so bad, that it was thought proper our detachment should join the fleet in this Bay, which happened very luckily, The Whole Fleet being attacked the morning after our arrival by five Line of Battle French Ships, bound with Convoy, it is said, for the Mauritius with several thousand troops on Board, Stores, etc. I rather presume the above Fleet is destined to try and counteract our expedition. It is now confidently said we are bound for the Cape of Good Hope. Be that as it may, two 74 and three 64 French Gun Ships having (?) determinedly engaged our Fleet laying at anchor, guarded by one 74, one 64, three 50 and three Frigates, some of which from being moored could not bring their guns to bear upon the enemy without doing Damage to our own Fleet. A few of the Transports suffered a good deal as to Officers and men. After an hour and quarter's engagement the French were repulsed, and one of their principal ships totally disabled and otherwise much damaged; some Prisoners say that the whole French Fleet suffered very much. Two of our Ships, an Indian and Transport *Victualler*, having had their cables cut by Cannon

Shote, dropped out to sea and were taken by the French in their retreat ; but afterwards retaken by Commander Johnstone, who, the instant his Fleet could gett ready, slipt there cables and persued the French. But unluckily the *Monmouth* and *Isis* were so disabled they could not keep in the Line by which means the Commandore being so far astern, lost sight of the French in the night. This last is only report, and may not be so. The French Officer that was sent on board to Man the East Indiaman behaved very ill, having carried a Pistole on board in his hand and inviting the Ladys on Board, five in number, to see him dance a hornpipe, after having performed he presented his pistole to each of the ladys' breasts, then demanding their watches, rings, etc., which were given him, upon which he returned to his own ship, leaving the party to take charge of the Indiaman. It was disagreeable enough to the Transports, the balls flying about our rigging and we not having it in our power to do any good. There was only one shot struck the Transport, though a number went amongst the rigging of the Vessel without doing any damage. You will see all particulars in the Gazette. I am sorry to inform you that there was a fever broke out amongst the soldiers and sailors on board the ship ; there has two fine lads died of it. Poor Cameron<sup>1</sup> is recovering, Cleghorn still in danger. All the Officers well. I have not been near so much distressed with sea sickness as formerly, though verry Bad. The Commodore and General<sup>2</sup> pay great attention to our little Fleet and Armie. The Commodore did this Ship the honor of a visit, and has prepossessed us all very much in his favour from his affability and attention to everything regarding the Officers and Soldiers. We have had a fine passage thus far. The crew of the *Infernal*, a fine Ship, has retaken and brought her into this Bay, she was taken by the French the day of the action—but the two French Officers disputing which should have the Command, agreed to go on board the Commander's Ship to decide the matter. When our English boys thought proper to secure the French sailors on board, which they effected. I only draw Captain's pay from 24th of March. My best respects to Mrs

<sup>1</sup> His servant, Duncan Cameron ; he is witness for his master, Captain Græme, when staying at Orhill in December 1778.

<sup>2</sup> General Meadows.

Campbell,<sup>1</sup> and be so good as let her know I shall write her once we come to the place of our destination, as likewise to my Orchill friends. The Fleet is to sail this afternoon, Sunday, 29th of April. Duty to my Aunts,<sup>2</sup> best and most affectionate wishes attend my Brothers and Sisters. Perhaps you know in Britain where we are bound for by this time, if so, do write me and believe that I ever remain, with most unfeigned affection, Dear Parents,

Your most dutiful Son and loving Servant,

Pat<sup>r</sup> Græme.

I dont give you a description of the Island, as you will see a pretty exact one in Guthrie or Salmond's Geography; the Green Monkers are very tame, not at all vicious. That being a good remark, I will stop.

It was a full stop for ever! Patrick died soon after, exhausted by sea sickness, his strength failed to conquer the fever and other ailments which supervened, and though he was moved to a larger and more commodious vessel, the East Indiaman *Latham*, he survived only a few days.

When the French were repulsed and their principal vessels disabled, one or two of our own ships were held by them for a short time, during which the French officer played a most ungallant part, as related in Patrick's letter. These vessels were soon after recaptured by Commander Johnstone.

Patrick's allusion to sea-sickness proves other voyages, of which the records have not been traced.

Lt.-Col.  
Græme's  
death and  
services, 1782.

On June 1st, 1784, his father receives an affidavit to settle his late son's affairs. Captain Lindsay, late Captain and Paymaster of 2nd Battalion of 42nd, has arrived from India, bringing with him the only accounts received from the regiment since it left Spithead three years ago. It is hoped there will be prize money for the Dutch Indiaman; General Meadows has taken up the matter and is carrying on a law suit for the army, as the India Ships' Company are also claiming.

This prize money of Sadhana Bay ultimately was obtained; it amounted to £70,000 of Bullion, and Patrick Græme's share of it, less charges,

<sup>1</sup> Mrs Campbell of Monzie, mother-in-law to his sister Æmelia.

<sup>2</sup> Miss Annie and Jane Græme.

amounts to something over £250, which was all his family received as an equivalent to the £1300 spent on his commissions.

The dates of his commissions in the 42nd are:—

Lieutenant Patrick Græme to be Captain, October 1778.

Captain Patrick Græme, 42nd Regiment, 1st Battalion, to be Major of 2nd Battalion, April 1780.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel East Indies only, Patrick Græme, 42nd, 1782.

### THIRD SON, LAURENCE.

The fate of Patrick's youngest brother Laurence was equally sad for the parents. Born on the 4th June 1758, the Muthill register states he was baptised on June 5th.

He must have been commissioned to the Royal Navy very early and have made several voyages before we read his first letter home, for he was appointed to the *Hornet* 22nd December 1779 as lieutenant, until Christmas Day 1780.

To H.M. ship *Sandwich* as Lieutenant, 27th December 1780 to February 21st, 1781.

And given command of the *Sylph* just before he writes home on February 10th, 1781.<sup>1</sup>

Unfortunately the Inchbrakie Græmes have not kept many letters written to them; it is rather from those in the possession of their friends that we learn their history.

Laurence left the country about the same period as his brother Patrick, early in the year of 1781. He writes in June following a short letter to his mother; there has been much fighting, and Sir George Rodney is hard pressed for want of ships; he himself is in command of H.M. sloop *Sylph*.

2nd son,  
Laurence  
Græme,  
commands  
the *Sylph*,  
1781.

*Sylf*, 12th June 1781.

Dear Mother,

I am happy in finding you have received one of my letters, by receiving one last night from Margerit which I can not possible answer; at

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

present Tobago is lost,<sup>1</sup> and I am afraid more will go if they do not send out more Ships, the French fleet is at present much superior to the English in numbers.

I have had an action with two French men and have thrashed them as Britains always do.

Direct my letters inclosed to Messrs Moads, Downing Street, Westminster, as he is my Agent.

The Inclosed

L. G. Esq.

Commander of his Majesty's Ship

*Sylph* to the care of Mr Carr,

Antigua.

L. G.

The next epistle speaks of a letter (never received) and of bad luck which has attended the commander of the *Sylph*; the little fleet is captured and Laurence is in low spirits. His sister Louisa has evidently requested that he should have his likeness taken; probably her father's miniature has excited her admiration; the young sailor has lost his heart to the Henry Drummonds, and wishes to hear his mother extol the charms of Henry Drummond's wife, the Lady Elizabeth.<sup>2</sup>

Antigua, Barbadoes (erased)

22nd April 1782.

Dear Mother,

I had the pleasure of receiving yours of the 5th of Sept. where my dear Sister Louisa likewise favoured me and I assure you gives me no small pleasure in the prettiness of her stile, it wants nothing but a little more yuce.<sup>3</sup> I am sorry it is out of my power to grant her request as there is no artist of that kind in this Country.

I wrote you in February of my misfortunes which perhaps you have not received, and indeed if you have it was a very indistinckt one, I most

<sup>1</sup> It is a curious fact that Laurence's nephew, Major Laurence Greme, was in the nineteenth century, governor of this island.

<sup>2</sup> Daughter of the Earl of Northampton.

<sup>3</sup> Practice.



therefore inform you again that I was taken at Demerary by a French Squadron commanded by Count Tissant who had three Frigates, two of 40 guns, one of twenty-four, two brigs, one of twenty-four 12 pounders, the other, six twenty-four pounders, and a mortar of thirteen inches, one Cutter of 29 pounders, and two Transports with 600 soldiers, the force on our side might have been easily conquered with one half the force of the enemy. If you will allow that we had force; for the *Sylph* and *Barbrack* were the only vessels that deserved the name of Men of War, of course you may easily suppose we fell a sacrifice to such a great superiority. I would have been in England before now had not Sir George Rodney wished me to stay in hopes of exchanging me. This misfortune is particularly hard upon me as in all probability had it not happened I should have had the command of a line of Battleship before this, and as to money I seem to have no better luck, the taking of Demerary is at least six hundred pounds out of my pocket, you may suppose the loss of my ship no triffel, and the loss at St Kitts, double both. They have only to take Antigua and then I am complitt. But I hope we are going to have better luck.

Serves under  
Lord Rodney,  
letter to his  
mother, 1782.

Pray be so good as to make an excuse to Peggy and Luisa for not answering their letters, tho' I cannot pled the want of time, yet I may that of spirits. I am very happy to find that Mr Henry Drummond has not forsaken Scotland. Were you not in raptures with them.

I have just received a letter from Mrs R. Drummond<sup>1</sup> of God knows how many pages, she writes the best letter of any woman I know or man either. This letter I intended to have sent you from Barbadoes but no pacquet coming in I have no opportunity. I am now off Antigua in the *Le Fortune* in search of Sir George who has had an action with the French fleet and at present is supposed to have gone to Jamaica where I intend to follow him.

Adieu Adieu.

Your affec<sup>t</sup> Son

Laur Græme.

<sup>1</sup> The Hon. Mrs Robert Drummond was the wife of the Hon. R. Drummond of Cadlands and Charing Cross. She was Winifred, daughter of William Thompson, Esq. of Ipsden, Oxford.

Post-Captain  
at 22 years of  
age, 1782.

His next and last letter, 18th July 1782, consists of half a dozen lines, telling of his appointment as Post-Captain to the French prize *Ville de Paris*, the largest man-of-war afloat, commanded by the Comte de Grasse and captured by Sir George Rodney, who for this received his peerage.

Laurence had found Sir George since he last wrote; Rodney had (almost at the instant Laurence was writing his last letter) come up with the French fleet, and after eleven hours' hard fighting completely mastered it on April 12th, 1782.

The prizes were all safely towed into Jamaica Harbour, May 5th, with the exception of the *Cæsar*, which was burnt, causing great loss of life, the night of the action.

Loss of *Ville  
de Paris* with  
all hands.

There Laurence was given command of the *Ville de Paris*. The ship was riddled with bullets (H.M.S. *Formidable* alone had fired eighty broadsides) and set out for home with a regiment 1000 strong on board. She encountered rough weather and foundered.<sup>2</sup> A sailor was examined by Sir Thomas Pye on 26th March 1783; he stated he was the sole survivor of the *Ville de Paris*, being also one of her crew; he was on deck when she foundered and clung to a spar (great part of the time insensible). He had seen the *Glorieux* founder the previous day; he was picked up by a Danish ship and left at Havre where they sent him into hospital, and treated him humanely. The Commandant of Police there received instructions to send him home by a Russian ship, whose master confirmed Wilson's statement.<sup>3</sup>

Comte de  
Grasse visits  
England.

Meantime in 1782 (July) the late admiral of the enemy's fleet, the Comte de Grasse, had been sent to England on board the *Sandwich*<sup>4</sup> commanded by Sir Peter Parker; "very great attention was paid to the Count by the nobility and gentry," and on 8th August he attended a drawing-room at St James' and had audience of His Majesty; he left for France on the 12th *en route* to Brest for his trial. It was not till 1783 was well advanced that all hopes of Laurie were given up at Inchbrakie.

On 27th February 1783, their uncle Laurence of Gask writing to the old

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch XX.

<sup>2</sup> Records, and Lord Rodney's despatches.

<sup>3</sup> Most of these particulars are gathered from the *Scots Magazine*, 1782:3.

<sup>4</sup> Laurence's ship in 1780-1.

Lady of Strowan,<sup>1</sup> now a widow and still in France, mentions there is still some faint hopes of Laurie, "as it is said Lord Keppell told several that the *Ville de Paris* and *Glorieux* were both safe in a neutral port, George wrote he was well not long ago from Gibraltar."

The following year Laurence's agent renders the accounts from the year 1779 of his pay, etc., so all hopes of bright young Laurie Græme being saved from the wreck are at an end.

ELDEST DAUGHTER ÆMELIA, MRS CAMPBELL OF MONZIE AND  
MRS WILLIAM GRÆME OF ORCHILL.

Æmelia was their first child born just two years after their wedding on July 13th, 1750; Mrs Oliphant of Gask was with her daughter at the time and after she has returned to France, the young mother talks of "your little one a Boking sturdy active munkey . . ." who "will run like anything" when her "long cot" is held up the little legs run so fast and so "purpose like." Eight years later, she writes again to her mother of her namesake Æmelia, as playing and diverting the whole house and being much admired by visitors.

On the 22nd January 1777, James Campbell of Monzie married her at Inchbrakie; just 175 years previously a daughter of Inchbrakie had been Mr Campbell's ancestress!

Æmelia's  
1st marriage,  
1777.

His grandfather, Lord Monzie, was a famous lawyer<sup>2</sup> and a person of great importance in the matter of the Gask Trust, for his son Patrick (the bridegroom's father) had been one of the "Trust" purchasers of Gask, and many allusions took place in the family letters about Lord Monzie's seizure in the fifties, when the purchase of Gask was contemplated; and the next letter speaks of his state of health. The writer is possibly Mr James Graham, a famous surgeon at the sign of the Mortar and Pestle in Portland Street, London. He was a great friend to the Oliphants and he is writing to Lady Gask.

". . . I have seen Lord Glenorchy often about your affairs, he seems very angry at the disappointment he has met with from Mr West, and in

<sup>1</sup> His mother's sister and his own mother-in-law, daughter of second Baroness Nairne.

<sup>2</sup> The "Mons" of the Letters of Sketch XX.

such a passion that he will not truckle to one who has used him ill. However, last night I wished so much that he promised he would take all opportunity of being in his way and ask in a peremptory way the meaning of this ill usage, which is now all I could obtain . . . an unlucky accident happened this morning to retard business at all offices and meetings in publick places for sometime, to witt the Death of the Prince of Wales who expered this morning about one of the clock, he had had an inflammation of his lungs for five days at the end of the third day they thought him better, he slept eight hours and had no pain next morning, he spat up some matter and they were in hopes as he was cheerful and eased of his pains he would do well, but alas to the great grieff of the nation a new ulcer broke last night and choked him instantly, as the King is old every-body dreads a Regent, the young Prince George but just going thirteen so this day is full of consternation. Poor Lord Monzie is positive not to go to Bath, as I earnestlie prest him to do, but purposes going to Dunse this summer. I am afraid as he does not come this way, all is over, for I meant the journey to do him good. My complements to all friends with you, and believe me always

Husband's  
grandfather,  
Lord Monzie.

Yours sincerely,

James Graham.<sup>1</sup>

London, 21st March 1751.

But all this had happened a long time ago. Gask was once more in possession of the rightful owner the Jacobite Laird; it is Lord Monzie's grandson James who marries Æmelia Græme.

They were husband and wife just four months and twenty-six days; his death appears in the obituary of the *Scots Magazine*. "17th June 1777, at Monzie, Perthshire, James Campbell of Monzie, Esqre."

A short and bare record, we can add no detail to it.

Æmelia  
marries  
Wm. Græme  
of Orchill,  
1778.

When another year has intervned, a further notice occurs, September 24, 1778, at Inchbrakie, Perthshire, William Græme Esq. Advocate, younger of Orchill, to Mrs Campbell, widow of James Campbell, Esq., of Monzie, and daughter of Patrick Græme, Esq., of Inchbrakie.

<sup>1</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

For the rest of her married life and its story we refer the reader to the Sketch of Orchill.<sup>1</sup> Many children, girls and boys both, were born to William Græme and his wife. Old David Græme of Orchill dies the April following the marriage; it must be remembered that his wife, the Honble. Louisa Nairne was Margaret's aunt, so that she and her husband were really first cousins. We fear her life was not a very happy one. Mr Græme was not likely to make his wife a happy woman, she had frequent cause for jealousy, and their children died almost as quickly as they came, and finally Orchill fell once again to an heiress. We know of no picture of Æmelia Græme unless it be an unnamed portrait at Gask, among the Orchill pictures<sup>2</sup> of a lady in a blue costume and beaver hat seated with her flute in her hand, and music on the ground, a handsome woman with powdered hair, as was the fashion of the day.

William Græme was painted by Raeburn and hangs at Gask also. He and Niel Gow were boon companions, and Orchill re-echoed often to the wails of the former's violin, while composing his various reels and strathspeys and Highland measures.

"Major Græme of Inchbrakie," a lament, was composed to Mrs William Græme's brother Patrick, who died on his way to India in command of the 2nd Battalion of the 42nd.

Mr William Græme's violin, with which he often accompanied Niel Gow, is still preserved.<sup>3</sup>

#### SECOND DAUGHTER MARGARET, UNMARRIED.

We have now come to Margaret Græme, the second daughter of the eighth Great Baron, and namesake of her mother, Margaret Oliphant of Gask; this lady never married, but remained to brighten her widowed father's home when all others had left it. Born at Inchbrakie on the 22nd July 1756, it is many years ere anything special tells us of her life, then we find her visiting her married sister at Orchill and assisting her brother in the purchase of his Company, 1778.

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XXXI.

<sup>2</sup> Taken to Gask by the late heiress of Orchill.

<sup>3</sup> In possession of Mrs Gregson Ellis, *née* Oliphant, Plas Clough.

A great point in Mr William Græme's favour should not be omitted his unbounded hospitality, whatever may have been his views of a husband's duties, that of separating his wife from her near relations was not one in his opinion, and his doors were ever open to them.

2nd daughter  
visits Orchill.

Margaret Græme stayed almost as much at Orchill as at Inchbrakie before her mother's death, and it was during one of these visits that Niel Gow composed his charming strathspey to her.

Some papers docketed in her handwriting show she was often a visitor of the Charter Chest for her father. The many family losses Margaret endured during her life would fall more keenly on her than on the married sisters and brother who were absent ; those two years of deep anxiety for her brothers Patrick and Laurence were shared with her father and mother ; she was the sister to comfort Mrs Campbell of Monzie in the first flush of sorrow for the loss of her bridegroom, and to rejoice with her when again a bride. She had borne the trial of her mother's death, and would take much burden and thought on herself, when her younger sister Louisa married Robert Stewart of Fincastle in 1792.

In 1796 her father died ; she writes just before his death to an old family friend, Mr Rutherford of Balwhandie, their lawyer in Perth, who has sent a present of fish, and a messenger to enquire for the laird, now seventy-nine years of age.

Sir,

Letter about  
her father's  
illness, 1796.

I this day before dinner received the three fine fish from you and in the name of my father and aunts return you kind thanks, I would before now write but my close attendance on my father prevented me. He has suffered very very much since I wrote you last, we never thought he would see this day. This day eight days alarming symptoms appeared at three in the morning, upon which I sent an express for my brother and Mrs Graham, in two hours after she came and is still here, my brother came next day when all the distressing symptoms returning . . . which continued three days and nights very violent, but at last went off and he is now so low that it is out of our power to know what to think but would fain have a dawn of hope.

Mrs Graham and aunts join me in kind compts to you and Miss Ker and I remain with much regard

Your Humble Sert.

Mar<sup>t</sup> Græme.

Inchbrakie,

3 Feb. 1796.

We see by this that Miss Annie and Jean Græme are still living at Inchbrakie.

The eighth Great Baron was dying, and a few more days see the close of his life.

Though her brother George makes her welcome to remain on, Margaret wisely refuses. Writing Mr Rutherford in May she mentions she has decided not to remain at Inchbrakie, though her two aunts intend to accept their nephew's kind offer.

In 1798 she dates again from her old home, she has the charge of the Charter Chest for George, tenth laird, who is on service and married; his duties prevent his residence at Inchbrakie as yet, and he only pays flying visits to his home.

In 1799 we find it is Miss Anne Græme the aunt, and not the sister, who now takes out the papers from the Charter Chest,<sup>1</sup> and Margaret lives probably between Fincastle and Orchill.

Her only niece at Orchill had married as time went on and is heiress of Orchill; she married Mr Gillespie the famous architect of many of the houses in Perthshire, and Margaret finds her home with them.

Her death occurs while with Mr and Mrs Gillespie Græme at 7 p.m. on Friday, 12th November 1819, at fifty-four years of age; a kindly worded letter from Mr Gillespie conveys the last accounts to her brother, Colonel Græme, now settled at Inchbrakie.

Edin., 12th Novr. 1819,

Friday morning.

My dear Sir,

Miss Græme has been for some days much worse than her usual,

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

and her complaint begins to wear an alarming appearance, the Dr. says, etc., etc., etc., and unless she gets speedy relief it cannot be expected she can hold out long. You may rest assured that nothing on our part shall be wanting to alleviate her sufferings. She appears not to feel pain but continues in a state of stupor. I'll write you again next post. Mrs G. who is much affected unites with me in kind regards to you, Mrs Græme and Miss Græme.

Yours most sincerely,

Jas. Gillespie.

Seven o'clock P.M.

The Dr. has just told me that he does not think Miss Græme can put off beyond this night. I think, therefore, you should come to town with as little delay as possible.

Death of a  
sister of 9th  
Laird.

Since writing the last sentence your sister has breathed her last.

To Colonel Græme  
of Inchbrakie, Crieff.

A letter from her brother-in-law, Colonel Stewart, written at the same date, says :—

Fincastle, Decr. 7th, 1819.

My dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 23rd ultima. . . . Mrs Stewart and I most sincerely condole with you and family for the loss of our late amiable sister ; she had suffered much distress . . . for many years past with great resignation ; it must, however, be gratifying to her friends that she went off so easily at last. It will afford as much pleasure to hear that your sons were all well when you last heard. My son Patrick is gone to Dunse in Berwickshire for the purpose of improving himself in agriculture. Winter commenced here very early and of late very boisterous weather, but we are lucky provided with farm store to meet it. Mrs Stewart and Gilbert join me in kind and best compliments to you, Mrs Græme and Miss Græme.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your affect<sup>o</sup> Humble St. and Brother,

Robert Stewart.

To Colonel Græme  
of Inchbrakie.







Louisa Græme (Inchbrakie),  
Mrs Stewart of Fincastle.

## YOUNGEST DAUGHTER, LOUISA, MRS STEWART OF ORCHILL.

Louisa Maria Henrietta Græme, the youngest child of Patrick Græme and his wife, Margaret Oliphant of Gask, was born at Inchbrakie the 30th of November 1760. From her nephew's<sup>1</sup> lips we have heard that she grew into a remarkably beautiful woman, and was the toast of the country; at the "Perth Hunt" balls and large gatherings, it was then the custom to name some specially selected beauty when drinking the health of the ladies. This was still kept up at the Perth Hunt balls, where it is the custom to give the bride of the previous year as the toast.

Bright, beautiful, with a great charm of manner, Louisa Græme won her way to all hearts, and was a universal favourite. It was, however, 1792 before any of her admirers finally won her. There was a strong attachment to her on the part of a distant cousin, Captain the Honble. George Elphinstone, a descendant of the Keiths (through Lady Mary, the sister of the last Earl Marischal). He was afterwards George, Viscount Keith, Admiral of the Red. Whether Louisa did not return it and wished to disgust her admirer, or whether an access of exuberance overcame her and she determined to have a frolic and show her powers of horsemanship on any animal, it is hard to say, but when Captain Elphinstone made one of his many calls at Inchbrakie, he found the beauty seated on a large pig which she was riding round the Court. This, it was said, prevented the matter going any further.

Louisa must have been very attractive at this period, she was in her eighteenth year, and Captain Elphinstone had just been sent home with despatches from Admiral Arbuthnot after the actions at Charlestown in 1777. He was returned M.P. for Dumbartonshire, and went to sea again in 1780.

Her nephew, Captain Græme, R.N., writes in "Memoirs of Early Naval Life"<sup>2</sup> that when entering the Service, George Elphinstone now Lord Keith, Vice-Admiral, desired that little Alex. Græme be sent to him at Plymouth where the Admiral was stationed in command of the Channel Fleet (1812), a

<sup>1</sup> Commander Alexander Græme, R.N.

<sup>2</sup> Printed for private circulation.

married man with grown-up children. On young Græme being introduced into his presence at his morning levee with all the captains of the Channel Squadron round him, Lord Keith patted the little fellow on the head (Alex. Græme was barely thirteen) and asked him how his aunt Mrs Stewart of Fincastle was? The boy was rather bewildered by the question relating to an aunt of whom he saw least, especially at the moment when his head was most full of Aunt Margaret and his parents!

It was to Louisa Græme in 1783 that Lady Elizabeth Drummond wrote her sympathy in that terrible time of suspense to the Inchbrakie family.

Machany, 2nd Feb. 1783.

My dear Louisa,

Letter from  
Lady  
Elizabeth  
Drummond.

We were happy to hear by yours that you had received some hopes after the agent's letter. I hope that as the date of Col. Fullerton's letter was so late as June last that you will hear good accounts of the Major, but alas, what a cruel state of suspense to be in. I trouble you with this to beg you will write to me if you hear any further accounts as we are very anxious and if I hear anything from London that can give you the least comfort depend on my letting you know immediately. I heard from Maggie last post, but in my answer did not say a word of having heard from you as you wrote to me you had not acquaint your sister Mrs Graham with the last acc<sup>ts</sup>. My mother and Willie Drummond join me in kind compt to all at Inchbrakie, believe me ever my dear Louisa,

Yours affect<sup>ly</sup>,

Eliz. Drummond.

Addressed to Miss

Louise Græme, Inchbrakie.

The reference in the letter written by Lady Elizabeth to Margaret at Orchill points to the fact that Mrs William Græme was in delicate health at the time, and that as much suspense as possible was being saved her.

Louisa marries  
Stewart of  
Fincastle.

In 1792 Louisa Græme has made up her mind to leave her home and her choice has fallen on Robert Stewart, younger of Fincastle, the scion of another Jacobite House!

Fincastle lies on the northern side of one of the most lovely rivers in Scotland, the Tummel, which rushes headlong between the fairy outline of their silver birches, or pauses placidly smiling, and reflecting their graces in its translucent pools.

The Stewarts of Bonskeid (an even lovelier spot), were adjacent to it, and not more than a few miles off was Faskally, where her first cousin Mrs Robertson was living; (she was daughter to the Patrick Græme who had charge of Inchbrakie during the 1745). Very likely Louisa visited and met her husband there. Bonskeid House (the old house) used to stand on the brow of the hill; it was burnt down about the 1745 and the owner Alexander Stewart, then a mere child, and his sister were sheltered with their relations the Stewarts at Fincastle. Alexander Stewart was not rich enough to rebuild his house; he studied for the medical profession and was one of the first to lessen the scourge of smallpox by inoculation.

Neighbours at  
Bonskied.

He afterwards settled in Perth, and in 1799 married Mary Anne Mary Oliphant, the daughter of the younger Jacobite Laird of Gask and the elder sister of Caroline Lady Nairne.

Louisa Græme, now Mrs Stewart, would welcome Mary her first cousin (who was rather in disgrace with her family for marrying a poor man, dependent on his profession) at Fincastle House, and we who know well the lovely beauties of Bonskeid, can fancy the Oliphant bride's growing love for her husband's estate.

Bonskied's  
marriage  
to Mary  
Oliphant.

Ten years after Mary Oliphant's marriage the house of Bonskeid was built under the following circumstances. Lady Bath and her husband Sir James Poulteney were travelling in Scotland, and the former lost her heart to the beauties of Bonskeid. Dr Stewart went to see them at Blair Castle where they were visiting; a lease of Bonskied was granted them. Lady Bath who erected a tent to watch the building, died soon after the house was commenced; Sir James then altered the arrangements, building a small house on the place where Lady Bath had gazed at the view with such delight; the home had just been furnished when Sir James also died, and Dr Stewart became the owner of the residence.

Mary Oliphant died however in Perth at their house in the Watergate, on 19th June 1819; the morning of her death the painting of the

new house at Bonskeid arrived; it was placed where she could see it!

Her only daughter Miss Stewart succeeded to the property and she married Glas Sandeman, Esq. of Springland near Perth, and the present owner of lovely Bonskeid is her great-grandson.<sup>1</sup>

Dalguise  
cousins.

Another first cousin of Louisa Græme's married Stewart of Dalguise. The old baronial house of Dalguise still stands above the banks of Tay. She was Gask's second daughter and a warm attachment existed between her and Louisa Græme. Mrs Stewart of Dalguise named her only daughter "Henrietta Maria" after Mrs Stewart of Fincastle.

This god-daughter lived to a great age and the writer remembers meeting her at Gask when in her ninety-sixth year, so that two namesakes of Louisa Græme met in 1892 (just one hundred years after her marriage), Miss Henrietta Maria Stewart, her god-daughter, and Louisa Grace Græme her grand-niece.

But to return to Louisa Græme herself. The *Scots Magazine* records the marriage in 1792 at Inchbrakie. Captain Robert Stewart, junior, of Fincastle, of the 61st Regiment, to Miss Louisa Maria Henrietta Græme, third daughter of Patrick Græme, Esq. of Inchbrakie.

The history of one of her wedding presents has come down to her descendants with the mirror now in possession of her grand-nieces.

Louisa's  
wedding  
presents.

Mr Moray of Abercairny presented Louisa Græme with a brougham and fine pair of horses; this courtly gentleman was not unmindful of his young cousin's beauty (he was in the third degree, being great-grandson of Annas Græme, Black Pate's daughter); in the front of the brougham he placed a very beautiful mirror with gilt columns, so that the fair bride might never enter a house without her toilette becomingly arranged.

Captain Stewart afterwards became Colonel. His family and that of Bonskeid had frequently intermarried, and both were descended from the royal house of Bruce.

A copy of the old royal tree of Scotland hangs in the Perth Museum, and at the top of one of its branches can be seen the names of Louisa

<sup>1</sup> Many of the above incidents are taken from the "Life and Songs of Baroness Nairne," by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., 1869.





Colonel Stewart of Fincastle.



Græme of Inchbrakie and her husband Colonel Robert Stewart of Fincastle. On 14th September 1793 their son and heir Gilbert is born: Orchard opens wide its hospitable doors, and her eldest sister receives the young mother from her Highland home for the occasion.

Colonel Stewart's descent from royalty.

In 1794 another boy, Patrick, came; he went in after life to America where he married and had issue; he seems to have kept up little or no correspondence with his country.

Their third child was a daughter, Susan Anne. She married the Honble. Duncan Robertson (member of Council) of Friendship, Jamaica, and Carron Vale, Stirlingshire.

Louisa Græme's and Colonel Stewart's descendants.

Two grandsons of Louisa and Colonel Stewart of Fincastle were born. The eldest Duncan Stewart Robertson of Carron Vale married 18th September 1844 Harriet, daughter of Donald Ogilvy of Clova and grand-daughter of the seventh Earl of Airlie; she died in 1849 and her husband Duncan in 1856, leaving an only daughter, Miss Julia Ogilvy Robertson of Carron Vale.

The younger grandson of the Stewarts of Fincastle and only male issue of the family of Fincastle, James Robertson, entered the army in 1841, joining the 31st Regiment.

There is no scion of Inchbrakie of whom that old house may be prouder than of this officer. Capable as well as gallant, he served with the 61st through the great Sikh War; out of thirty officers the regiment had ten killed and fifteen wounded in six weeks.

From India he went on to the Crimea and was present at both attacks on the Redan.

On peace being declared, Captain James Robertson was sent to Ireland, commissioned to raise two battalions of military train here, he was promoted to his majority, and given command of the 2nd Battalion.

The Indian Mutiny having broken out, he and his battalion were sent to the front, and on arrival at Calcutta the Commander-in-Chief recommended that they should be formed into a regiment of light cavalry.

Their grandson, Colonel Robertson's services, 1841-1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's men were picked volunteers from cavalry regiments, and he led them through the Capture and Relief of Lucknow and through many minor engagements; he commanded the

cavalry force (three regiments) under Sir James Outram, and at last succumbed to sunstroke for which he was invalided home with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he had been third Senior Captain eleven months previously!

For two years Colonel Robertson suffered from the effects of his Indian campaign, and then rejoined his regiment.

In 1870 he sold out, having held the rank of full Colonel for the last seven years of his service.

Such service and gallantry met with its reward. For the Sikh War he received a medal and three clasps. For the Redan a medal and clasp with the Turkish medal.

To these succeeded his majority, and command of a regiment of light cavalry in the Indian Mutiny, followed by the command of the cavalry force under Sir James Outram and Sir Edward Lugard, for which he was presented with the Order of Companion of the Bath, made a full Colonel and given a medal and clasp; thus, in nineteen years after joining, and when forty years of age, he had served through three important campaigns and attained the rank of a full Colonel!

That was a record worthy indeed of a descendant of Black Pate of Inchbrakie.

Colonel  
Robertson's  
marriage.

Colonel Robertson married on his return from active service Miss Churchill, daughter of John Churchill, Esq., of the family of the Duke of Marlborough. Miss Churchill's grandfather was the incumbent of the parish church at Esher and often had the honour of leading our beloved Queen Victoria by the hand when a tiny child. Both Miss Churchill's great-grandfathers served in the Royal Navy.

In spite of the disparity of age, there was a strong friendship between young James Robertson and his cousin George Græme, the tenth Laird of Inchbrakie, at whose marriage Colonel Robertson was best man.

In January 1882, when the house of Inchbrakie was dismantled, he bought the old charter chest of the family which had so long contained the witch's relic and deposited it in the Museum of Art, Edinburgh, where he states that it will be safe for all time.

In 1837 a letter from her nephew George, then younger of Inchbrakie,

to his father the ninth laird, written from Edinburgh, states he has been down to Portobello to see his Aunt Louisa, Mrs Stewart of Fincastle. Miss Paterson (her companion) greeted the proposal that Mrs Stewart should go down to Inchbrakie on a visit to her brother with a very long face, but he "was agreeably surprised on going upstairs to find the old lady in high spirits and delighted at the proposal, her only objection being the trouble it caused." George Græme soon overruled this and once more Louisa Græme visited the scenes of her childhood in her seventy-seventh year; age had not diminished her bright spirit and active mind.

A last visit to  
Inchbrakie.

At the end of the year 1841, in the eighty-first year of her age, Louisa Græme of Inchbrakie and Stewart of Fincastle was laid to rest. She died near Edinburgh, and was interred behind the Episcopal Church at Portobello in an enclosed grave; a marble slab marks the spot.

Louisa  
Græme's  
death.

## Sketch XXII

### George, Ninth Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aber- uthven, Tenth in Descent from First Earl of Montrose, 1795 to 1844

BORN on 23rd of May 1753, George Græme first saw the light in the latter half of a century, the earlier part of which had been rent by Scotland's loyal, though vain, efforts to place the royal race (of Stuart), beloved of that nation, on the throne. The country was now settling down to try and regain something of what it had lost from an agricultural view.

What had gone in the best of its valour and blood was never to be replaced, and would surely recur, for as long as life and war continue, so long will a valiant race send forth the best of its sons to meet them.

Land im-  
provements,  
1770.

As far as the efforts on the land of Inchbrakie went, they were a failure for the future welfare of the house. In the sketch of Patrick, the eighth laird, one of his letters show he is hard at work on various plantings, and the formation of a "Water Meadow," which resulted in early crops of hay, which meant a second to follow, an advanced agricultural movement of 1750. George Græme followed his father's lead and was known as the Laird of Inchbrakie who had sown gold in his trench ploughing, and who reaped silver.

With regard to military service, he personally did not grudge to give of his best, but as his sons grew to man's estate, he sent them one by one to Liverpool, where, during his early service in the north of England, and while holding the appointment of Colonel of the Perthshire Fencibles later on, he had formed friendships with various of the merchant princes of that city.

One by one the boys laid down the pen, rose from the desks and

buckled on their swords; their forefathers had heard too often and too long the clash of steel and the sound of pipes screaming the "Blar Allt" to permit them to respond to the wish of their father that his sons should follow the example of some of the best blood in the county, and exchange the scabbard for the quill.

George Græme began his military career when just twenty years of age. Like his father he joins the Dutch Brigade. His commission bears the "Het" Regiment (eighth?) Scots Brigade, Lt-General Mackay, Colonel Majoribanks. Two years later he was admitted supernumerary to the regiment under Colonel Riddell, and the following autumn, on the 27th August 1775, he is commissioned to the regiment under Major-General Houston, commanded by Vandrig Murdoch Mackenzie.

The Dutch service had no attraction for George Græme; there was little active service to be attained, and beyond its being an excellent school for the training of young officers, little advantage was to be gained from that now forlorn brigade, and in December 1777 George obtained a commission in the 72nd Foot (Manchester Volunteers) commanded by Colonel Charles Mawhood. This was the period during which he formed the ties of what was to become a lasting friendship with the Sandbachs and Shands of Liverpool. On the war breaking out with France and Spain he went to Gibraltar on active service. That fortress was held under siege from the autumn of 1779 by the combined fleets of Spain and France.

An officer thus describes the effect in September 1781 of the continual bombardment for twenty-three months: "Our town is totally destroyed; even the very grass grows in the streets, as all the army and the inhabitants live in tents and caverns of the rocks, and are not safe even there, being continually annoyed by mortars and gunboats. However, on the 9th of June we had the satisfaction to see the enemy's magazine blow up in the camp of St Roque, whereby above 5000 shells exploded in the air, and a great number of barrels of gunpowder which killed and wounded a great many.

"They still, however, keep up the blockade, intercepting every vessel that comes in."

Services,  
1775-79.

The writer gives a list of the amount of ammunition expended by the defending garrison and the enemy.

Barrels of Powder . . . . .	1900
Round Shot . . . . .	8796
Shells . . . . .	22,397
Grape . . . . .	1358, etc., etc.

During all those months the garrison held out bravely. In September 1780 George Græme was gazetted Captain in the 72nd, now commanded by Colonel Charles Ross.

Siege of  
Gibraltar,  
1782.

General Elliot, who is the Governor, writes in 1781 also, reporting the above loss of the enemy's magazine. He states that on calm nights the gun and mortar boats repeat their nightly visits which do little harm beyond "depriving the troops of their natural rest, which is no great evil in this climate, as evidently appears by the health of the garrison."

By September 1782 affairs were working to a crisis. General Elliot saw his opportunity and took it. A combination of the land forces with those of the sea after severe and continuous fighting, brought the matter to a close. Early in 1783 the Articles of Peace were signed.

On 23rd of April 1783 the Right Honble. Sir George A. Elliot, K.C.B., delivered the thanks of both Houses of Parliament to the garrison at Gibraltar for their services during a defence of over two years.

During those two years George had served as Captain in the 72nd and was wounded while (under very heavy fire from the whole of the enemies' gun and mortar batteries) he, as Captain of the main guard, saved a thousand casks of flour on which the garrison food depended.

These casks were stored in a building which had been set on fire by the explosion of shell, and George Græme's duty was to save as much of it as he and his guard could manage; it was no easy task as the building was not only under the enemies' fire but the burning rafters rapidly brought down the roof which continually fell in on the men, while accomplishing their task.

George Græme returned home to find he was the only son left to his parents of the group of three handsome boys who had started in life a few years previously, both his younger brothers having died in their service to the country.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XXI.

Towards the close of the year 1785 he loses his mother, Margaret Oliphant of Gask, and his engagement to Miss Oliphant of Condie takes place.

Engagement  
to Miss  
Oliphant  
of Condie.

The Oliphants of Condie had purchased part of the estate known by that name from Mr Colville, the first husband of Lilius Græme of Inchbrakie during the earliest years of the seventeenth century;<sup>1</sup> at that period the other portion of the estate "Newtoun" of Condie was held by Sir James Oliphant and another daughter of the House of Inchbrakie, Margaret, the niece of Lilius.<sup>2</sup> This was the portion where the mansion house stood. It had been built about 1545 by William, brother of the third Lord Oliphant. This William of Newton had married Margaret, daughter of and heiress of Oliphant of Berridale.<sup>3</sup>

The Laurence Oliphant who bought Condie in 1601 from William Colville of Condie and Lilius Græme (of Inchbrakie) his wife, was the son of Alexander Oliphant who was Albany Herald in 1563, and who married Janet Oliphant. Thus the first Oliphant of Condie was grandson of William of Berridale, younger son of the third Lord Oliphant, as stated by a deed in the Condie Charter Chest.

Purchase  
of Condie,  
1601.

Laurence, the first Oliphant of Condie, is described as servitor to Mr William Oliphant, which would show he was a kinsman and probably in the office of the King's Advocate in 1631 when the discharge is signed.<sup>4</sup> Laurence married a daughter of the House of Tullibardine, Miss Murray;<sup>5</sup> by 1643 Laurence Oliphant the first of Condie is dead. Mercer's Chronicle<sup>6</sup> says, Laurence Oliphant of Condie "departet this lyffe in Edinburgh and bureit in the kirk of Forteviot upon 16 Feby., 1643." This interesting old record would confirm the fact that there was no mansion at this date on the portion of Condie then owned by Laurence Oliphant. His will passed over his eldest son to some extent in consequence of his displeasure at his marriage; his second son became of Rossie, and Isabella, a daughter of that house marries Græme of Orchill, and was the mother of the heiress, Beatrice Græme of Orchill.<sup>7</sup>

Rossie is represented this day by the heir of the late Mr T. L. Oliphant

<sup>1</sup> Sketch V.

<sup>2</sup> Sketch VIII.

<sup>3</sup> Burke's "Visitations."

<sup>4</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

<sup>5</sup> Burke does not state her parentage.

<sup>6</sup> Maitland Club.

<sup>7</sup> Sketch XXVII.

of Rossie-Orchill, who after the sale of his estate settled at St Andrews. The names of his two sons who took so prominent a part in the defence of the British Legation at Peking, when besieged by the Boxers in 1901 will always be honoured by their kinsfolk and friends, the one for the heroism which gave his life in the defence of his fellow-countrymen, and the other for publishing the Diary which told the details of so interesting and anxious a period.

To return to the Oliphants of Condie, the second son having been accounted for, we find the third son of the first Laurence of Condie marries Elspeth, daughter of Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch, and the fourth becomes ancestor of the Oliphants of Kinneder, in Fife.

Oliphant  
of Condie  
descent.

Laurence Oliphant's eldest son, who annoyed his father by marrying Marion, only child of Sir John Blackadder of Tullilian, was passed over in the succession, to what purpose does not appear, as he is styled second of Condie in the genealogy. His son Laurence, third of Condie, married Helen, sister of Sir James Wemyss of Bogie, and leaving several children, was in turn succeeded by the fourth Laurence of Condie who married Jeanette, daughter of Meldrum of Lethers, of Aberdeenshire. He died soon after this marriage, leaving a young widow; she married for the second time one of the Drummonds styled of Invermay, who left to her son, Laurence Oliphant, fifth of Condie, a considerable fortune.<sup>1</sup>

Laurence Oliphant, fifth of Condie, married Isobel Elgine; in 1743 she signs a receipt to Laurence of Gask which describes her as "relict of the umquhile Laurence Oliphant of Condie." Laurence "now of Condie" is alluded to, and James Oliphant (Gask) witnesses it.<sup>2</sup>

Laurence Oliphant, sixth of Condie, married Lillias Oliphant, daughter of James, sixth of Gask; their marriage contract is dated 21st August 1718; in it the bridegroom is styled Laurence Oliphant of Condie, not yet infest and seated in the lands of the deceist Laurence Oliphant his father, to whom the contract obliged him at once to retour himself as heir. Three of the witnesses are: James Græme<sup>3</sup> of Newton,<sup>4</sup> Anthony Murray of Dollerie, William Murray of Ochertyre, younger.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Some genealogies state she married, thirdly, James Oliphant.

<sup>2</sup> Gask Charter Chest. This may be the lady who became Mrs James Oliphant.

<sup>3</sup> The Solicitor-General for Scotland, son of Black Pate, see p. 223.

<sup>4</sup> Afterwards called Condie.



It was the sixth Laurence of Condie who came to the assistance of "Mr Whytt" his brother-in-law, the Jacobite Laird of Gask, and with Inchbrakie, Lawers, and Orchill formed the "Gask Trust," of which the "Concerts" were held at Inchbrakie, where Amelia Nairne, "Mr Whytt's" wife, was arranging matters; Laurence of Condie is given authority to buy it when the Barons of Exchequer put it up for sale on 16th Feb. 1754.

Condie in  
the "Trust"  
for Gask,  
1754.

The children of the sixth laird of Condie, the seventh laird of Gask (the elder Jacobite) and the tenth laird of Garvock, were all first cousins to each other, for Catherine Oliphant of Gask, sister of Mrs Oliphant of Condie, married Robert Græme of Garvock, the Jacobite "Glaud": they included the seventh Laurence of Condie; James the eleventh of Garvock and his brother Robert; Laurence Oliphant, the younger Jacobite laird of Gask, with his sister Margaret, "Leddy Inchbrakie," and many others.

Newton passed from the hands of the outlawed James Oliphant (who had committed the terrible crime of stabbing his mother in a fit of passion and had fled from the country) into the hands of his kinsman James Græme the Solicitor-General, son of Black Pate of Inchbrakie, who obtained sasine of Newton in 1691-92.<sup>1</sup> His son sold these lands in 1744 to James Moray of Abercairny; they were held by Abercairny for a very short period, for in 1750<sup>2</sup> Lawrence the sixth of Condie buys them and incorporates them with that estate, of which they now become part, the house called Newton now designated Condie.

Purchase  
of Newton  
by Condie,  
1750.

In 1753 Jacobite "Glaud" of Garvock is apprehended,<sup>3</sup> and writes urgently to Oliphant of Condie; the letter runs as follows:—

"I am just now at your house on my way to Perth with a party I hope so soon as this comes to your hand you will see to come and meet me and send a message to Abercarnie and ane other to Balgown and beg they will come into Perth and do what they can to get me put at Liberty. I need say no more

"just but I am your most Humble

"Srt. Robert Græme.

"Newtown

"N.S. 15 March 1753.

"I have the Sergeants consent to stay at this place till you come so heast.

"To the Laird of Condie

"make heast."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Sasines of those years.

<sup>3</sup> See Sketch XXXIV.

<sup>2</sup> Oliphant MS. Pedigree.

<sup>4</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

The Laird of Condie was possibly residing at Gask<sup>1</sup> with his wife Lilius; by 1759 he is dead and his son Laurence succeeds as seventh laird; he seeks his wife (1759) across the Strath at Dollerie, and married Grizel, the daughter of Anthony Murray of Dollerie, descended from the House of Murray of Tullibardine, the first Anthony of "Dullerie" as it was then called, obtaining his lands, *circa* 1490, from his father, second Murray of Ochertyre.<sup>2</sup>

The seventh laird's life ended in a most untimely manner; the river May was in flood, and he was drowned while riding across it. His two elder sons by Miss Murray of Dollerie died while young; Ebenezer succeeded, and Margaret, became the wife of the ninth of Inchbrakie (the subjects of the present sketch); we cannot leave this brief record of the Oliphants without a few words carrying them on to the present time. Mrs Græme's sisters Lilius, Grace, and Helen all died unmarried, the latter in 1845.

#### EBENEZER, EIGHTH OF CONDIE,

had issue by his wife Mary (whom he married in 1790) daughter of Sir Wm. Stirling of Ardoch.

Laurence, who succeeded: his second son William who was born in 1792, was in the H.E.I.C.'s Artillery; he never married and had the reputation of being shy and reserved; the Journals of Grace Græme of Inchbrakie give a very pleasant description of him.<sup>3</sup> Grace was his first cousin and was an acknowledged beauty, clever too, an artist of some talent, and a great favourite in society.

Anthony, his third son, became Chief Justice of Ceylon and was knighted in 1840. Sir Anthony married Maria, daughter of Colonel Campbell; their only son Laurence, or Lowrie, as he was called in his family, showed great mental powers during the early years of his life; a diplomatist, a clever satirist, a brilliant author, he has left behind him books as varied and diverse in style and subject as his career was in its many changes and occupations. The reader must be referred to his memoirs for particulars of his career.

<sup>1</sup> He was arranging the Gask Trust at this date.

<sup>2</sup> Ochertyre MS. Pedigree.

<sup>3</sup> Sketch XXIII.

James, the fourth son of Ebenezer, eighth of Condie, was Lieutenant-Colonel of Madras Engineers and a director of the Honble. E.I. Company. He married Miss Maidment in 1823 and had three sons and two daughters, the eldest son being James Erskine Oliphant, born 1826, of the Bombay Civil Service, he also married twice; his first wife was Margaret, daughter of General Robert Alexander. The present Mrs Erskine Oliphant is Jane Lloyd, daughter of Maurice Cooke Collis, D.D., of Castle Cooke, County Cork. Colonel James Oliphant's second son William, Gen.-Maj., R.E., served in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including siege and capture of Mooltan, surrender of force and garrison and battle of Gujerat; medal with two clasps. He married Miss Chapman, daughter of John Chapman, Esq., Whitby, Yorkshire.

Oliphants  
of Condie.

For the rest of Lieutenant-Colonel James Oliphant's very numerous family by his second wife, we must refer those interested to Burke's "Landed Gentry," where a very full and excellent account is given of the younger branches.

Colonel James Oliphant held an important post as private secretary to his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, which duty he carried out in a manner so satisfactory to the Government, that it was years after in a measure transferred to a son of his second marriage, Mr Arthur Craigie Oliphant, who previously had been given the post of private secretary to the H.H. the Nizam's minister.

Colonel Oliphant was a well-known resident in Wimbledon, and resided for many years at Elvedon, Suffolk, with the Maharajah. He died at Worlington Hall, Suffolk.

To Thomas, the fifth son of Ebenezer Oliphant, some of the earliest information is due, as he drew up a family pedigree; he had exceptional musical talents and many of his compositions were accepted by the Madrigal Society of London.

Ebenezer, the eighth laird of Condie, died in 1807; his son Laurence, ninth of Condie, was born in 1791; his first wife, Miss Ross of Rossie Castle in Forfar, died without issue. His second wife was the widow of Samuel Barrett, Esq. Her two children, Samuel Barrett and Henrietta, found a happy home at Condie, for Laurence, the ninth laird, was a

Condie  
hospitality.

second father to them. I well remember as a child hearing my mother<sup>1</sup> and "Sam" Barrett, a very handsome old man with great charm of manner, conversing, and recalling many happy memories of Condie in the old days.

Laurence, the ninth laird, was well noted for his warm hospitality and kindly heart. He and my father were first cousins and were like brothers, and Laurence Græme and his wife ever found the doors of Condie open when they returned on leave from his various appointments in the West Indies.

Mrs Laurence Græme was a great friend during their husbands' life of both the last Mrs Oliphants of Condie (Mrs Barrett and Miss Oliphant of Rossie), though after their respective widowhoods, their lives drifted apart. Many a happy hour, when a tiny child, was spent by me at the home of my grandmother before the death of Condie's eighth laird, who died in 1862. By his third wife, Marianne Oliphant of Rossie, he had several children. Their eldest daughter married Thomas Walker, Esq. of Marnby Hall, Yorkshire; their youngest, Susan, married in 1894 J. Maitland Thomson of the Whim (son of the late owner of the Balgowan Estate). Their only son, Laurence James, succeeded as ninth laird; he was born in 1846, joined the Grenadier Guards, which regiment he afterwards commanded, and married in 1878 the Honourable Mary Gerard, daughter of Robert Lord Gerard.

Present representative of  
Condie.

Major-General Oliphant was C.V.O. in 1902 and M.V.O., fourth clasp, in 1897. He served in the Soudan campaign in 1885, late Colonel commanding Grenadier Guards; afterwards commanded a brigade at Aldershot. Held a command in South Africa, and on return was given the command of the Home District. In 1903 his name appeared in the New Year honours as having obtained a C.B.

He has three children: Laurence Henry, born in 1879; Francis, born in 1883; and a daughter Helen.

A small room in Condie House was known as the Ghost Room, it was said to be haunted by a lady who carried her head under her arm and

<sup>1</sup> Mrs Lawrence Græme, daughter-in-law of ninth laird of Inchbrakie and Miss Oliphant of Condie.

went by the appellation of Lady Green Sleeves. In 1864 when the house was being altered, some workmen found in the wall of that room a small skull, which from its size belonged to a woman; the family were absent, and the men sang psalms round it, and without waiting for further orders built up the skull again in the place where they had found it. In 1866 the house of Condie was burnt to the ground!

The house of Condie was formerly known as Newton.<sup>1</sup> It was there Marian Græme of Inchbrakie<sup>2</sup> had been stabbed and died. Is it possible that her spirit haunted the room where the crime was committed? It is a curious coincidence that the name Lady Green Sleeves is associated with the Condie or Newton Ghost, for from time immemorial *that* has been the spirit which walked at Kincardine and Inchbrakie when sorrow impended!

Condie  
haunted.

The lands of Condie were afterwards sold, but General Oliphant retained the "Path of Condie," the oldest bit of property bought from the Colvilles, and thus retains the appellation of Oliphant of Condie.

We now take up the thread of our sketch at the engagement of George Græme and his bride Margaret Oliphant, daughter of the sixth Laird of Condie. The marriage took place in 1786. A very voluminous contract is drawn up between Captain George Græme and Margaret Oliphant; the latter's father is dead, and her "brother German," Ebenezer, acts for her. The contract is signed at Dollerie, where Margaret's first cousin is laird; numbers of witnesses attest it.

George,  
9th Laird's  
marriage,  
1786.

Laurence Oliphant of Gask (the bridegroom's uncle), William Græme of Orchill (Inchbrakie's brother-in-law), Captain Robert Drummond of Lintibert, Sir William Stirling of Ardoch (a brother-in-law of Condie and Curator for the bride), and of course Anthony Murray; Ebenezer Oliphant of Condie, and the bride and bridegroom, besides Patrick Græme, Laird of Inchbrakie.

A goodly gathering met that third of May at the old house of Dollerie to wish the bride God-speed; she is in her twenty-fifth year, having been born at Newton, in the Parish of Longforgan, on Nov. 22nd, 1760;<sup>3</sup> the bridegroom is eight years older.

<sup>1</sup> Burke's "Visitations of the Lands, etc., of Noblemen and Gentry."

<sup>2</sup> Sketch III.

<sup>3</sup> Extract from Muthill Register.

Three years afterwards they are staying in Perth where their eldest son is born on 9th June 1789. He is named Patrick in obedience to the unwritten decree for the heir's Christian name, but the succession is once again to be broken, this time by the death of a soldier boy.

George  
Græme,  
Captain of  
Perthshire  
Cavalry, 1794.

In 1793 orders are issued by Government to raise seven regiments of Fencibles in North Britain, and by May the following year, George Græme is captain in the regiment he has assisted to raise, and which is commanded by Charles Moray of Abercairny. Perthshire raised two troops of this cavalry which were under Abercairny's command; by some error, when the men were enlisted, it was not fully explained to them that the pay of 1s. a day would partly be paid in kind; this misunderstanding led to what might have been a very serious mutiny, had not Græme of Inchbrakie used stern measures to quell it; hearing rumours of discontent, he decided to explain matters clearly, and accordingly at evening parade he read a statement to the troops; 6d. a day was the cash paid. Grass money and other allowances amounted to the 1s. promised.

George  
quells an  
insurrection.

The men were greatly disappointed, and one named Marshall, more insubordinate than the others, informed their captain in offensive language that he for one would not submit to it. George Græme, who with the Quarter-Master was the only officer present, instantly ordered two corporals to arrest the offender, which caused a rush to be made from the ranks. However, discipline prevailed after a few moments, and the men reformed into line, were marched up and down the Inch by the Quarter-Master while George Græme rode to Perth Barracks and brought out a detachment of the 4th Dragoons, ordering the whole of his Fencibles under arrest. The ringleaders were detained, and the rest dismissed for the night. Abercairny and the other officers were summoned by express and Marshall was ordered 700 lashes but was respited, as, though he ran away on seeing the Dragoons, he surrendered to his officers next day, and the matter ended in smoke, thanks to Inchbrakie's promptitude, who was made a Burgess of the City of Perth the same year on the 17th June.

While her husband is engaged at Perth with his military duties, Mrs Græme visits at Orchill her sister-in-law, Æmilia, and Mr William Græme, and on the 5th of May 1794, there is born a daughter, the bright, witty

Grace Græme of Inchbrakie, who in after years is toasted as the "Fair Maid of Craig Rossie!"

A friendly letter from George Græme to Mr Rutherford, his man of business in Perth, is dated from Aberdeen, where he is quartered in September 1795, sending messages from Mrs Græme and Patrick, the eight-year-old son and heir.

In October he receives orders to move his troop south; letters show that, on 17th October, beyond knowing they are to be reviewed, he has no information of his destination, but will send his "equipage" as soon as possible to Perth, and on 12th November he and his family are settled at Stirling Castle, where they remain till June 1796. Meantime, as we know, early in the spring of that year, his father Patrick died, and in February Colonel Græme and his wife are summoned hastily from Stirling by express to attend his father's deathbed. George Græme can only be spared from his command for a short time; his wife remains to comfort poor Margaret Græme for the loss of her father, but soon rejoins her husband at Stirling, where on 17th April 1796, their second son, George Drummond, afterwards the heir to Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, is born.

Death of  
his father,  
8th Laird.

Meanwhile, the correspondence shows that Margaret's brother entrusts much of the management and arrangements on his estates to his sister, who superintends the removal and replacement of documents from and to the charter chest. Margaret Græme is an exact lady and very business-like; numerous papers show these visits to the charter chest are all witnessed by the estate bailiff or the man of business. By August the Græmes have moved to Musselburgh, and one of George Græme's letters to his lawyer states, that their late landlady in the Castle yard at Stirling merits a tenant being put in.

Leaving his old aunts at Inchbrakie with his sister Margaret, Colonel Græme in October quits Scotland for the north of England to take up a command in the County Durham.

Wherever George Græme was quartered he seems to have won universal respect and esteem; Perth, Brechin, Aberdeen and Stirling all in turn present him with the freedom of their respective cities, and, added to his fine manly character and sterling worth, he bore the charm of a hand-

Freedom of  
Brechin,  
Perth, Aber-  
deen and  
Stirling.

some person. His daughter Grace twenty years after was at a wedding dinner given by Mrs Scott Kerr of Chatto, then described as an old lady. Grace seems by some lucky chance to have been seated next to the great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, who enchanted the daughter by describing to her her father's appearance at Stirling, when leading his regiment, adding, "Colonel Græme was the beau ideal of a cavalry officer."

The riding lessons at Gask in 1762 had not been wasted! (Sketch XX.).

Mr Scott Kerr of Chatto was the son of Elizabeth Græme of Balgowan, Lynedoch's sister.

Colonel Græme, now commanding the Fencibles since the 29th May 1795, marched for Durham in the early winter 1796-97, under orders to assist in quelling the riots and the disturbed state of the north of England.

Military  
efficiency.

Colonel and Mrs Græme established themselves at Bishop's Auckland near Durham, where another son Lawrence was born on the 5th May 1797.

The efficiency of Inchbrakie's action in suppressing the disturbances in the north of England with his squadron of the Perthshire Fencibles brought him the approbation of General Sir George Osborn, commanding the North-Eastern District in England, as well as strong commendation and thanks from the magistrates and justices of Kendal in Westmoreland and the Sheriff of Dumfries in Scotland for the activity and orderly comportment of his squadron during the disturbances—it may be mentioned Colonel Græme had spent a considerable sum on raising the regiment of Fencibles.

Colonel Græme paid a flying visit to arrange matters on his estate in 1798, and his sister Margaret mentions that he left Inchbrakie for England on the 23rd of October 1798. By the autumn of that year the family were established in Byrom Street, Liverpool; his eldest boy was nine years old and the education and the expenses of a family induced Colonel Græme to accept the command, though always going back and forward to his estates.

Settles at  
Liverpool,  
1798.

At Liverpool the boys grew up, and George Græme's wealthy and influential friends, the Sandbachs, the Shands, the Tinneys, all took the



young lads into their offices ; by the year 1815 every one of his five sons had entered the navy or army and the eldest had been shot in action !

The Duke of Montrose held very kindly relations with his kinsmen, he had assisted George Græme and his brothers in early life to their commissions, etc., and Inchbrakie in one of his visits home, has, in arranging letters, come across some of the Duke's, written to Patrick, George's brother, who was in command of the 42nd on his way to India when he died.

London, 1st July 1807.

Sir,

I have received your letter enclosing my letters to your brother whom I very much esteemed. I beg to return you my thanks and am very happy to hear that Mr Percival has offered you an appointment such as you think proper to accept, and I hope it may lead to something better. I shall be glad to see your Portrait of the Marquis of Montrose (tho' I must maintain my own as the right resemblance) and beg leave to express approbation of yours and your sister's feeling as to the possession of it.

Duke of  
Montrose's  
letter, 1807.

I remain with esteem, Sir,

Your Ob<sup>t</sup> S<sup>t</sup>

Montrose.

A letter from Sir Thomas Graham in 1812 then commanding the 90th is given below ; the letter, owing to Colonel Graham suffering from his eyesight, was written by his secretary, accounting for the incorrect spelling of Inchbrakie's name. At this time his eldest son Patrick had been two years serving in Spain and Portugal under the Duke of Wellington and General Graham in the 89th Regiment.

His second son George was already an ensign in the King's German Legion ; he was a little over fifteen years of age, and a few months later on is wounded at the taking of Badajos.

Villa Alba,

15 June 1812.

My dear Sir,

I sometime ago received your letter of March last, with a memorial

Colonel  
Thomas  
Græme of  
Balgowan's  
letter, 1812.

in which you state many facts that undoubtedly ought to add great weight to your claim for favor from the Government of the country, though unfortunately too little attention in the Public Offices is paid to the sufferings of families from their Loyalty. I was prevented from forwarding it as immediately as I should have wished, by the consideration of having necessarily forwarded too frequent applications to the Horse Guards, but I have sent it lately enclosed in a private letter to my friend Colonel Torrens, and I shall be most happy should his influence with the Duke procure a Company for your son. I have many to return to you for your obliging expressions relative what concerns me, and I beg that you will make my best respects to Mrs Graham, and believe me,

Most truly and ob<sup>ntly</sup> yours,

Thomas Graham.

At this date 1812-13, Colonel Græme and his family had removed to Queen Square, Liverpool, and the visits to Inchbrakie in the summer were longer and more frequent.

On March 4th, 1814, the eldest son was shot dead while rallying his men to the charge in the American War. Amongst the Inchbrakie documents a sad little packet, sealed with black seals and labelled by the father are the letters from his commanding officer and comrades relating the sad event and containing the will of Patrick.

Death of  
Patrick, his  
eldest son,  
1814.

Colonel Graham of Balgowan's recommendation had carried little weight, but Patrick Græme, though he died a lieutenant in his twenty-fifth year, was virtually commanding that detachment of the 89th, for every officer but Ensign Miles and himself had been shot!

Early in 1814, before the bad news came home about his eldest son, George Græme is arranging the necessary formalities for proving his descent in order that his boy George (who, after Badajos, is in Flanders with the King's German Legion) may exchange into the Hanoverian Guards.

It is necessary for his father to prove his right to something like thirty-two quarterings, which is easily accomplished; the Dukes of Montrose and Atholl sign the document and His Grace of Atholl adds a friendly little note offering to give a letter to the Duke of Cambridge if wished; needless

to say the offer was warmly accepted. In the document George the ninth laird makes a declaration to the effect that he brought back the Gask Charter saved in the 1745.

"The above Charter of the family of Gask was saved from destruction by Sir Joseph York, 1745, and who afterwards, when Ambassador at London from the Hague, returned it to Struan Robertson's brother, Lt.-Col. Robertson, who, upon my return from Flanders in the year 1778, gave same Charter to me in order to deliver it to my uncle, Lawrence Oliphant of Gask. The foregoing circumstance in as far as regards the recovery of the original Charter of the family of Gask, I attest. George Græme."

George  
Græme's 32  
quarterings.

Early in 1815 Inchbrakie is at home in Perthshire, and as far as we know settles down as a country squire; it is a troubled year for the laird has scarcely recovered from the loss of his firstborn, and George who is now his eldest son is under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo defending La Haye Sainte. By this date also the two youngest boys, Alexander and Anthony the sailors, were afloat; it recalls the year 1782, a generation before when almost the same anxieties were being lived through by the eighth laird and his Jacobite Margaret.

Settles at  
Inchbrakie.

Near the Græmes at Ferntower was living Sir David Baird, the famous General of Upper Strathearn; after his Indian campaign he resided at Ferntower, and was always a great friend of the Inchbrakies. A story is told of his mother, who, on hearing that her son was taken prisoner in India and that he was tied to another man leg to leg, appeared to feel little concern for her son in comparison to that felt for his companion in misery: "God help the man that is tied to my Davie," exclaimed the lady. Sir David's passionate temper was well known but he had a kindly heart, and many a good turn was done to a friend, and amongst them young Lawrence the third son of George Græme, who had, like his brothers, declined office work and sailed in 1814 to try his fortune with the 89th, his brother Patrick's regiment; he arrived at Quebec to find the latter had been killed, after a short stay when he was under fire attached to the 89th, he returned home and Græme of Inchbrakie asks and obtains Sir David's kind offices for Lawrence. Years after on Captain Græme calling at Ferntower when on furlough, to pay his respects to Sir David, the latter observing he wore

whiskers autocratically ordered him to shave ; in those days the expression of opinion from a general to a younger officer meant a command, and as Lawrence was remaining some weeks at home there was nothing for it but to obey ; the whiskers were shaved off ; when Captain Græme returned to Ireland their absence nearly lost him his bride !

Sir David writes from Ferntower on 1st February 1815:—

My dear Sir,

Letter from  
Sir David  
Baird, 1815.

I beg your excuse for not returning your packet last night but it came when I was dressing for dinner. I now send it with my signature and seal, with my best wishes for the success of our young friend in which Lady Baird begs to join. The day is really so bad that I cannot deliver this in person.

I have the honour to remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

D. Baird.

George Græme, Esq.,  
of Inchbrakie.

A monument was erected to Sir David on Tam-a-Chastel, a hill near the Earn, where lay the Ferntower Reach of that river.

Colonel Græme and his wife both died the same year. He was a devoted husband to a very gentle, kindly, sweet-tempered lady, who was a loving mother as far as deep affection for her children went ; Mrs Græme was a great student of Shakespeare and was never so happy as when studying her beloved "master." One of her sons writing of her says, "She had an ineffable sweetness of manner, and during the course of my life had never said a cross word to me and as far as I can recollect never refused me a request."

Watson  
Gordon and  
the Græmes.

Colonel and Mrs Græme never would consent to have their portraits painted, though their sons often tried to induce them. Late in the thirties Watson Gordon, who was a friend of one of the young men, knowing his wishes proffered a visit to Inchbrakie ; it would have been impossible to have arranged regular "sittings," so the good-natured artist sat and talked

to his hostess while busied with his brush and sketch book. Anything of even so mild a description of portrait painting could not be accomplished with the laird, who retired to his own suite of apartments after welcoming his guest, and was not seen again for the next few days; on seeing the carriage depart with Sir Watson he strolled out of his apartments and meeting one of his sons enquired, "is that painting deevil gone?"

Later on when Sir Watson sent a very comely likeness of Mrs Græme to Inchbrakie Colonel Græme was much gratified.

With great courtesy and old world grace of manner Colonel Græme united a short temper and a large amount of the Græme pride.

Walking with his son Lawrence in Liverpool one day the Mayor passed, to whom Colonel Græme made a low bow; next morning a large card of invitation to dinner arrived, which he refused; on Lawrence enquiring why he did not accept the invitation of a man to whom he paid so much respect the previous day he replied, "I did that as my duty to the constituted authorities, but that is no reason why I should dine with him."

He burnt the letter in which his daughter Grace wrote the account of her interview with Sir Walter, and his remarks on Colonel Græme's appearance, rather than have them discussed by the young people!

Another anecdote tells how a consulting physician, who had required a second summons to bring him from Edinburgh, when asked why this was necessary, replied, he was unable to make out the writing; Colonel Græme when presenting him with a large cheque trusted he would be able to read it more easily than his first letter!

Inchbrakie's maxim to his sons was, never to give a challenge, and never to refuse one! He however broke his rule on one occasion, for at the dinner given at Perth to his uncle Lawrence Oliphant of Gask on the full recovery of his estates, the Duke of Atholl who was presiding, gave offence by not allowing the pipers to play. Captain Græme (a young man then) as representing his regiment challenged the Duke! When his youngest son used to try and coax the sequel out of him, the only reply he could obtain was "a tipsy broil, sir—a tipsy broil!"

Both Colonel Græme's daughters-in-law were devoted to him; he was

The 9th  
Laird of  
Inchbrakie's  
character-  
istics.

always gentle and courteous to ladies, and many an affectionate reminiscence has been repeated of his acts towards them (his eldest son did not marry till after his father's death).

He could be stern with his subordinates, but was an easy master in many ways, and a good servant could usually become his master. An amusing story<sup>1</sup> of Inchbrakie's endeavours to assert his authority was related a few years ago to one of Colonel Græme's grand-daughters. Very late in the eighteenth century a certain Solomon M'Farlane was gardener at Inchbrakie, and probably owing to Colonel Græme's long absences from home "Solomon" took his own way, and when he did see his master, spoke his mind and gave his opinion very freely; Inchbrakie generally received it all in good part knowing the true worth and honesty of his servant. However, on one occasion when Colonel Græme returned home, he was greatly annoyed with a serious omission on Solomon's part; he therefore ordered the gardener to dig up from the kitchen garden a cabbage plant and directing Solomon to take it to another part of the garden, he superintended it being planted with its fine green head downwards, its root only appearing above ground neatly patted down with the spade; "Weel weel, laird, what is a' this for, are ye gane daft?" "No," thundered Inchbrakie, "that is to show you who is master here!"

Inchbrakie  
proves him-  
self master.

Colonel Græme tried many and various forms of agriculture, and as before mentioned, was the laird known as sowing gold and reaping silver! Though stern at times to his subordinates, he was greatly liked. In 1820 a yoke of oxen was still to be seen in the stables on his home farm as a curiosity; "he was the last laird in Perthshire to use oxen for ploughing," and did so long after horses were used.

It must be explained that the point of the story as far as Solomon went consists in the fact that at that period potatoes and cabbages were a great luxury, having only been imported into Scotland in 1740 in which year the first dish of potatoes were placed on the Ochtertyre table; Solomon was therefore deeply aggrieved at the treatment his precious cabbage received and remonstrated repeatedly during the operation!

Colonel and Mrs Græme died at Inchbrakie in 1840; the months

<sup>1</sup> By Mr Kippen, Crieff.

between February and September only separated the husband and wife; Margaret Oliphant of Condie was the first to be taken after close on forty-four years of wedded life; they were buried in the family vault at St Kattan's Church, Aberuthven. Colonel Græme was succeeded in the estates by his eldest son George, Major of the Hanoverian Guards who was then unmarried.

Death of the  
9th Laird  
and his wife,  
1844.

## Sketch XXIII

The Eldest Son Patrick, who *d.v.p.* in Action, and Younger Sons and Daughter of Colonel George Græme, Ninth of Inchbrakie and Tenth in Line from Montrose

PATRICK, ELDEST SON OF COLONEL GRÆME, NINTH LAIRD OF INCHBRAKIE AND ABERUTHVEN.

PATRICK, the eldest son, led the van of five brothers in resigning their stools in the offices of the merchant princes of Liverpool, and by 1810 was fighting, an ensign with the 44th, under Lord Wellington and Thomas, General Graham of Balgowan. Born in 1789, he joined the 18th Royal Irish in the summer of 1809; from a large collection of letters (written during the remaining six years of his life) principally to his father and sister, may be formed a clear estimate of his character. Intelligent, observant, clear-headed, a keen admirer of the beauties of nature, and with an artistic sense of the beautiful, his letters bear a charm to any reader; while a fluent pen enables him to describe with ease all he sees and feels. Not a friend he meets but is commented on, not one left behind that he does not remember with a kindly message. A loving son and affectionate brother to the fifteen-year-old sister with whom the correspondence commences, makes one feel that a fine character is completed by the earnest love he felt for his profession and the desire to encourage his brothers to join the services of which Patrick was so proud, and the love of which he inherited from his forefathers whose actions animated all his own.

His sister Grace was at school in the neighbourhood of Chester, and Patrick, an ensign in the 18th Royal Irish, dates from Gloucester on the 7th





Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie.  
Born 1789, killed in action 1814.



September 1809. She has just gone to school and written her first letter 1809. to her brother, who, on receiving it, will not "delay an hour to assure you how excessively glad I shall always be to hear from you and that you are fond of Chester," promises her that should he get promotion as lieutenant and "leave" follow, he will pay her part of the country a visit. He mentions hearing constantly from their father, who often writes of her. He speaks of Ewart being in the regiment, and that before leaving London "I met with your cousin William Oliphant at his aunt Lady Pulteney's." "I was on an excursion the other day and met a distant relation of yours, Admiral Græme, an old fellow who has lost his left arm, therefore, you know, the right's left now!" He concludes, as do all his letters, to Grace "my dear girl, your affec<sup>te</sup> brother, Patrick Græme."

On the 5th November 1809, he writes after King George III.'s Jubilee, and describes dining with the officers of the garrison who are recruiting "here at our mess"; at nine o'clock the majority sallied forth to a ball which ended at 2.30 A.M.; five of them, himself included, remained out of bed to celebrate the Jubilee day till 7 o'clock next morning, when they all walked out in their ball dress to breakfast at his lodgings in the country; he speaks of other balls and some fox hunting; mentions his friend "Mathieson is married and driving his lady in a chariot about Bond Street." King George's  
Jubilee, 1809.

By the spring of 1810 he dates from the Isle of Wight; for months he has feared being sent to the West Indies and is not yet free of it, his strong desire being to go to Spain; it is his first visit so far south and he is charmed with Bath, "a delightful place," and gives an excellent account of the Island and Carisbrooke, mentioning Southampton as "a very pretty little place situated on the seashore."

March 1810 finds him landed at Guernsey, having just failed to catch the 89th Regiment to which he had been gazetted on its way to Cadiz; he is, however, an excellent sailor and looks forward to a return voyage to Portsmouth, whence he intends following the 18th as quickly as he can; "the whole island is beautifully romantic, indented all round with pretty bays and creeks." A long description is given of the various fortifications and he mentions Sir John Doyle as Governor. The Duke de Boyleau,

Admiral in Command, and "the Duke of Brunswick is here with five hundred Huzzars and 1000 of his German Infantry."

Cadiz, 1810. Cadiz is reached by 31st April 1810, after an amusing voyage, shark shooting, etc. He "never saw so beautiful a place," what with the picturesque and marble buildings interspersed with orange, fig and citron trees, it appears a paradise, and the novelty of the Dons in black velvet mantles, the strange appearance of the Dominicans and other orders of monks, with the women dressed in black and wearing veils which add to their gracefulness, all have a singular and attractive appearance to an Englishman. Patrick describes his walk on the batt<sup>er</sup>ies and looking at the French works at Matagorda on the heights of Medina Sidonia, while on the other hand the pure blue sky, the Spanish Feluccas (reminding him of descriptions read of Venetian gondolas) painted with grotesque figures and decorated with garlands of flowers filled with cargoes of all sorts of fruits; while "the ladies singing to guitars in such quantities, make Cadiz look more a place of festivity than a besieged city." He is going next day to call on General Graham at La Isla and has had "the felicity of carrying the Standard of the guard of honour on the arrival of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton; he is the tallest officer in the Navy." "I am as brown as a Spaniard and as well as possible." Patrick's next letter finds life more monotonous, particularly as he is not allowed to eat the fruit or speak to the handsome Spanish women! he craves for home letters and mentions hearing from Captain O'Shaughnessy that he "thought Lawrence was a fine fellow!" (Lawrence is just fourteen!) It is the 10th August, no attack made but continual firing from nine batteries; he is attached to the 44th; 9th October 1810 finds him on the heights of Sobral, all the army under cover in tents or mud huts, the 44th being in advance, within a few hundred yards of the enemy's lines, have the honour to be under canvas. There is constant rain, they have nothing more than what they can carry to wear, sleep on ferns, have no money in the whole division; biscuit, beef and rum their fare; Lord Wellington gave an invitation to the officers of his army to dine and sup, and Patrick was one of the fortunate ones to go to the Palace of Mafra, where they witnessed the installation of Marechal Beresford, who commands the Portugal troops. "We set off on mules and had

a most romantic ride of twenty miles to a palace beautiful both inside and out, five hundred red and blue coats sat down at 6.30 to an elegant dinner, and at ten Beresford was knighted and received the red ribbon from the Commander-in-Chief"; there was little dancing as there were only twenty ladies, all Spaniards or Portuguese except Lady Berkeley and her daughters; they stopped at one and left for camp. Patrick adds, "I would not have missed going for twenty guineas!" The letter is written on the back of a soldier in lieu of a desk; that back must have ached, for there are four large and closely written pages!

Honours to  
Marechal  
Beresford,  
1810.

On 8th December 1810, letters from his brothers are rejoicing him; he has been ill and continues so, though hoping to be back soon with the army. At present he has been sent to Lisbon, and fears he is going to lose a most valuable servant whom he brought down sick with him, and who grows worse. He fears an exchange with an English regiment will occur if his regiment continues ill, and this he does not wish. Turning out an old trunk he has come on a profile of himself done by "an old flirt of mine in England; they say it was more like your humble serv<sup>t</sup> than a horse twelve months ago; instead of throwing it in the fire I've sent it to you . . . tell your mother it's no like me for it has 'na gotten a pouthered heed.'"

One month has passed; Patrick is better but grumbles at being detained in Lisbon: Elliot, his great friend, writes constantly and forwards many messages to Lisbon. By July 1811 Patrick has joined again, and Albuera is fought and won; he rides over to see Elliot in the advance piquet, who has had a narrow escape; the regiment, 500 strong, has lost 400 killed and wounded; for days after the action the men got no firewood except the stocks of French muskets to dress their food, indeed all have suffered great hardships and on the march Patrick had actually offered two dollars for a biscuit and seen his men obliged to eat raw beef: he complains of a return of ague, and fears he may be sent home, but trusts Lisbon will do, and ends with "Tell your father Marechal Beresford is here on his way to England."

Albuera,  
May 1811.

Patrick Græme's hopes that he might regain his health at Lisbon were not realised, and he came home in 1812, and on 3rd August that year writes his father (who is at Inchbrakie) from Brighton; he has joined the 89th,

he is hoping not to go to India as it may retard promotion, and comments on the uniform for the 89th, one of the most expensive regiments, so much gold lace and embroidery on the velvet facings of four coats, none of which can be dispensed with.

Writing on the 12th of August they have been suddenly ordered to Chichester and he has been busy, having the command of a company on the march; they dine that night with the 59th and march on at twelve at night for embarkation. Their C.O. does not know whether their destination will be Spain, Guernsey or India, and only received his orders to embark on their arrival at Chichester a few days previously. Patrick speaks of a letter from Sir Thomas Graham who has promised to mention him to General Torrens; the letter is hastily written, but hurried messages are not forgotten.

Sails with  
89th for  
N. America,  
1812.

On the *Margaret* transport, Portsmouth Harbour, August 16th, he writes again to say their destination is North America which he fears will remove him from the memory of Lord Lynedoch and others interested in him; however, from Spithead he writes of a letter from the former enclosing one from General Torrens which says though nothing immediately can be done, that Lieutenant Græme has been noted for promotion on the first favourable opportunity. Some of their men are left behind with ophthalmia; he himself is expecting to undergo an operation for it next day with a brother officer. This letter is unusually depressed, owing no doubt to his eyes which cause much pain. They sail for Nova Scotia in a day or two and reach Halifax on the 17th October after a rough time; on first landing it was wet and cold, and but one inn, where the two married officers found quarters. The rest slept in their clothes for three nights on the floor of a barrack with their men "as sound as they would in bed"; Patrick speaks of the warm hospitality received from the officers of the garrison, they dined with the 8th and 3rd and 99th, and Colonel Robberton (?) of the 8th (King's) begs they will be honorary members of its mess. He has been given command of a company to his pleasure. Only one more mail leaves that year but there will be little time for him to write; it is hardly possible to believe that souls can be in the forms of the Indians and Squaws he sees; at present he cannot take advantage of the

good shooting and fishing to be had as his time is fully taken up clothing his men and seeing to their comfort.

The next letter brings us to 3rd January 1813, and is to his sister Grace. He will not hear of her getting married, if she is so good a housekeeper he will want her himself! The snipe have left, but ducks and partridges can be had. She is to ask her mother "if she recollects a thing of the name of Jeremy Agnew recruiting at Bishop Auckland, I recognised him without even hearing his name the other day, skating, he's married and has a son five years old." He has addressed a letter to George in Spain; in one to his father he wishes him affectionate greetings of New Year, and hopes "ever to receive my dear father's affec<sup>tn</sup> kindness"; he hopes George is not at Brighton, but with his regiment on active service especially as Halkett his Colonel will now be Major-General; he hopes Sir Thomas Graham will "win the county and then return to Spain!"

Patrick Græme loses no opportunity to press advantages for obtaining active service; his Colonel Morrison has recommended him for a company in the New Brunswick Fencibles, and General Coffin has received letters regarding him from his brother Sir Isaac, and Mrs Dalgairns his sister, who are friends of his father; he is hoping to hear from Mr Alex. M'Donald about the lands in Upper Canada and if so, suggests his brother Lawrence, who is now in his sixteenth year, coming out to Canada.

On April 9th he reports an interesting interview with Sir Thomas Saumerez. Patrick has gone for his month's "tour of service to Melville Island, the Depot" and calls on the General to pay his respects, venturing at the same time to ask him if it be true that he intended raising a regiment for that country, and if so would he consider giving Patrick a company? Sir Thomas at once asked him into his private room, made him sit down by the fire, told him he had heard his character from his C.O. and therefore would tell him what, Sir Thomas desired, should not be repeated to the garrison. This was in effect that Sir Thomas Saumerez expected by next mail final orders to raise the regiment, in fact already had the promise of non-commissioned officers from England. The regiment would cost him £2000, and each captain £400; that he expected a reply from a relation who was to have the first company and that Patrick was to

Leaves  
Halifax for  
the front,  
1813.

have the second; or the first if the relation had already purchased one in England. Some delay occurred in the raising of Sir Thomas Saumerey's regiment, and meantime Patrick received orders to proceed at once to the front; he leaves Halifax Harbour, hoping in his next "to give them his ideas of Niagara and with the help of God the recapture of New York, sends many messages to all and the Lieutenant of the 'King's Germans' (George)." A letter from Quebec mentions the army, they are to meet as a force of 22,000 under Mr Dearbourne; General Glasgow is commanding the militia at Quebec, and Patrick has left his letters of introduction on Sir George Beckwith; as yet they do not know where they join Sir George Provost's force; he begs them always to mention George when they write, that was in June. By September 13th, the date is from the infantry encampment at Fort George; it is a low marshy situation and though they have constructed huts, the company is much reduced by ague and wounds received on piquet duty, so he is the only officer in command of the company as his battalion is 250 miles off at Kingston. There have been sharp engagements and constant bloodshed, and much scalping; the good news of Lord Wellington having driven the French out of Spain fills him with apprehension lest it has cost George his life; it was a matter not to be accomplished without great loss of life and if he, Patrick, has by his urging George to enter the service, been the means of causing his family the grief of his death, he will never forgive himself; he does not know why he should indulge in these ideal misfortunes, but believes it to be the long time that must intervene before he can hear of George, for the May and June packets are both taken. In November he writes of being most hospitably received at York, North Canada, by M'Donald's friend who has taken him to his house; Mr Beckie's wife is charming; she was a Miss M'Donald, and he is introduced to the Chief Justice, etc., of what is the capital of Northern Canada; Mr and Mrs Beckie (the Sheriff) are equally charming; she is young and an enthusiastic Highlander, and he is as happy as if he were at his father's house.

This letter must have been balm to his parents' hearts, when they received four months later the news of his death. The next is dated January 3rd, 1814, and is to his brother George. He "tips him a line"



(seven pages) to congratulate him, "your exploits in the Peninsular are glorious" and gives him a longer and more detailed account of his actions and hair-breadth escapes than he has ever written home. So far he has not heard from George, but the letter is kept open and on the fourteenth he dates April 3rd, Fort Erie, and tells "my dearest George" he has at last received his letter of February 1813. This postscript is full of rattle to the companion of his youth, and of affectionate remarks on the younger brothers (Alex. now fourteen, a midgy) and sister. "Mother" in rattling good spirits is going to live at Inchbrakie, and full of gratitude to the kind Beckies who have given him so happy a home all winter; no end of fun, driving caracolles and tandems, shooting and skating and not a single kite flown! He mentions no end of names whom George is to introduce himself to, especially Miles, "his brother here is my greatest friend and we live together." "They talk of peace but God forbid, at least till we beat the Yankees"; a letter to his sister is much in the same spirit and then comes one to his father dated Fort Erie, 26th, again mentioning Mrs Beckie with whom he has lived three months and giving an account of the battle of Blackrock in which his company played a principal part; the letter is the more pathetic because it is the last we find penned by the gallant young officer, and it is full of hopes at finding them all settled at "home" (Inchbrakie) on his return; "when the Scotch breezes will feel like zephyrs after Canada piercing blasts."

Fort Erie,  
1814.

On the 21st March his friend and brother officer Ensign Miles, writes from Burlington Heights most sympathetically, to tell Colonel Græme of his son's death in action late in the afternoon of the 4th March; a shot entered above the collar bone and passing downward to the left hip was instantly fatal; Mr Miles relates that every officer except himself was killed or wounded; the enemy retired during the night and he had the sad consolation of burying Græme next morning but his watch had been taken from him.

Death, March  
4th, 1814.

Mr Miles most kindly undertakes all duties of settling up Patrick's accounts and forwarding home anything they may wish and encloses his Will dated Cross Roads, 22nd August 1813, in which he leaves his chest and small trunk to Mr Miles requesting his papers to be burnt and his watch sent to his family.

His colonel's letter is perhaps the saddest because it would appear that all those brave lives had been unnecessarily exposed as the detachment was too far advanced to be supported ; nothing could exceed the gallant manner in which the attack was led by Patrick, who was shot dead instantly while animating his men to advance. Colonel Morrison regrets his watch was plundered but will send home his sword which the American officer in command has restored, and trusts Colonel Græme will be comforted by the assurance that his son's conduct had ever been uniformly honourable and that he possessed the sincere regard of all his brother officers, "and when he fell it was in the service of his country nobly doing his duty, which will I trust afford some consolation," etc., etc.

Three months later when his brother Lawrence joined the 89th the following was related to him. It will be remembered that the main part of the regiment was stationed over three hundred miles from Fort Erie, they were seated in the mess at Kingston after dinner on the fourth of March when to their astonishment, Patrick Græme entered and without speaking, but regarding them fixedly and sadly, passed through the room and out at another entrance. They were all startled and a good deal affected for he was a great favourite, the date and time were noted ; it was the 4th of March at the hour he had been shot.

This sketch of Patrick is concluded with the following extract ; no man is without his faults and a hasty temper does not detract from his other qualities. The men had been poor fellows, mutinous and disorderly ; all the same it must have added a pang to Patrick Græme's last moments on earth.

Testimony  
from Sir  
Richard  
Henegan.

"It was at one of these military reunions that I fell in with Lieutenant P——, a young officer, belonging to my friend Græme's regiment, the 89th, which had just returned from America. From him I learnt that the noble-hearted Græme was no more ; he fell on the field of honour, leaving a name that will ever remain engraven on the hearts of those who loved him. The circumstances attending his death were such as to lead the mind to contemplate, with greater reverence than we are inclined to feel on such subjects, the mystical link that unites our spirit here to its eternal abode. I wrote down, at the time, the details of what was to me so deeply melan-

choly an event, in the words of our mutual friend P——, who narrated it as follows :—

“ We were in America under the orders of General Drummond, and the flank companies of the 1st and 89th regiments were sent up the interior of the country to dislodge the enemy from a position he had taken up, and strongly fortified. We commenced our march on a severe morning in the depth of winter, and I remarked that Græme was silent and out of spirits. His heart was usually so joyous, his spirits were so exuberant with life and happiness, that I bantered him on the fit of sentimentality he had assumed, but to no purpose. He could not be cheerful, and twisted out of his cap a little bugle that ornamented it ; he said to me with a sad smile : ‘ Here, P——, keep this for my sake.’ I did take it, and I know not why, but his sadness extended itself to me. I saw he had a presentiment he should fall, and in a strange unaccountable manner, I shared his feelings.

“ From the severity of the weather, and the ground being covered with snow, our march was fatiguing in the extreme, and Græme, who commanded the light company of his regiment, had occasion to reprimand several of the men for disorderly and insubordinate behaviour, which would probably have increased to mutiny, but for the love they bore him. To one fellow, who was more unruly than the rest, Græme sharply applied the epithet of ‘ coward,’ alluding to a prior affair, in which some reports had been made upon this man’s want of energy. The soldier looked sulkily at him, but made no remark. When we came up with the enemy’s works, a murderous fire was opened on us, as we traversed the deep ravine that separated us from the heights he occupied. Every one of our officers, with the exception of Græme and myself, had been picked off by the concealed rifles of our opponents, and we alone remained to lead on to the attack. For a moment we placed ourselves under the slope of a hill, to prepare for a desperate effort to carry the position ; retreat or surrender being alike impossible. My gallant friend was rallying his men to the charge, when the poor fellow who had patiently borne the opprobrious name of ‘ coward,’ dragged himself to the spot where Græme stood, staining, as he moved along, the whiteness of the snow with the blood that poured from his

wounds. Standing erect before his officer, he said, 'Sir, am I now a coward?' and dropped down dead at his feet.

"Never shall I forget the expression of self-reproach and sorrow that poor Græme's face wore, as for a moment he contemplated the fallen soldier who lay stretched before him. Then, suddenly springing forward, he exclaimed, 'Now, my lads, follow me!' The next moment, 'Oh God!' escaped from his lips, and he fell to the earth. A ball had struck him in the shoulder, traversed his body, and found its way out just below the hip. I rubbed his lips and temples with snow, and used every means to restore animation; but his noble spirit had fled. The rest of us, reduced to eight in number, were made prisoners by the enemy; but we were allowed to carry with us the remains of our gallant comrade; and when we stretched his lifeless corpse at a little distance from the bivouacking party, one of their officers, a rough, hard-featured man, wept, as I well remember, in contemplating the noble countenance and placid smile of that ever-to-be-lamented friend. We dug for him a soldier's grave in the vast wilderness, and watered it with our tears. No monumental marble marks the spot; but as long as memory lasts, his name will there be inscribed and cherished."<sup>1</sup>

GRACE GRÆME, DAUGHTER OF GEORGE GRÆME, THE TENTH  
IN DESCENT OF INCHBRAKIE AND ABERUTHVEN.

Grace, the only daughter of Colonel Græme and his wife, Miss Oliphant of Condie, was born at Orchill in 1794. She grew up to be a sparkling woman of considerable and varied talents; while not strictly handsome, she had sufficient beauty added to great vivacity and *esprit de monde* to make her a centre in any gathering which she joined, and cause her to be toasted at the county gatherings as the "Fair Maid of Craig Rossie."

The earlier years of her life were spent in England, where she received the benefits to be obtained from proficient masters, entering also into intellectual as well as influential society.

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from Sir Richard D. Henegan's "Seven Years Campaigning in the Peninsula and the Netherlands from 1808 to 1815."

In her early girlhood her parents returned to reside permanently at Inchbrakie, when Grace Græme was sought for and welcomed by every house in the neighbourhood, while she visited much in Edinburgh during its annual season of dinners and balls for which that city was then famous.

There she made the acquaintance of many notable people, becoming intimate with Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving among others; she, of course, attended the Court balls, and was notably present on the occasion of King George's visit to that city, as well as the famous ball when the two young men calling themselves Charles Edward Stuart and John Sobieski Stuart, flashed on Scotland like comets and every Jacobite heart was at their feet, Grace Græme's amongst them.

Washington Irving visited her parents at Inchbrakie; he one afternoon walked over to call on Mr Murray, enquiring at the lodge if he was at home; he was answered by "Dollerie's awa' to Perth," but, said Washington Irving, "is not this Dollerie?" "Aweel it is, but Dollerie's awa' to Perth"; completely puzzled, he went away, but on his return to Inchbrakie it was explained to him that Scottish custom gave the name of the property both to the owner and the estate!

Washington  
Irving's  
visit.

A few pages of one of Miss Græme's journals follow, giving an account of the Perth Hunt meeting, a great county gathering in those days. The occurrence of so many Perthshire names must be the excuse for quoting from, what after all is only the journal of a young girl to her most intimate friend; it also shows the customs of dress, etc., of the "first society" in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The journal is in the form of a letter, written to her connection Maria Henrietta Stewart of Dalguise, already mentioned in this volume. Journal, 1819.

October 1819. I left Inchbrakie on Thursday 6th at ten in the morning for the Perth Hunt Ball, no adventures befell me. "Scone" looks magnificent from the northern road, which I have not travelled before, dark red stone embowered in trees. The town was crowded, Hussars (10th) in every direction, but none of our friends, how I dislike travelling alone at this time, when groups of gentlemen are seen from end to end of the street: the gentlemen on the steps of the George Inn were Abercainry (Charles),

and John Belches, the latter very grave and in deep mourning for his mother, but kind and attentive as ever. Mrs Oliphant had not yet arrived so forthwith I proceeded to my room. Mrs O. did not arrive till near one and introduced me to Miss Ellis an heiress, who was one of her party, and Miss Greig, Lady Rollo's sister, she is a fine girl; Miss Ellis is very nice, superior to most heiresses, unaffected, has £30,000 and from her manner you would not think she had thirty pence, very travelled, charming manners and good eyes, but not pretty, there was a woeful lack of beauty. The Craigies of Dumbarney were near us, he, Sir P. Murray, and Mr Graham of Airth were the Stewards, with them were a Mr and Miss Durham, very plain; he will have £20,000 a year, and a Mr Tweedie was a very pleasant travelled man. Tony Burn, Lawrence Oliphant, a Miss Tytler, a beauty, not agreeable, Robert Grant said it was remarked you would suppose her the heiress, not Miss Ellis.

Perth Races,  
1819.

It was now time to go to the Races; Mrs Oliphant, Miss Greig and I went in the Condie carriage, Lawrence accompanied Miss Ellis in her own chaise. The race was a gay scene on the North Inch, the woods and the river Tay very beautiful. The Abercairnys were the greatest dashers there, a carriage and four, two outriders, two postillions and two footmen. Charles himself and Mrs Moray, dressed in white muslin over white safety, covered with Blonde, white lace veil and abundance of ostrich feathers had a fine effect as the winds waved them about. Capt. Grant of Kilgraston had a dark coloured carriage, driving himself and two of his brothers, Allan of Inchmartin, the man that wants a wife, an insufferable dandy, stays longer and tighter than gentleman's stays are wont to be. He has two boys in red on white horses dangling after his phaeton; the boy is very ugly and I don't like him. I saw the Murthly carriage lumbering about, and the well remembered *plush affairs* of bright orange; the Drummonds of Meggnich, Strathallans, Cultoquhey, etc., etc. But who in the world was one of the first to greet me but *Dalhoshny* and your admirer the Portuguese; Robertson of Tullybelton, our *très aimable* cousin, in a green coat, a peruke and tail of the last century, drove two cream-coloured ponys over the ground, he appears a singularly wild and beautiful person. We were on the stand for some time, Lady Mary Murray and her daughter

were there. I had considerable flirtations with the elder married men, you know it is my way. "Cutle" was delighted to see me. Margery Ramsey came with them from Murry's Hall. I spoke to Sir Peter the Member, Capt. Grant, the Aber.'s and all the rest, Lord Kinnoul and Capt. Yates with lots of officers of the 80th. I was again introduced to the Laird of Airth who is old, nearly sixty, not noisy, funny enough but I don't like him any better; I looked out my eyes for the Stewarts of Grantully. I expected them to be surrounded by the 10th Hussars, Wallington, Gale and Arnold, also John, Tom and the fascinating Sir George, when, in place of that, behold Catherine with the longest of all *her* long faces, in the worst of humours; Clementina pale, Andrew grave, and ten times worse poor Miss Drummond of Logie the Matron, and not a soul near them. Thinks I, all is not right here; not daring to ask for the hero I first asked where is Mr Arnold? "Oh, we don't know;" and Gale? "he's ill"; and Wallington? "Oh! I believe he's ill too, we know nothing of him, we have not seen him for a long time." I went round the course several times with Miss Ellis; she knows Lord Byron and all the *liverati* of the day; there was a dark-haired, dark-eyed, handsome figure among the 10th Hussars, he was the handsomest man I ever saw, Sir Harry Floyd; another group were Charles Moray, the Grants, Major Stapleton and Arnold, looking remarkably handsome.

. . . He is quite the thing in the Regiment, a great acquaintance of Charles Moray and quite a man of fashion, in short, Arnold is everything (and Wallington thought nothing of), anything but a raw boy I assure you, he gave a look . . . but the carriage drove quickly past. We went to see a "show" of a little man who has no knees and runs up and down like a cat, not a pleasant sight, and there I met him, a most warm meeting and shaking of hands we had. . . . After the Races Robert Grant attached himself to our party, he is a fine lad. . . .

We dined at "The Salutation"; I spoke to Dalhoshney as we went in. Few in the room as we entered but Catherine Threipland, her father, mother and sisters, they were in white, blue ribbons and sashes, gypsy hats lined with blue and blue gloves. All *blue* outwardly you'll say, they looked very pretty. Lady Mary Murray and Miss M. (Ochertyre) were in pale blue,

Highland bonnets. My dress, black satin gown, and Spencer flying open, below which white muslin body trimmed with lace and lace frill, black satin Highland bonnet and black feathers. There was only one vacant chair, which Lord Kinnoul very politely handed me to. When the room was full the 10th began to appear. We had all the 80th on their way to Dundee. I went to dinner with Craigie the Advocate, and separated from the rest of my party; he was stupid but it could not be helped. There were three tables. Sir P. Murray, Lady Charlotte at his right hand, and the table on one side filled with our party, Mr Craigie (my partner's brother) at the head, on one side of it from top to bottom gentlemen, no lady, all officers, Arnold! I found myself next Miss Richardson of Pitfour "Aber," Lady Emily Drummond, Mr Graham (Airth). At the head John Richardson and Charley Moray opposite us; the Stewarts up at the top, the rest of the table empty, their beau, a cousin of Miss Atholl Murray's and Castle Stewart; they looked disconsolate. This day's dinner was not so pleasant as the following one. Some toasts followed by appropriate music; Tom Graham a very attentive Steward. After The King, "God save the King." Prince Regent "of a noble race was he."

Lord Kinnoul and the Perthshire Militia got the "night about the fireside" which set the officers of the 10th laughing; *they* got "The bold Dragoons," *great amusement*; Colonel Belches and the Yeomanry "Birks of Invermay"; Sir Peter gave the health of the Ladies three times three, this a hint to retire, and Gow struck up "Come haste to the wedding," and the Perthshire Hunt, to which we danced away to dress. I came to the George with the Craigies. Mine was white crepe over white satin, flowers of crepe on the petticoat, gown looped up with bows of ribbon and silk cords, the same set round the front, flowers in the hair and white ornaments. At ten we arrived in the ball-room; Mrs Oliphant and Miss Ellis handsomely dressed.

All the young ladies were in white except the Treiplands in blue. Mrs Moray Abercainry pink crepe over satin, three rows of deep lace, pink turban and diamonds, her dress was the most expensive in the room, she looked well and danced a good deal, her husband would not allow her to waltz; these were introduced late in the evening, and only a few couples



stood up, Capt. Grant and Miss Ellis, Mrs Oliphant, Lawrence, Mrs Maxtone, etc. I thought C. Threipland the prettiest girl but figure not good. Sir Henry Floyd of the 10th, the flower of the beaux ; very handsome with dark hair, a forehead of reflection, no want of expression there, a stately and elegant figure, "and oh that eye was in itself a soul," brilliant, clear and dark.

With no partner was I so much pleased as with a partner with the horrid name of M'Queen of the 80th, tall, handsome, a little like Meade, very animated, he had been in Scotland only six weeks, and was delighted with it ; he was very enthusiastic about the fine arts. Mr Oliphant told Mr Graham how agreeable I thought him. He replied, he had asked the Colonel to introduce the officer he could recommend most in the Corps. There was so great a proportion of gentlemen that no others of the 80th danced.

Perth Hunt  
Ball, 1819.

My next partner was an impudent young man, Mr Connachie an Advocate. Dalhoshney had on one of his prim faces and stood staring at the foot of every dance. I don't think he "figures in that way ; I however was very agreeable and sat by him and conversed awhile and asked him to introduce me to my cousin Tullybelton.

"Mr Graham and I led off 'Miss Dalbreck,' the best tune that is danced. He is bald and was more quiet and more 'decent like than I expected ; sundry jokes from the Morays and Sir Peter about his being so gay ; I declined a quadrille and he sat out a *tête-à-tête*, I having little to say 'for the thoughts we cannot bridle force their way against the will.'"

Miss Græme was so far in advance of her day as to be a devoted student of Byron ; her diaries repeatedly allude to her admiration of his poems.

Only one day of the hunt festivities has been quoted from lest it be wearisome ; that first evening Grace describes how Mr Graham, after taking her into supper, asks her to propose a steward for the ensuing year. Her father would refuse it, the Duke of Atholl would be too much troubled by it, the "two Belchess" of Invermay, she told Mr Graham, would be one too many, so selects young Stewart of Grantully, and there is great amusement when Gow follows the toast with "what is John Stewart to

me" given by his band ; she also confesses to being rallied on her flirtation with John Richardson of Pitfour ; Grace is annoyed at this and wonders what business it is of people if they did dance their "couples twice." "The boy is a fine boy and a good dancer," and they had conversed much on her brother Lawrence ; the next day and evening was spent much in the same way, the flirtations perhaps more developed and the dresses handsomer.

Miss Mary Murray (afterwards Mrs Bonar of Kimmerghame) "looked remarkably well to-night with wreaths of roses twined two or three times round her head and a bunch of roses at one side ; the gentlemen remark she would be a very fine girl if her mother would allow her."

The Perth Hunt concludes with a succession of visits to various country houses where many of the partners are again met.

Condie, where she meets her cousin William Oliphant home from India and finds him after a time unbend, and show her his intellectual side, and she compares him favourably to the abrupt "Sir" Anthony of the future. From Condie she visits Kilgraston making a warm friendship with the young Grants. Grace writes of Francis, "he is one of the most beautiful and elegant of boys, rich curling hair and speaking eyes, a great genius, he is in the middle of an oil painting of his own design, the judgment of Brutus ; he and I are going to paint something together ; this is the first time he has touched colour, there are fifty to seventy figures in his picture ; the inception is good but I don't know what the execution will be." Thus writes Grace Græme on the future President of the Royal Academy ! but she was a good artist herself in oils ; she adds, Captain Grant returned from a couple of days' visit at Abercairny where the new drawing-room had been opened with a great deal of waltzing and amusement.

Another of her visits was to Strathallan, where Lady Emily received her, embroidering flowers beautifully on white silk in the library with Miss Drummond of Machany. At this time Lord Strathallan was still Mr Drummond and it was this Miss "Betty" Drummond's evidence which confirmed the Lords in giving him his title. Grace Græme writes, "The porch at Strathallan is very handsome, completed since I was last here. . . . The children soon made their appearance in Polish dresses in Drum-

mond tartan, they speak French fluently, having a Swiss governess; Edmond is a fine splendid boy like his mother . . . it was six o'clock when Mr Drummond entered the room with the youngest child in his arms, she is just beginning to walk."

This baby, twenty-four years later, was to marry Grace Græme's brother George, and become Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie. The eldest of the boys in the Polish dress, when an elderly man, complimented one of Lawrence Græme's daughters on her likeness to her aunt Grace Græme, and told her the story learnt in his boyhood days from his father, of her being named the "Fair Maid of Craig Rossie!"

"The fair maid" was never won, though many were the wooings; two of her admirers were Colonel Sinclair, a great friend of her brother Lawrence; and the "Dalhoshney" of her diary General Sir John M'Donald; both were fairly successful for a time, but the engagements were broken off and Miss Græme predeceased her brother George by a few weeks in 1854.

#### ALEXANDER, THE FOURTH SON OF COLONEL GRÆME, NINTH LAIRD OF INCHBRAKIE AND ABERUTHVEN.

We now take the fourth son, Alexander John, a strong contrast to his dashing energetic brother, who was always in earnest, whose story is related in the early part of this sketch.

Alex., or Sandy as his brothers called him, was a red-haired, blue-eyed boy, very gentle and amiable but light-hearted and brimful of mischief: born in 1798 he asked his father at the age of thirteen to allow him to become a sailor. Colonel Græme, knowing that the conclusion of the war would give officers small chance of promotion, tried to oppose the little fellow's wishes, but he added, "Go and cogitate on what I have told you and tell me in three days if you are in the same mind and persistent in your folly; then you may follow your own foolish bent, and have only yourself to blame."

The three days flew but were not spent in deep thought. Trembling Alex. stood before his father who asked his answer; the reply was, "I still want to go to sea, but I don't understand about 'coaching dates.'" His

father's eyes twinkled, "What duties do you suppose you will have to do?" "I think," came the quick reply, "that there will be fighting all day and drinking all night"; his father pointed to the door and he flew to his mother!

Admiral  
Lord Keith,  
1813.

Admiral Lord Keith then holding the command of the Channel fleet interested himself in the son of his old friend and the nephew of his old flame, and the boy was sent to him. He was conducted into Lord Keith's presence during the morning levee and his Lordship reading the letter of introduction laughed, saying in his rich Scotch accent, "Here, gentlemen, the Laird of Inchbrakie would make all his bairns merchants and took them to Liverpool; three of them have turned sodgers and this crittur has come to me." Alex. Græme often related how he was at once invited to stay at Government House and attended Miss Mercer Elphinstone in her pony carriage as chaperone! She afterwards married Count de Flahault, aide-de-camp to Napoleon.

Alex. Græme was commissioned to the *Queen Charlotte* and the fleet blockaded Brest; afterwards while she lay in the Verdun Roads they sent arms up the Garonne to assist the Duchess de Berri whom Napoleon declared was the only man in the French Army! While here Alex. received the news of the death in America of his eldest brother, and by the same letter that George was in camp at Bordeaux; and as the lad was in great distress Lord Keith sent him to his brother; he scarcely recognised the schoolboy from whom he had parted, in the young officer of the King's German Legion, who had been in eight general actions and wounded at Badajos.

For Alex.'s breezy life of escapades, practical joking, and brushes with the Americans we must refer his relations to his own "Memoirs of Early Naval Life." A certain Scotch midgy, Graham Spiers, and he kept the ship alive; the last time Alex. Græme heard of him he had studied for the Scotch Bar and was riding at the head of the Municipal authorities on the visit of the Prince Regent to Edinburgh. The *Queen Charlotte*, the *Granicus*, the *Vengeur*, the *Orontes*, the *Falmouth* were in turn his ships; from the latter they assisted the settlers at Delagoa Bay to recover wives and stock raided from them by the natives; Alex. thought

them very eager about the stock and very lukewarm over their wives' return!

Alex.'s spirit on some occasions brought him into trouble; on one of these the captain of the *Parthian* ordered him to be sprit-sail yarded; this Alex. point blank refused to suffer, and seizing a traversing bar said he would knock down the first man who touched him, which he did; he then acceded quietly to the captain's altered command to place him in irons.

After a couple of weeks in irons in Jamaica, and hearing nothing further, Alex. had a letter conveyed to Admiral Rowley who at once signalled from his station in the hills for the captain and all officers of the *Parthian* to wait on him; this was at once done; he questioned young Græme closely telling him he had written a very good letter; then turning to his captain asked, "How has Mr Græme behaved prior to this?" the reply was he had "not previously had to find fault with him." "Captain —," said Sir Charles Rowley, "I do not admire the mast-head system of punishment because it reflects on the cloth"; touching his own sleeve, "not on him, he is nothing." After eliciting that the captain had called Græme a scoundrel, Sir Charles asked the latter if he was sorry, "Yes," said the boy; "Go to your duty," was the kindly command. The clerks afterwards told Græme that the Admiral had informed the captain, that had young Græme not resented his illegal order Captain — would have lost his commission!

Alex. joined the *Seraphis* commanded by Lieutenant George Vernon Jackson, who remonstrated on Græme's joining his ship since he had given trouble on board one with a full complement of officers; "Pooh, pooh," said the Admiral, "enter him on your ship's books and we'll take care of him!"

I may mention that Græme became one of Jackson's (afterwards Admiral) closest friends, and they married sisters. Sir Charles Rowley gave Græme the command of his tender the *Sea Breeze*; however, on being sent to get in a haul of fish, retrieve a deserter, and find a gold locket lost by one of the ladies of the Admiral's party, Græme returned having only accomplished the latter; Alex. was indignant on receiving a

letter from his commander reflecting on his failing to catch the deserter. The indignant Græme sat down and wrote a note to the Admiral informing him that he felt annoyed by his Excellency finding fault with him to Lieutenant Jackson, "as commander of the *Sea Breeze* he felt capable of anything within the bounds of possibility but to find a man who had left a place, or make fish live against the course of nature was not in his power."

Admiral  
Sir Charles  
Rowley.

Sir Charles burst into the office with the letter in his hand, saying, "Look here, gentlemen, here is a d——d brat of a midshipman reprimanding me!" Alex. was lucky in receiving no reply beyond a rebuke from Jackson; years afterwards Sir Charles's daughter, then Lady Kinnoul, reminded Captain Græme of the episode when dining with Sir David Baird at Ferntower; to relate the episode of his running into harbour flying the admiral's flag though the former was not on board (this was permitted but not often done), which caused every ship and captain to prepare to receive Sir Charles Rowley, would take too much space, and the reader is referred to the "Early Naval Memoirs." An amusing scene ensued, but Græme, who was a great favourite of Sir Charles Rowley's, was asked to dinner that evening.

Lieutenant Boyle of the *Queen* having been given the duty of taking a yacht as a present from Her Majesty to the King of Prussia, was promoted to a commander, and Alex. Græme, then in the *Victory*, was offered the vacancy by Sir Edward Owen. Alex. gives an interesting account of Her Majesty's inspection (on rather short notice) of that vessel. After every arrangement for the Queen's coming on board at one port, Her Majesty elected the other for her entrance; thus a hurried scramble was made for extra carpets and Alex. Græme kept and had a special case made for the rug on which Her Majesty stood on the quarter-deck. His nieces are now the owners of it.

1842.

The Duke of Wellington accompanied the Queen, but refused to allow Lieutenant Græme to hold his umbrella, in consequence of his rarely receiving it back after such assistance!

Captain Græme soon after left the navy. He and Admiral Jackson married sisters, daughters of Mr and Mrs Chisenhale Johnson of Arley

Court, Lancashire. Her mother, Miss Chisenhale, had been a very handsome woman and a great heiress. The family is now represented by Swaine Chisenhale Marsh, Esq. of Gaines Park, Surrey; he married Esther, daughter of — Byrom, Esq. of Culvers, Devon, and has issue, a son Harold, and two daughters.

Mrs Alexander Græme had first made her husband's acquaintance at the dancing school at Liverpool when about ten years old, and her memory never left him. They were a devoted couple, and resided near Inchbrakie for a few years; afterwards he bought the nice little property of Fonthill, Shaldon, South Devon, which he greatly added to and improved. Captain Græme planted a field with the Union Jack in laurels; a maze on the lines of the one at Hampton Court; and a wooden tower which swayed in the wind, erected in the fir wood—these latter were great attractions to young people. The latter was approached by a path, the entrance of which was flanked by slabs bearing the famous commands of our greatest admiral and general, "England expects every man to do his duty," and "Up Guards and at 'em." The path bore along it slabs with quotations from Captain Græme's favourite authors. Those who were brave enough to ascend the covered staircase of the "Look out," which wound round a fir tree, were rewarded at the top by a glass of cherry brandy to drink the Queen's health and confusion to her enemies.

Alexander Græme died much beloved in his eighty-seventh year; his wife Eleanora had predeceased him. Death, 1884.

Though, like his father, he never, in those days of constant duels, gave a challenge, when his turn came to be challenged he accepted and fought his duel with a hitherto successful combatant, when on board the *Granicus*; both combatants died in their beds! He was the last survivor of the family of that generation.

ANTHONY JAMES, FIFTH AND YOUNGEST SON OF COLONEL  
GRÆME OF INCHBRAKIE AND ABERUTHVEN,

was born 13th November 1800 in Byrom Street, Liverpool. Like his brother Alexander he chose the sea, but was in the merchant navy. A

few little treasured relics are all we have to tell his story. A letter from school in superfine writing, a signature in huge size on a sheet of paper elaborately etched, showing he was a deft draughtsman; another letter from school in which the matron bids him ask for some new shirts; he adds he won't send one for a pattern (which he has evidently been instructed to do), as it would take more of his pocket money "than all the shirts in Christendom are worth."

A hasty postscript to this letter dated Sedbergh, Nr. Kendal, February 29th, 1816, asks how many valentines "Gracey" has had and desires his mother to give oranges to some young friends when next they call. A nutmeg sent to his mother from the Isle of France in the autumn of 1816 (costing a guinea each in England), and then a couple of letters from Calcutta dated 1823-24; he has been at Singapore, Penang, etc., and had fever, it is one of the sickliest seasons in Bengal owing to the heavy rains. He became ill again and died abroad when in his twenty-third year. A monument erected to his memory by his sailor brother, stands in a secluded spot in the grounds of Fonthill, Devon. In all letters written by his brothers, "Tony's" name never was omitted.

LAWRENCE GRÆME, SECOND SURVIVING SON OF COLONEL GRÆME,  
NINTH OF INCHBRAKIE AND ABERUTHVEN, NINETEENTH IN LINE  
FROM THE FIRST EARL OF MONTROSE AND TWENTY-SIXTH IN  
LINE FROM WILLIAM DE GRÆME.

Born in 1797 on May 5th at Bishop's Auckland, County Durham (while his father, Colonel Græme, was commanding the Perthshire Fencibles, ordered down to quell the disturbances in that district), Lawrence was, at that period, the third son of Colonel Græme and Miss Oliphant of Condie his wife.

His father pursued the same system with him as with his elder sons, and Lawrence entered an office in Liverpool ostensibly for the reason of becoming a rich man! This was as thoroughly unsuited to his temperament as it was to that of his brothers', and fired by the accounts from Patrick who was in service in America, and George who was already



winning laurels in the Peninsula, Lawrence persuaded his father to let him abandon office work, and sailed for Quebec on May 22nd, 1814, when just seventeen years of age, little dreaming that two months previously his eldest brother Patrick had died in action.

Sails for  
Quebec, 1814.

No members of a family wrote oftener to each other than the Inchbrakie Græmes, but the long distances caused months to elapse in the transmission of letters. Patrick was killed on the 4th March, and his comrade Mr Miles wrote a letter bearing date 21st March announcing his death, which did not reach his father until four months afterwards, on July 10th.

Lawrence therefore started in perfect ignorance of his brother's fate, but on arrival at Quebec determined to revenge his death, and was informed he could be attached as a volunteer to the regiment until communication regarding his brother's commission had reached it. Accordingly he joined a division of the 89th in Montreal, and on the 28th of March 1815 marched into Surreil or "William Henry" which lay on the right bank of the St Lawrence; he was gazetted as ensign to the 89th on March 16th, and in May of the same year the regiment returned to England in the first place to Chichester, and in August took up its quarters at Portsea after which Lawrence went home for two months.

The War Office is often abused for its arrangements in the latter and early part of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; but what would have been said by present officers to the marching orders in the "teens" of the nineteenth century; no less than five different barracks were occupied by the 89th during one year, 1815 to 1816!

In 1818 Lawrence joined the 79th Highlanders, in which regiment he carried the colours with Fox Maule, afterwards Lord Panmure, with whom a life-long friendship was maintained; and in 1820 joined the senior department of the R.M. College at Farnham and Sandhurst, to which place it was removed that year,—spending his vacations at Inchbrakie and Paris,—his examination was successfully passed before a board of officers in 1821 of which General Lord Cathcart was President, and amongst the members were Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Torrance, and Sir George Murray.

Joins the  
79th High-  
landers.

During 1822 he attended a "drawing-room" at Holyrood from Inchbrakie, where Sir David Baird told him he was gazetted to the 33rd; and spending December with his old friends Mr and Mrs Sandbach in Liverpool, he embarked on the 20th March 1823, in command of a detachment of the 33rd for Port Royal, Jamaica, West Indies; obtaining a twelve months' leave of absence in the early part of the year 1824.

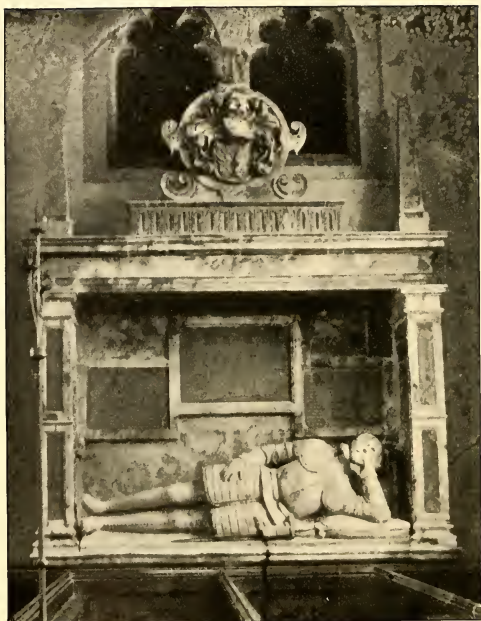
During this leave, Lawrence Græme was sent to survey certain parts of Mexico for the English Government; at this period the Mexicans were endeavouring to propitiate England, and Lawrence with one or two others were appointed to receive a handsome present of gold plate (which the President was sending as a gift to England) and bullion as indemnity, and to convey it to Vera Cruz; the small party of Englishmen were given a guard of soldiers as convoy. No sooner however had they reached a lonely part of the road, than they were attacked by *soi-disant* brigands (really sent by the Mexican Government to recover the plate); the Mexican escort bolted, and my father and the half dozen Englishmen were quickly overpowered and stripped of everything they possessed, bound and laid on the ground till daylight, when they were to be shot, a sentinel or two being left to guard them. As they lay facing death and the dawn approached, Lawrence, who was a Freemason, as a last resource, communicated with the brigand nearest to him, who responded, and after a short parley matters changed so far, that the whole party were released, my father's watch restored, and what he valued above all, his surveys, which he had made while in the country, and the "brigands" departed, leaving the group of Englishmen to find their way to the coast whence they embarked for England. Needless to add neither the gold or plate was ever seen again!

Life saved  
as a Free-  
mason, 1824.

Lawrence reported himself *en route* at Jamaica, and spent the rest of the year in London, Liverpool, and at Inchbrakie.

The years 1825 and 1826 were spent in military routine; early in 1826, being gazetted captain to the 91st Highlanders, the regiment left for Ireland, where in May 1826 he met his bride through accident or fate. Miss Ridgeway had been sent from home to visit friends owing to an outbreak of typhoid fever; her mother's only child, the darling of her widowed





The Tomb of the Ridgways of Torre Abbey.

mother, she was to be guarded as far as possible. Her uncle, Mr Bathurst, had died of the fell disease and others were ill, and in deep mourning she was staying near Longford, when her hostess announced that a young Scotch officer was to dine with them, apologising for the intrusion of a guest on that May evening.

The attraction was mutual, and Fanny Ridgeway's family was equal to her husband's in many ways. The Ridgeways of Tormohun, Co. Devon, purchased Tor Abbey in 1599, and Thomas, a son of that house, colonised large tracts of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for which he was created a baronet in 1611, and Lord Ridgeway of Gallen-Ridgeway in 1622, and was raised to an earldom as Earl Londonderry in Queen's County. Of this family Joseph Ridgeway of Rochestown, Deputy Master of the Rolls in Ireland, was a member, and by his first wife he had a son and two daughters; of the two latter, the male representative alive is Major J. R. Dyas of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Dep. Ass. Agt.-Gen.

Family of  
Ridgeway.

The only son of Mr Ridgeway entered Holy Orders and was well known as a great mover in the Church Missionary Society, and as the Incumbent of Christchurch, Tunbridge Wells. He married Miss Chambers, and his surviving sons are Sir West Ridgeway, Governor of Ceylon, K.C.S.T., Prebendary Charles Ridgeway, Christchurch, Lancaster Gate; his fourth and youngest son, Frederic, being the Right Rev. the Bishop of Kensington. His eldest son, the Rev. Henry Ridgeway, died leaving a son, the Rev. Charles Lennox Ridgeway, and two daughters.

The Deputy Master of the Rolls married for the second time in 1803, Sarah, daughter of Matthew Bathurst, Esq. of Nicholstown, Co. Kildare. His wife Elizabeth, Mrs Bathurst, came of the family of the Cusack-Smiths, a Yorkshire house of "knightly degree"; Colonel Smith who founded the Irish branch, *circa* 1615, died fighting for Queen Elizabeth with two of his sons killed in action beside him; from this gallant soldier descended three brothers, Michael, possessed of considerable property in Queen's Co., Kildare, and Co. Wicklow; William, whose son Michael was the Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and whose representative now is the present baronet, Sir William Cusack-Smith; and Joseph

Smith of Pickfordstown, Co. Kildare, who had two daughters, the elder married Daniel Graham of Coulquille, Tipperary, the youngest, Elizabeth, married Mr Bathurst of Nicholstown, and their daughter Sarah married Joseph Ridgeway, K.C., who, as previously mentioned, acted as Deputy Master of the Rolls to his wife's cousin, the Right Honble. Michael Smith, Baronet, and Baron of the Exchequer.

Mrs Ridgeway did not yield easily to the engagement; the Bathursts had a strong objection to any one in the army, but Captain Græme promised every influence should be used for an appointment, and they were married just fourteen months after they first met, on July 9th at Longford Church; the 23rd of that month found them at Inchbrakie, where Fanny Græme completely subjugated her father-in-law and was universally admired. A musician on both harp and piano, with a touch of rare delicacy which has been known to bring tears to the eyes of strong men when she executed her beloved Irish melodies; Mrs Lawrence Græme added to her many charms of person the bravest spirit balanced by a judgment beyond that usually bestowed on women, together with a sympathy and a versatility of mind which made her ever eager to hear and be interested in matters unconnected with her own personality.

Marriage,  
1827.

On the 8th November Captain Græme took his wife to Liverpool and sailed for the West Indies; during Mrs Græme's fourteen voyages across the Atlantic, she never stepped on deck without an ominous sinking of the heart which, however, never permitted her to be persuaded, to allow her husband to sail without her.

By May 1st, 1833, four of these voyages had been accomplished and Captain and Mrs Græme landed with two little children at Portsmouth (their eldest son George had died at Inchbrakie and been interred at the family burying-place Aberuthven when they were at home in 1829); there Mrs Ridgeway met her daughter, and preceding Captain Græme they sailed for France, awaiting him at St Germain, Paris. Meanwhile, after disembarkation, Lawrence Græme paid a visit to Montreuil, where he learnt further particulars of Father Græme (died 1761) and arrived at St Germain just in time to support his wife during the sudden illness and death of her beloved mother, Mrs Ridgeway. Rejoining the 91st at Bolton,

1832-33, some months were spent with it, and two long visits to Perthshire, and on April 28th, 1834, Captain Græme heard from his kinsman Lord Lynedoch enclosing a letter from Lord Stanley offering him an appointment in the West Indies; with Captain Græme's usual promptitude he set off for London in two days, and met his wife and younger children (augmented by a new baby) in Liverpool, embarking for Montserrat on July 3rd.

From 1834 to 1839 Captain, now Major Græme remained at Montserrat; three more children were born, one of whom, Georgina, to their great sorrow was lost to them, at eleven months' old; their eldest daughter and son, Frances and Patrick St George were sent home in 1838 for their education, being respectively ten and seven years of age; it was a terrible wrench for their mother, but Major Græme's health was already suffering from continued residence in a tropical climate and his precious life demanded all her care.

First  
appointment  
in West  
Indies, 1834.

Lawrence Græme's appointment had been made at the period of emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, and his duties as Magistrate were to act for them and see they had justice in their (to many of them) most unwelcome freedom; for generations from parents to children they had been cared for (with few exceptions) by their owners; at any rate like valuable possessions, they were housed, fed and clothed, comfortably lodged and hospitals sheltered them when ill; now they were turned adrift, left like so many babes to feed, care for, and shelter themselves and their little ones without knowledge how to do so, utterly unable to understand that to do this they must still work!

When Lawrence Græme arrived he found the island under martial law, the "Negro apprentices," as they were now called, in a state of mutinous insubordination, an active danger to themselves and every white man on the island.

Captain Græme's ability at once grasped the situation; he ranged himself on the side of the misguided negroes and his foresight enabled him to distinguish insurrection from incitement to it. The manager of an estate who was thus acting was at once detected and a heavy fine imposed with imprisonment for non-payment; it was a strong step for a man so fresh

Appreciation  
from Colonial  
Office, 1835.

to the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrate to take, but on all hands from the different islands came congratulations on Lawrence Græme's promptitude and fearlessness. Lord Glenelg at the Colonial Office ; Sir E. J. Murray Macgregor, Governor of Antigua ; His Honour the President of Montserrat ; and the Governor of the Leeward Islands all united in expressing (not to Captain Græme but to each other) their admiration and appreciation of his conduct and great personal courage on the occasion ; while Liverpool presented him with the freedom of its city.

Major Græme's individuality was added to by his being one of the most distinguished-looking men of his day ; somewhat plain in feature, more especially so in contrast to his two elder brothers who were both distinctly handsome men, this was more than atoned for by a proportion and grace of figure which attracted the notice of any gathering of which he formed part. This, added to a sound judgment and a scrupulously honourable mind, enabled him easily to lead or rule those with whom he was brought in contact ; the former quality gave him the soubriquet from his father of "the Judge." It was this second surviving son to whom Colonel Græme turned in later years for advice and assistance in any matter involving consideration, while from his brothers he took the nickname of "the Count !"

In 1839 Major and Mrs Græme left Montserrat for England with their three younger children and spent the summer at Inchbrakie and at Hawkshaw Cottage near Crieff. Alterations and additions were being made at Inchbrakie ; this was to be the last visit paid to Scotland previous to the death of Colonel and Mrs Græme, his parents.

By October they were again on their way to the West Indies, leaving their eldest boy Patrick to spend his vacations with his uncle Captain Alexander Græme at Bellevue (his cottage in the Inchbrakie grounds), and their little girls Frances and Margaret at school. Lawrence and Drummond accompanied them and Major Græme took up his appointment of a remove to Antigua, and in 1841 they moved to Anguilla of which island he was appointed President by Lord John Russell.

President of  
Anguilla,  
1841.

1840 had been a year of trial. The President lost both father and mother from the old home at Inchbrakie, and a little daughter Helen had been given him and his wife, only to be taken from them.



By 1844 promotion had succeeded promotion and Major Græme was now Lieutenant-Governor of Nevis, but family sorrow pressed heavily on the Governor and his wife; two more infants, Marianne and Alexander, were born, and lived just long enough to endear themselves to their parents when they were snatched away. Deeply as the mother's health and heart were affected their losses told even more seriously on a father peculiarly susceptible to love of children at an early age, and the doctors told Mrs Græme that unless the Governor got leave of absence his life might not be spared. Bravely his devoted wife roused herself, and using every influence that could be brought to bear on the Colonial Office they obtained furlough and sailed for home. The voyage and the meeting with his elder children improved Major Græme's health; he took his family to Brussels and wintered there; his eldest daughter was introduced after the presentation of Mrs Græme and herself, and entered into the society of one of the most delightful courts of Europe; their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians graciously extending special friendship towards Major and Mrs Lawrence Græme.

Lt.-Governor  
of Nevis,  
1844.

A letter from Mr Henry Home-Drummond stating that Major Græme was required at the Colonial Office induced a hurried departure from Brussels, or rather Homburg, in May 1845, after a stay of five days; Major Græme had been ordered there for the baths. He proceeded to London while his wife returned for the children to Brussels. The appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago was given to Major Græme, and with his wife he went down to Perthshire where Inchbrakie, Gask and Condie flung wide their hospitable doors. In London Henry James Blair Oliphant was born and the Governor sailed with his wife, his two daughters and their two youngest sons for Tobago. After visiting the Governor Sir Charles Gray at Barbadoes, their Excellencies proceeded to Tobago, which they reached on the 25th September 1845, and were met and conducted to their new home at Government House.

Lt.-Governor  
of Tobago,  
1845.

In the summer of 1846 the sixth babe was taken from them, James Blair Oliphant, after a brief life of ten months; this further blow was more than the mother's strength could bear and she was ordered home, her youngest boy Drummond accompanying her. Major Græme's diary is a

very incomplete one owing to the loss of the original in the fearful hurricane of 1847, but at this time from the date he parted from his wife in 1846 until he welcomes her back in six months, the diary is a blank; another daughter Louisa Grace is born in 1848, and in 1849 the Governor and his family sail for England for his much-needed change after residing in Tobago for over three and a half years; the change came too late to save Major Græme's life; in January 1850 on his return from his last visit to his friends in Perthshire and to his brother at Inchbrakie he was attacked by a severe illness which nearly proved fatal; he rallied however sufficiently to sail in April 1850 for his post; the last entry in his diary is the birth of his youngest daughter Emily Susan, and on the 14th of December, 1850. Death, 1850. of the same year he fell a victim in the prime of his matured manhood to the effect of climate and a too rigorous refusal of the Colonial Office either to grant him leave of absence or remove him to a healthier climate.

All that sympathy could devise to alleviate a severe loss, was done by the Government officials of the island. The Governor and his wife had been deeply admired and loved privately, and though His Excellency's high standard of *morale* was a source of annoyance to the local House of Assembly, these persons were true enough to nature to know that they had lost an upright governor and a true gentleman from their midst, and the House passed a sincere vote of condolence, which was presented to his widow. A handsome memorial erected in the church preserves his memory in the island, while the highest tribute was paid him in the October *Gazette* of Tobago, and the English, Liverpool and London papers spoke of his death as a great loss to the Colonial Office, while the *Globe* did not hesitate to affirm that the breaches of faith by the Tobago House of Assembly to its officials hastened his death. Major and Mrs Lawrence Græme's surviving family consisted of four daughters and three sons.

Lawrence  
Græme's  
daughters.

Their eldest daughter, Frances Sarah, married first in 1846 John Thornton, Esq., Colonial Secretary for the Island of Tobago, son of Thomas Thornton, Esq., Consul General of Constantinople, and nephew of Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., of Wembury, Devon. Mr Thornton pre-

deceased his wife. They had two sons who died without leaving issue. She married secondly William Kelso Martin, Esq. of High Point and Sandersons, Antigua. Mrs Martin died in 1894, leaving issue, a daughter, Grace Elizabeth, and a son, George Græme, both of whom are unmarried.

Major Lawrence Græme's other surviving daughters, Margaret Oliphant, Louisa Grace, and Emily Susan are unmarried.

Of the three surviving sons, the eldest, Patrick, entered the Royal Horse Artillery and served in India; he was a famous rider and a great sportsman. In spite of an accident which crippled his right hand, he was one of the best "pig stickers" in India. He died from the effects of a driving accident, leaving no issue, in 1866. Captain Patrick St George Græme was a clever mechanic, and amongst other inventions, patented a pump for propelling ships on the Indian rivers. James Drummond Græme, the youngest son, entered the army and served with the 37th Hampshire Regiment in India; he contracted an illness during a march through the Terai in that country, from which he never recovered, and came home to die in 1862 at twenty-four years of age, and was buried in the family mausoleum at Aberuthven, Perthshire.

Major and Mrs Lawrence Græme's only surviving son is Lawrence Anthony Murray Græme, born in 1834. He entered the army through Adiscombe, and joining the Madras Fusiliers in the autumn of 1853, was present at the quelling of an insurrection in the lower part of the Bassein River in January 1854, for which service he obtained a medal with clasp for Pegu.

Only surviving son of Lawrence Græme.

Just before the Mutiny young Lawrence Græme obtained leave and met his eldest and youngest brothers for a shooting tour in Ceylon. There the recall to their several regiments occurred and Græme travelled day and night, obtaining lifts in mail carts and every other mode of conveyance obtainable in the disturbed state of the country, and joined his regiment at Cawnpore, which ultimately took up its position at the Alumbagh, the Queen of Oude's summer palace, "The Garden of the World."

Space forbids an account of the prominent position of the Madras

Services,  
Indian  
Mutiny, 1857.

Fusiliers ("Neil's Lambs," as they were called, from the ferocity of their onslaughts) all through the Indian Mutiny; suffice it to say that at the conclusion of that terrible war, "The Governor-General of India resolved on receiving the 1st Madras Fusiliers with all the honours in his power. The regiment was paraded before the great entrance of Government House at Madras, and the cause in which this regiment was engaged, the undying names and the renown of its leaders, the success of its arduous labours, the active part it has taken in the campaigns of 1857-58, from the day it hastened to the rescue to the final completion of the work, by the re-establishment of the authority of the Queen of England in Bengal, all in the course of the last twenty months, form a story of the most amazing and glorious description, to which Britons through all time will turn with pride, and of which it will be a patent of nobility to posterity to be able to say, 'My ancestor of the 1st Madras Fusiliers was one of them.'"<sup>1</sup>

The "one of them" in this case was Lawrence A. M. Græme. He was present with Havelock's column in the actions of the Mungarwar and Alumbagh, defence of the Alumbagh from 25th September to November 1857, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, occupation of the Alumbagh under Outram, capture of Lucknow, and campaign of 1858 in Oude. For these services he received another medal and two more clasps with a year's service for Lucknow.

During the campaign Allen's *Indian Mail* published his name as "mortally wounded, since dead"; it was a curious fact that his mother, Mrs Lawrence Græme, did not believe it and did not wear mourning; she used every effort to ascertain the authority for the statement, and one morning her Celtic premonition was confirmed by a private letter being published in the papers which mentioned the names of the only officers killed in the regiment as being Groom and Arnold! Many of his letters appeared in the public journals giving details of the campaign, but space forbids their entry here.

Abyssinian  
service,  
1868.

In 1866 Captain Græme came home on his first leave after thirteen years' service with his regiment and staff appointments, and in 1868 he served in the campaign of the Abyssinian War in command of a division

<sup>1</sup> From the *Pioneer* newspaper.

of the transport train. During this period he was mentioned in despatches for the extent and value of his assistance, and received his brevet majority and his third medal.

On his return to Scotland in 1871 he became engaged to Catherine Sandeman, the youngest daughter of David Glas Sandeman, Esq.; this family has already been referred to in this volume, one of its members having married Miss Stewart of Bonskied, whose mother was a daughter of the Jacobite Laird of Gask. Sir Robert Sandeman, soldier and diplomatist, was a member of the same family, while through her mother's side Miss Sandeman brought the blood of the Roses of Kilravrock, the Wedderburns of Ballendean and the Irish Connells. Colonel and Mrs Græme were married on the 19th December 1871, and the result of the union is an only daughter, Mary Violet, and two sons; their eldest son is

Marriage,  
1871.

Lawrence Oliphant Græme, born in 1872. Educated at Charterhouse, he entered the army in 1892 as second lieutenant in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, on that regiment receiving orders to raise a second battalion. Lieutenant Græme was appointed adjutant 1897, and received his captaincy in 1898. After serving at Malta and Gibraltar he was selected for special service in 1901 and served in the South African Campaign in the 15th Mounted Infantry, and as adjutant of the 12th Battalion Mounted Infantry. Captain Græme took part (in Colonel Dawkin's Brigade under General Sir Henry Rawlinson) in all the "Drives" of the Orange River and Transvaal Colonies.

Service of  
eldest son.

On his return home in 1902 he rejoined his regiment the Q.O. Cameron Highlanders, and in March 1903 was gazetted Adjutant to the new troop of the Scottish Horse, to be raised under the command of the Marquis of Tullibardine, for Perthshire.

David Henry Græme, born in 1874, the second son of Colonel Græme and Miss Sandeman, was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh, and in Germany; he entered the army through the militia (Sherwood Foresters), gazetted second lieutenant December 1895 to the Seaforth Highlanders; he served in India, in the Crete disturbances in Malta, and after being quartered in Cairo took part in Lord Kitchener's Egyptian Campaign, the battle of Omdurman and Khartoum; he was gazetted captain in March 1901.

Service of  
second son.

Volunteering for the South African Campaign he joined the M.I. Seaforth Highlanders 18th Battalion, and served in Colonel Benson's column and with General Bruce Hamilton in the Transvaal until the close of the war.

1893, Death  
of Major  
Lawrence  
Græme's  
widow.

Mrs Lawrence Græme, the widow of Major Lawrence Græme, younger of Inchbrakie, survived her husband for forty-three years; the last years of her life, owing to the rigours of the Scotch climate, were spent in Bath, and at over seventy-eight years of age Mrs Græme still took an active interest in all the questions of the day, especially in politics; as Dame of the Grand Star she was one of the most energetic Councillors of the Primrose League, greatly adding to its members by her influence, over 1000 signatures passing through her hands. Mrs Lawrence Græme died, universally regretted, on the 29th of November 1893.

## Sketch XXIV

George Drummond Græme, Tenth of Inchbrakie, Eleventh in Line from the First Earl of Montrose, and Twenty-sixth in Line from the First Græme of Montrose

GEORGE DRUMMOND GRÆME (Drummond his father usually called him) was born in 1796 at Stirling; he also spent some years in an office, but breaking away from so uncongenial an occupation his father procured for him a commission in the King's German Legion in 1812, which was next year ordered to the Peninsular. George Græme writing in February 1813 from Santar in Portugal tells of his pleasure in his regiment, the officers of which "are all most cordial . . . and I think the finest looking fellows I ever saw in my life . . . as for Halkett<sup>1</sup> he is really a dashing fellow."

Many letters are written to his mother and his sister Grace, bright, chatty letters, full of comment on the home news and of messages to old friends, but giving no impression of scenes and persons like those of his elder brother.

On the 3rd of January 1814 he writes from Cantonments near Gintary, they have been out on piquet duty, "consequently saw the beginning of this year in all its glory, but were not so jolly as the enemy, who had their bands playing from 12 till daybreak and such singing and uproar I never heard." George describes very sympathetically how he listened to the soldiers round the camp fire talking of the last New Year spent at home, now twelve years ago, and how they knew not whether their relations were dead or alive.

It is greatly to be regretted that there is a break in the letters which would have described the actions he took part in, and in which he was slightly wounded. No doubt he was in the hospital and unable to write.

<sup>1</sup> Colonel, afterwards General Halkett was commanding that battalion of the K.'s G.L.

New Year's  
Day in  
Portugal,  
1814.

He was present at Osma, Vittoria, Villa Franca, Tolosa, San Sebastian, affairs on the Bedania, Nivelli Adour, at the investiture of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie; after the war ended he embarked with the regiment for Bordeaux, and it was there in the summer of 1814 he and his sailor brother Alex. met.

In August 1814 we find him writing a sad letter; he has just heard from home of the death of his elder brother and comments on the feelings of Lawrence who will arrive in America to find him dead. Hopes to get leave and cheer them all! This he did and it is evident that his father took the occasion to go down to Perthshire and introduce the new "Fiar"<sup>1</sup> of Inchbrakie to the county; Colonel Græme's method was to ride round with his son to various houses, and on an invitation being given to dine and sleep, he sent the boy alone to make friends for himself.

Visits from  
Inchbrakie,  
1814.

George writes a letter to his sister Grace dated Inchbrakie, October 3rd, 1814, telling of the many kinsmen and friends he has seen; his sympathies are especially attracted by Henrietta<sup>2</sup> and Jane Græme of Orchill; such fine girls, he wishes Grace would correspond with them; "they have not a single brother left;" there also he saw Aunt Margaret, "the finest old lady I have ever seen, gave me such histories of the plays and masquerades they used to act when she was young and the part our father and mother took in them (who she says was the best of them), poor thing it is wonderful to see such spirits continually lying in bed."

He mentions Nelly and Grace Oliphant;<sup>3</sup> and dining "with Sir David Baird who is a fine fellow, I slept there and rode out shooting next day with him and my lady who is a fine, good woman."

George also dined at Sir Patrick Murray's, "a fine handsome young fellow with a dashing wife"; he had just spent an evening at Abercainry and made great friends with his cousin Lawrence Oliphant of Condie; "we were also at Mr Graham of Airth's, a most capital fellow and a fine old lady his mother; he (Mr Graham)<sup>4</sup> kept the whole company laughing at Ochertyre, we were at a thousand other places that I can't remember, Broich<sup>5</sup> and Lawers,<sup>6</sup> also Lynedoch; but met his L'ship just going out to shoot half a mile from his place."

<sup>1</sup> "Younger."

<sup>2</sup> His 1st cousin, afterwards Mrs Oliphant of Gask.

<sup>3</sup> His Aunts.

<sup>4</sup> See Grace Græme's Journal.

<sup>5</sup> Stewart Menteith's.

<sup>6</sup> Lord Belgrave.



"There was a most elegant woman I forgot to mention, Mrs Moray of Abercairny,<sup>1</sup> also Mrs and Miss Dundas, General Campbell at Monzie, General Drummond at Strathallan,<sup>2</sup> Mrs Drummond, Kildees;" truly George was being shown the county!

By December of this year he is at Tournay with his regiment; he has been a tour to Brussels and Antwerp with a brother officer, "Knight, an entertaining fellow who made it pleasanter;" he spends a week at the latter place with General Halkett, who "is very dashing, drives six horses, postillions, and outriders, when he goes to Brussels, with two led chargers. British troops came while we were there with the Prince of Orange to review them."

An amusing letter in February 1815 is written from Tournay to his mother. He is so glad she is in Town (London), and no doubt little "Tony is staring about like a little savage!" He strongly advises a visit to the panorama of Vittoria; he went twice when he was in Town. The whole thing is life-like, especially Wellington's staff, horses and all.

Three months later he is admitted a Freemason, on 20th May, a Freemason,  
1815.

Then came Waterloo; George Drummond Græme went through the campaign, but on the 29th of June he is named as severely wounded. The despatch is signed by the Duke of Wellington at Orville.

A letter from Brussels, dated 29th of June, is written to his father. He reports his wound as getting on well; he is attended by a surgeon of the town, which he much prefers to an English doctor, as they come and go, owing to their hands being too full, and "you never get the same man twice." They are waiting in daily expectation for the English Gazette "to see in what style we licked them."

"On the 17th we retreated from before a strong position the enemy had in a wood at Quatre Bras (where we had been acting on the defensive and kept them in); our regiment formed the rear guard and had to amuse their skirmishers two hours after our army had gone, it was then so dreadfully hot we could hardly draw one leg after the other." George

<sup>1</sup> Miss Stirling, heiress of Ardoch.

<sup>2</sup> Afterwards Viscount Strathallan.

Letter from  
Waterloo,  
1814.

then describes torrents of rain making streams unfordable: "the enemy following us close with their artillery peppering us from every height, they then came on with their cavalry which beat ours at first, but were checked; nothing but horror to be seen, every one seemed panic-struck at the idea of retreat, all the fine Huzzars galloping past us like Blackamoors, having been unhorsed and rolled in the mud, horse artillery, etc., all running through each other and the enemy as is usual follow up in such a manner not giving you time to breathe.

"But this soon changed to joy on seeing our army had taken up a position; about seven in the evening up to the knees in mud, we came on piquet in a Farm<sup>1</sup> in front of the position; we had neither rations nor anything, and it was very cold. At daybreak we heard the whole army opposite crying 'Vive l'Empereur,' they attacked first on the right, but very soon the whole line was engaged, they came on most furiously (the centre on the high road from Neville to this place) with immense columns, but were beat most confoundedly, such a carnage is almost beyond belief; we continually broke them and then pursued them with the cavalry into their own position, this went on the whole day; we were within their grape range but towards evening they brought a Battery to bear on us, pierced a wall which was our principal defence, and then sent down columes to which this wall served as a breastwork on our flanks, so that our unfortunate three companies were overpowered and forced to quit, some of the enemy then got in opened the gates and the whole column rushed in. We had all to pass through the house through a narrow passage; we wanted to halt the men and make one more charge but it was impossible, the fellows were firing down the passage. An officer of our Camp called out to me 'take care,' but I was too busy stopping the men and called out 'never mind, let the blackguard fire,' he was about five yards off levelling his piece at me when this officer stabbed him twice. He fell immediately, but they flocked in, this officer got two shots and ran into a room where he lay behind a bed. All the time they had possession of the house, sometimes the room was full of them and some wounded soldiers

<sup>1</sup> This was the farm of La Haye Sainte. It is said that Napoleon on seeing it the morning of Waterloo told his generals, "C'est absolument nécessaire de le prendre."

of ours who lay there and cried out 'Pardon,' were shot, the monsters saying 'take that for the fine defence you have made'; an officer and four men came first in; the officer took me by the collar and said to his men, 'C'est un coquin'<sup>1</sup> (I don't know what he meant); instantly the fellows had their bayonets down and made a dead stick at me which I parried off with my sword; the officer always running about and then coming to me and shaking me again by the collar, but they all looked so frightened, and pale as ashes; I thought you sha'n't keep me and bolted off through the lobby, they fired two shots after me and cried out 'Coquin' but did not follow. I regained the remnants of the regiment, when we were immediately charged by a Regiment of Cuirassiers. All the army was formed in squares, we immediately got our men in a hollow and peppered them, and I believe they found the cuirass not thick enough for our musket shot, at any rate they faced about leaving not a few behind; we were overjoyed and leapt out and made the bugle sound forwards wanting to retake the house, but having only a handful of men half without a cartridge, and the columns of the enemy forming up behind, the cavalry gave us such a galling fire.

La Haye  
Sainte, 15th  
June 1815.

"I had got an old French sword which I picked up and when I got my lick it flew up into the air; this was about seven in the evening, and I had been convinced in my idea that no ball could touch me. I was in such a heat that the blood gushed very much and staying a little too long without thinking of it, that I began to sail, all the world ran round, and I began to think all was a farce, till just as I was about to fall a fellow of ours ran up to me and bound up my arm, and brought me away; I was so thirsty I drank a canteen of water; a stupid Doctor told me I would lose my arm, but I had no idea of that, although there is an officer in this house who was amputated this morning with the selfsame wound but he did not care. The night of the 18th we were obliged to lay in a hovel on the roadside but slept like princes.

Wounded,  
1814.

"When Baring<sup>2</sup> collected the regiment at night there were sixty-three men and four officers, he burst into tears and wished he 'had been killed too.' But it was a glorious day; I am glad I saw the whole of it."

<sup>1</sup> Coward.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel commanding 2nd Battalion K.G.L.

Surely the soul of a hero was in the boy of nineteen, who with an arm nearly lost to him writes in the spirit he does ; the letter states he had written on the 19th (we have not seen it) and fears they could hardly decipher it but has been practising and hopes this is better ! He concludes by saying he must buy a fresh sword, his jacket sleeve has been cut off and torn in every direction, while it, his pantaloons, and cap are riddled with shot, "it will cost me a good deal to get into repair again, but never mind it's all for the glory of old George. God bless you all and God save the King."

His next letter is dated the 9th of July, and is to his mother ; he is very low and inclined to fret at not being with his regiment ; the last news from the regiment on the 3rd was that they were within a league of Paris, but could not even get milk to their coffee, expected each day to move into the town, the French army were deserting fast, and "the Prussians were plundering every village, raising sums of money, and wished to destroy the superb bridge of Jena, but were prevented . . . no more of 'Boney,' but it is thought he is with the army behind the Loire, it is said after he abdicated, in an affair before Paris with the Prussians, he was seen animating the French troops disguised as a servant."

Bridge of  
Jena saved  
from the  
Prussians.

"17th. Since writing the above General Halkett has arrived, he is wonderfully well and hardly disfigured at all, the ball went in just under the right eye and out at the left jaw, he lost ten teeth and his palate all broken, but he has not lost his good looks, he has a wound in his neck which a Cuirassier gave him, perceiving he was a General, and with his usual coolness Halkett took off his hat and bowed to him ; this I had from an officer of the Brigade who was in the square with him ; he has also a wound in the arm and the leg, three horses killed under him and one wounded ; the Brigade adore him ; his A.D.C. told me that when he passed the Brigade yesterday the men almost cheered him, and all cried out how is the General, and the 30th Regiment said tell the General we will go to H——I for him if he chooses, because we know he will bring us out again ! Always remember his Brigade was composed of regiments who never saw fire before."

General  
Halkett's  
marvellous  
escape, 1815.

We think the boy-hero adored his General too, who had been his

colonel in the Peninsula ; the writing of the letter is square and stiff and the pen held with great difficulty. On the 16th August Colonel Baring of the K.G.L. writes to the boy-soldier congratulating him on obtaining leave, hoping for his speedy return, and expressing the high sense he entertains of his gallant conduct on the 10th of June ; he asks for his English address.

This letter is followed on the 26th by one from the same writer to George Drummond Græme's father, which says :—

Camp Bois de Bologne,

26th Augt. 1815.

Sir,

So very little being done in the English Army to make known the Sub<sup>t</sup> Officers who distinguished themselves in the field, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of informing you of the distinguished conduct of your son George Drum<sup>d</sup> of the 2nd Light Batt<sup>n</sup> K.G.L. in the Battle of Waterloo on the 18th of June last. He was wounded and obliged to leave the field in the very end of the Battle only, I had therefore an opportunity to admire his spirited gallantry during the whole of the day, in which he was rivalled by very few but surpassed by none. The pleasure I feel in thus discharging my duty as Commanding Officer is heightened by the idea how pleasing it must sound to the ear of a Father to hear this spoken of his son.

Testimonial of  
George from  
Colonel  
Baring, 1815.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Ob<sup>t</sup>

humble servant,

George Baring.

Lt.-Col. comg. the 2nd Light Batt<sup>n</sup> K.G.L.

On September the 1st leave is granted George till November 1st, and he returns home for several months, receiving an extension until 24th January 1816. This in consequence of his wound which is very troublesome, and indeed affected his health.

Liverpool shows its appreciation of his heroism by conferring the freedom of that city on him in 1816.

Decorations,  
1816.

By this time he was wearing a medal and three clasps and the gold cross for Waterloo.

Meantime his father has not been idle in endeavouring to get permanent employment for his son; the peace and the thinned ranks of the regiment make it possible that the King's German Legion will be reduced in number, and George sent home on half-pay. This is not to be thought of, and irons have been in the fire since 1814 to prepare the way for his admittance into the Hanoverian Guard. The Dukes of Montrose and Atholl have certified to his descent, giving the thirty-two quarterings which according to the foreigner "enobles" an English commoner.

On December 15th, General Halkett gives the following testimonial:—

George's  
testimonial  
from General  
Halkett,  
1815.

"I hereby certify that Lt. George Drummond Græme has served in 2nd Light Batt<sup>l</sup> King's German Legion from 1812, that he has made the different Campaigns with the Regiment in the Peninsular with great zeal, gallantry and attention to his different duties. That I consider him a gallant, active and intelligent officer, and that in the Campaign in the Netherlands his conduct was reported by his Commanding Officer as distinguished. That he was severely wounded at the Battle of Waterloo gallantly defending La Haye Sainte. I beg to recommend him to the attention of any General or Commanding Officer under whom he may hereafter serve.

"Signed C. Halkett,

"Col. Com<sup>d</sup>ing 2nd Light Brigade,

"K.G. Legion."

"Brussels, 23rd Decbr. 1815."

Grand Star  
of Hanover.

George enters the Hanoverian Guard commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, son of George III. In that corps he served until 1837, and had the good fortune to be honoured by the personal friendship of the Royal Duke and his Duchess, with that of our own revered (the present) Duke of Cambridge. In a little pamphlet of the Grand Star of Hanover on Tab. XIV. may be seen the illustration of that

order surmounted with the Inchbrakie crest and the motto Me-Aspera-Terrent, as conferred on Major Græme of Inchbrakie.

The letters of his life in Hanover are few ; in them however are gleams of the warm affection he felt for his home.

Life in  
Hanover,  
1816-37.

In 1837 just before his return he speaks of a severe attack of "grippe or influenza" and hears they are suffering from it at home. History repeated itself just fifty years later when in 1890 it fell on us once again !

Major Græme retired with King William's medal for twenty-five years' service ; the "Waterloo subscription" as a subaltern presented him with £20, and he received an extra grant of half pay in 1819.

Major Græme lost both father and mother in 1840 ; he had been ostensibly laird since his return home in 1837. In 1842 he married his kinswoman the Honble. Marianne Drummond, daughter of General Viscount Strathallan and the Lady Emily Murray (daughter of John fourth Duke of Atholl) his wife.

Succession  
to estates,  
1840.

Only twelve years of married life were permitted them ; Major Græme's health (never fully regained since his wound) fluctuated much ; he, however, continued to interest himself in his estates and greatly enlarged the House of Inchbrakie ; considerable alterations for the better were made in the village of Aberuthven, and a large sum expended in the building there of a Free Church with a comfortable house for the minister of that form of worship ; finally in 1853-54 he was advised to try a winter in the South and the family moved to Tours. Unfortunately no good result was obtained and he passed peacefully to his rest at Tours on December 20th, 1854, and was buried at Aberuthven on January 2nd, 1855.

Death, 1854.

Major Græme left an only son and two daughters ; the elder Amelia Anne Margaret married in 1876 Lieutenant Arwed Giersberg of the Prussian army. Major Giersberg died in 1899 leaving her a widow with two surviving sons, Albert George Giersberg and Percival James Emilius Græme Giersberg, and two daughters Marianne Jane Constance Giersberg married to Lawrence Clarke, Esq., and Enid Alwina Beatrice Giersberg who is unmarried.

Major Græme's second daughter Beatrice Marianne Jane is unmarried and his only son, Patrick, succeeded him in the estates.

The Honble. Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie died on the 19th of May 1876 having survived her husband twenty-two years and was buried beside him.

#### PATRICK,

eleventh laird of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, and twelfth in line from the first Earl of Montrose and twenty-seventh in line from the founder, is the only son of Major George Drummond Græme of Inchbrakie and the Honble. Marianne Jane Drummond his wife. Born in 1849, educated privately and at Harrow, he graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered H.M.'s army joining the 79th Cameron Highlanders, and afterwards settling in Canada.

Patrick, 27th  
in line from  
founder, 1870.

In 1870 great rejoicings took place on the estate when he came of age, which will long be remembered by the people of Aberuthven. Unfortunately he entered on his properties already in a heavily encumbered condition and by 1882 the burdens placed on them for fifty years necessitated their sale; the estate of Inchbrakie was purchased by Mr Charles S. Home Drummond Moray of Abercairny.<sup>1</sup> Much of the family connection between the Abercairnys, the Inchbrakies and the Blair Drummonds has already been alluded to, it is therefore only necessary here to state that in 1539 Inchbrakie's sister the Lady Nicola Græme had married John Moray, Great Baron of Abercairny. A hundred years later Annas Græme of Inchbrakie had married Sir Robert Moray of Abercairny; two of their daughters had married Græmes of the Fintry and Garvock branches; and a grand-daughter married a grandson of Inchbrakie. Sir Robert Moray's descendant Colonel Charles Drummond Stirling Moray of Abercairny bought the estate of Inchbrakie in 1882; it is a matter of regret he pulled down the House of Inchbrakie which had been built in 1733-39, and largely added to in 1839-42; on its site however he erected a kindly memorial which bears the following inscription:—

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch XXXI.





Inchbrakie House.



“ Memorial

Erected 1888

with the stones and on the site of  
the last House of Inchbrakie,

The property having been purchased in 1882

From Patrick Græme the

Twelfth Laird of Inchbrakie

by Charles S. H. D. Moray, nineteenth Laird of Abercairny,

Fifth in descent from Anne, daughter of

Patrick Græme, Fifth Laird of Inchbrakie.”

This gentleman is now represented by his son William Augustus Drummond-Moray, twentieth of Abercairny and now second of Inchbrakie. He succeeded his father in those estates in 1891, is D.L. and Captain in the Scots Guards; he married in 1899 his second cousin the Honble. Gwendolen Edwards, eldest daughter of William, fourth Baron Kensington, and Grace Johnstone Douglas (grand-daughter of the Marquis of Queensberry) his wife. Colonel and the Honble. Mrs H. D. Moray have a son James William, born 8th November 1900, and a daughter Anne Grace Christian.

The greater part of Aberuthven including the crest of Craig Rossie was purchased by the present Lord Rollo; the rest by J. Stevenson, Esq.

Thus ends the history of the lands of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, but not of the race; there are still young and gallant scions left to carry on a family for which their descendants have, in the long roll of their names, rarely had cause to blush.

In the old church of St Kattans at Aberuthven lie the sacred dead; that hallowed ground is still Inchbrakie's own, and the memory of those who lie there, who have graven their names on the pages of history by their swords and their lives, cannot but inspire their descendants to follow in their footsteps for all time, and carry on the line from the twenty-eighth in descent from William Grame in 1128.

## Sketch XXV

### The Witch's Relic belonging to the House of Inchbrakie

THE "Knock" stands high above the little country town of Crieff, which used in former days to be styled the "Gate of the Highlands"; there in the fifteenth century Tosach came down from his Highland castles, and monthly hung a culprit to prove his power of "Life and death."

There may still be seen the gallows hill Tam-a-chastel where this was done; and in that town one may yet meet men who remember their grandfathers speaking of the "'15" and "'45," and there, for many a year, the great cattlemarket was held, till transferred to Falkirk.

The Knock, before the great storm of 1893, was crested with fine coniferæ, whose blue green branches could have told many a tale, from that of foray and of raid, from gathering of clans with target and broadsword, to the steady marching of troops up the high road to Comrie, where Black Pate had swung with his Highlanders of Atholl district in 1646, to meet and defeat Cromwell's troops at Callander; from all these, to the tender whispered words of lovers beneath their branches on a summer evening, and to one wild weird scene under the "King's Craig," where a party of ignorant country folk permitted license (by their Laird of Monzie), burnt an unfortunate woman for witchcraft in those dark and troubled days of the Rebellion of 1715 to 1720; days in which lawlessness found a vent for itself in wrecking not only homes and villages and records of the nation, but lives of the defenceless in the land.

The "Witch of Monzie" has caused endless discussion and argument; no authentic record of her death appears, but it was impossible in the

district of Crieff for the enquirer to go into a house or cottage (even thirty years ago) and ask, "Have you ever heard of the Witch of Monzie," without receiving the reply in the affirmative; then there is Kate M'Niven's Cave, where, when haunted from her home in the Kirktown of Monzie, she took refuge, living there comfortably enough while many sought her in secret, for her cures and so-called charms.

The Cave is there now under the face of the King's Craig. Just below her little hiding-place poor Kate's fire was piled, and there she met her doom and gave her blessing and her stone to the Inchbrakie, who was said to be her foster-son.

Many books on witchcraft and on the history of the district contain her story given more or less correctly. Where there is no authentic record to refer to, such histories are written down with many additions. The most erroneous is that Inchbrakie's son was the instigator to her burning, but that Inchbrakie himself saved her!<sup>1</sup> That tale is an impossibility: Kate would never have blessed the house, and in the future the man who had brought her to the stake!

The "New Statistical Account," 1844, drawn up entirely by ministers of the various parishes, alludes to Inchbrakie's relic, and how it reached him. Mr James Fergusson tells the story quite simply, certain of the accuracy of his statement; while Mr John Omond says, that though there is no record of her conviction, it is possible she was, in accordance with the custom of the Privy Council at that period, tried under its commission by a local committee of the gentry and ministers.

Both this last volume and the New Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland (1896) place the date of Kate M'Niven's death between 1710 and 1722.

Mr Kirkpatrick Sharpe of Hoddam Castle<sup>2</sup> tells the story without a date while "Sketches of the Olden Time" by Mr Fittis, and the "Holo-caust or Witch of Monzie" by the Reverend George Blair, give the date more positively as 1715.

The witch who was burnt by the judgment of the committee mentioned by Mr Blair was Violet Mar, 1577.<sup>3</sup> His poem on Kate lays the scene during

<sup>1</sup> "Historic Scenes in Perthshire," W. Marshall, D.D.

<sup>2</sup> "Witchcraft in Scotland," London and Glasgow.

<sup>3</sup> Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials."

the early years of 1700, and he adds that the minister of Monzie in 1721, Mr W. Simpson, found the parish and people in a heathenish condition.

Mr Blair states that the last witch burnt in Scotland was in 1722 at Dornock.<sup>1</sup>

Being very anxious to bring exact data to this sketch and to poor Kate M'Niven, communication has taken place with anyone likely to have records of the occurrence in the neighbourhood; beyond the fact that all stoutly believed in the occurrence, no one could produce written evidence of the period, but said it had been handed down from father to son, and that the name of the Craig bore testimony to the tradition.

A resident in Crieff<sup>2</sup> gives the information in addition to verifying the legend, that the very ancient gateway that spans the Shaggie at Monzie village, and which leads to the Manse and to the Green, has been known since the days of the witch as "Kate M'Niven's Yett"; she passed through it on her way to the Craig which still bears her name, "Kate M'Niven's Craig," and not far from that stands "Kate M'Niven's Well."

A well-known inhabitant of the village of Gilmerton, who has made local lore a special study from his childhood and bears much of the tradition of the place in his head (James Taylor, "Provost of Gilmertoun"), said he had heard this story with all its details, and he added that there *used to be* a stone on the top of the Gate through which poor Kate was hunted to her doom, which stone has been always called "Kate M'Niven."

The Rev. Hugh Jamieson was most anxious, like myself, to obtain authority direct for his article "A Southern Outpost of the Highlands," and wrote to me on the subject. We were both assisted by the late Mr Maxtone Graham of Cultoquhey, a strong believer in the tradition, which I now relate much in the same words as I wrote Mr Jamieson.<sup>3</sup>

Kate  
M'Niven.

Our mother was the first person who instilled into her children's ears the story of the Witch of Monzie. We were living at the time near Inchbrakie, on the outskirts of Crieff, and the Knock was a well-known place to us, our walk often extending to the side whereon was Kate's cave, looking down over

<sup>1</sup> "The Holocaust or Witch of Monzie," Rev. George Blair (1845).

<sup>2</sup> Mr P. MacAinsh.

<sup>3</sup> "Chronicles of Strathearn," 1896.

the mansion-house of Monzie, and naturally the scene which occurred was vividly pictured by us.

Our mother was a woman of unusual intelligence and great charm of intellect, not at all likely to yield to ignorant superstition or conviction. An Irish woman in the best sense of the word, she came to Scotland, seeking to love her husband's home and relations, his house and its records. Never was intention so perfectly carried out, and the interesting facts of her own connections and life were always sunk when speaking to her children of their family and descent. Mrs Laurence Græme came to Scotland a bride in 1828, and naturally her father-in-law, Colonel Græme, the ninth baron, fell a victim to the charm of a lovely girl, who was prepared to reverence him and all that belonged to his family.

It was from his lips that she heard the records of the house that claimed her beloved husband as its son; and well were they learned!

Colonel Græme had been born in 1753, so that his knowledge of the tale must have been from his father, who was born before the occurrence.

As may be remembered in the previous sketches, the actual Inchbrakie of the witch's day, the seventh baron, was under extradition, though it was thought that he returned before the remission of his sentence in 1720.

If Kate's death occurred in 1715 he may have been present at it; if not, his son George, or his brother Patrick, would be the Inchbrakie of the day.

If, however, as may be justly assumed according to the "Statistical Act" and "Ordnance Gazetteer," the event occurred 1720 to 1722, there can be no question that the seventh baron was present in person, and did his best for the poor victim.

Now for the story as we heard it. The Inchbrakie of the day, hearing that some occurrence of the kind was contemplated, directed his usual morning ride to Monzie; on arrival at the scene he was dismayed to find that matters had proceeded so far that poor Kate was already affixed to the stake, and the pile about to be ignited. All that one man could do against a strong opposition he did, he appealed to their humanity, their

reason and their hearts ; he made loud and angry protest, all to no avail ; no time was there to call to the scene such authority as might disperse the crowd ; (for a mighty concourse for so thinly populated a district had assembled) ; ere he could have ridden the three miles to Crieff and back, the flames would have ended Kate M'Niven's life. To the last minute he hoped the people would hearken to him and would extinguish the freshly lighted pile ; then the so-called witch seeing her fate was sealed, spoke with deep and heavy curse. She cursed the Laird of Monzie, on whose land her murder was committed. From father to son she said Monzie shall never pass, no heir of line should ever hold the lands now held by him ; then she cursed the Kirktoon of Monzie ; in future year by year its size and population should decrease, no share in all the growing prosperity of the surrounding towns and villages it should hold, and ever by some hearth amidst its cottage homes should there crawl an idiot with lolling tongue and rolling eye.

Her relic  
cast at  
Inchbrakie  
and her  
benison.

Then she turned, and stooping her head till her lips touched her breast on which lay a necklace, she seized it in her firm, strong teeth, and bit it through, casting it from her mouth toward Inchbrakie ; she blessed him for his kind heart, and noble efforts on her behalf, then bade him keep secure and fast in his possession and on his house and lands, the dark blue bead which was upon the relic she had cast at him. So long as that is done, cried Kate, Inchbrakie's laird shall never want a son nor Inchbrakie's son his lands, and with a last effort she added, that from the craig under which she burnt should Inchbrakie receive benefit !

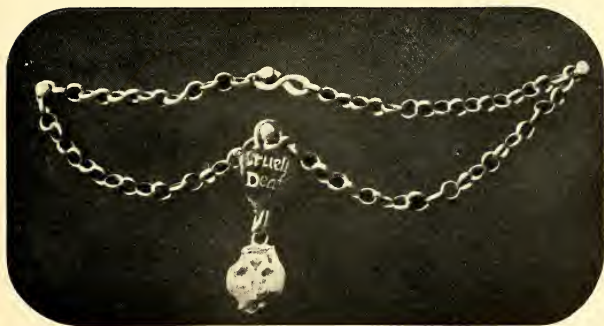
It is not surprising that Kate's curse and blessing lingered long in the Laird of Inchbrakie's ears, or that he scarcely spoke of the scene which must have haunted him often afterwards.

The ring was shown to Mrs Laurence Græme ; for the "blue stone" was a moonstone sapphire, and had been preserved by being quaintly placed between two brilliants of different shape, the gold setting partly embossed and ornamented with a curious shade of blue enamel ; her father-in-law slipped it on her finger, as he did to all the wives of his three sons ; his own daughter was never allowed to wear it, as it was not possible for her to bring an heir to Inchbrakie !





Kate McNiven's Stone,  
Inchbrakie Heirloom.



Kate McNiven's Relic.



And what of the witch's curse and blessing?

By coincidence or accident, Monzie has never since been owned from father to son; Monzie Kirkcubright still stands, but has grown smaller; and always an idiot dwells in the village. A few years after the death of Kate M'Niven some of Inchbrakie's lands were in wadsett, and would have passed to other hands; money was urgently needed to stave off the evil day, and the Laird sent a messenger to the "Bank of Strathearn" as Balgowan was then laughingly called, for he had ever spare cash at hand to lend a cousin or a friend. The bag containing the gold asked for was carried to the stable and placed in the cloak bag then carried on every saddle; as the groom led the horse out, the protruding bag stuck on the lintel of the narrow door, but he pushed it through, mounted and rode off; the stone above that doorway had been *cut from the King's Craig*, beneath which Kate M'Niven had burned.

One prophecy fulfilled.

Another century and more passed over and the eleventh baron had come of age and was starting with his regiment the 79th Cameron Highlanders for India. Mrs Laurence Græme was then living on the outskirts of Crieff near Inchbrakie (a widow like her sister-in-law). Inchbrakie House was to be let, the charter chest was sent to Mrs Laurence Græme to be taken charge of whilst the family house was in possession of strangers.

Her nephew visiting her, opened the box, carrying into the dining-room some papers he wished his aunt to see; amongst them was a small but quaint-looking box or casket; I was present, and with girlish curiosity opened it to find—a ring. Never shall I forget my mother's horror and dismay as she turned and saw the precious relic—no longer held on the *lands* of Inchbrakie. There is little more to add. Accident or coincidence or fate were at work once more; who shall say which?

Relic leaves Inchbrakie.

A few years after the removal of the relic from Inchbrakie the first acres of the Aberuthven portion of the property was sold, bit by bit the lands slipped from the old barony, and so far the eleventh baron has no son to gather them again.

Lands of Inchbrakie sold.

But the spirit of tradition never dies, and the pride and valour of hope

in a Highland heart is never crushed ; so we live and dream, though we must wait and work and seek, till an older saying than that of the poor witch shall be fulfilled. The old Gaelic prophecy which bids us know that, when "the Grames find the Silver Hand," *then* shall "their lands return again to those who have lost them !"

## Sketch XXVI

The Græmes of Monzie, 1613, Pitcairns and Buchlyvie, 1666, descended of Montrose through Patrick, Third Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven

JAMES GRÆME of Monzie was the son of Patrick third Baron of Inchbrakie and his second wife, Margaret Scott of Monzie, "Lady Carnock," for Margaret Scott was a widow when Patrick Græme married her, previous to 1597. She was daughter of Patrick Scott of Monzie; he gives confirmation of certain lands in 1554; want of space prevents much interesting matter regarding this branch of the Scotts being inserted. Her first husband had been Patrick Drummond, sixth of Carnock, whose father, Sir Robert Drummond, fifth of Carnock, was famous for being Master and Surveyor of all the King's works to James V. He married for a second time the Honble. Mary Elphinstone, daughter of the second baron, slain at Pinkie, Patrick Drummond was their eldest son and Sir John the first of Hawthornden their second; a daughter, Margaret, became Lady Seafield.

Patrick Drummond and his wife, the heiress of Monzie, had Sir Alexander, seventh of Carnock, James, and Patrick; their daughter married Pierson of Kippenross. Their grandson married Margaret, daughter of the first Lord Rollo, and their son ended the line of Drummond of Carnock.

Lady Carnock and Patrick Græme had an only son James, and in 1613 his father buys Monzie from Sir Alexander Drummond (his stepson), with the consent of his elder son George, the future fourth Baron of Inchbrakie, settles it fully on his second son James in 1613.

James Græme,  
2nd son of  
3rd Baron of  
Inchbrakie.

It must always be borne in mind that the Campbells of Glenurchys

owned the quarter land of Monzie, or Ibert lands as they were called previous to this date. It was Sir Duncan Campbell's son, Sir Archibald (who also bore for a time the designation of Lagvinshoch), who married Katherine, daughter to Marian Rollo, spouse to John Grahame of Balgowan, and he leaves his said spouse in "All and Hail the mains of Lagvinshoch," and "fourt part of Monzie," etc. By 1609 Archibald Campbell and Katherine Grahame have a son Duncan, to whom his grandfather, Sir Duncan of Glenurchy, confirms the lands of the said quarter of Monzie of which the little Duncan's father (Archibald) is granting him a charter; by 1633 this boy Duncan Campbell marries Ann or Agnes Murray; she was a daughter of the seventh Laird of Ochertyre by Mary Moray of Abercairny, they were married on February 9th, 1614, and their eldest child Agnes was born at Abercairny on 30th November 1614; she married Duncan Campbell on 7th July 1633, and their children were Colin, born in Coige, 3rd November 1635, married Ann Oliphant, daughter to Sir Lawrence Oliphant of Gask, and three sons and four daughters.

It will be confusing to carry on the line further; so far it shows the connection in 1666 when Monzie was again sold, between the disposer and buyer of Monzie; this Colin, the great-grandson of George second of Inchbrakie through the distaff, was the purchaser of Monzie from George, the second Inchbrakie's great-grandson through the scabbard.

The Campbells of Monzie then became owners of a great barony, and for the first time in the Monzie papers Colin's wife is consequently styled "Lady Monzie."

James, 1st  
Græme of  
Monzie, 1619.

Margaret Scott owned the three-quarter lands of Monzie, and Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie added other lands to it and erected Monzie and Anchnachrie into the one barony which is granted to young James Græme their son, on the 26th August 1619.<sup>1</sup>

James, 1st  
of Monzie,  
marries, 1634.

This James married Marjory Græme about 1334. She was possibly the daughter of a younger son of David or Mungo Græme the first and second of Gorthie, her monogram, etc., is found among the carvings on the face of the old Castle of Monzie. James Græme of Monzie gives her a provision off the lands of Borland in 1634.

<sup>1</sup> These particulars are obtained through the kindness of the Rev. Francis Grant from a copy of Inventory of Monzie Papers.

James Græme had three sons, George Græme, second of Monzie and first of Pitcairns, and James, who buying Buchlyvie from Graham of Fintry, settled and founded a family there; and Ninian. No greater Royalist, except perhaps Black Pate, existed in the Inchbrakie family than James the first Græme of Monzie; he shared with his half-brother George, the fourth of Inchbrakie, and Black Pate his nephew, a warm admiration for Montrose and gave his life as pledge for it; he fell at the Battle of Philiphaugh, and how impoverished his family were by the raiding of the enemy's troops is shown in the petition sent up by Black Pate to Charles II.<sup>1</sup> His son is mentioned in the funeral obsequies of the Great Marquis as "carrying the corslet on the point of a lance, a brave young gentleman whose father fell in His Majesty's service under the Defunct."

Slain at  
Philiphaugh,  
1645.

His will, a dative one, is not given up until 1659, fifteen years after his death, a common occurrence at this period owing to the troublous state of the country, and states his death occurred in September 1645; it is given up by his son, Ninian. What became of this Ninian has not been traced.

The will states that the value of the house plenishing is given, such at least as was "not plundered and carried away by men at arms!"<sup>2</sup> The only silver left was six silver spoons and tua silver cuppies."

In 1634 great alterations seem to have been made at Monzie Castle; this was the period of his marriage with Marjory Græme. A series of carved stone gables are erected over the windows and many initials and mottoes in Latin, etc., are carved also; they are now very worn, but when the photograph was taken were sufficiently shown to be reproduced here. Only part of them are given: the three escallops and roses, a stag lodged with fleur-de-lis above, the Fintry Arms in one quarter, a heart in the other. On one of the coats appear a broken wall (granted to Inchbrakie in 1662), and finally the Bishop's (or the Smythe's) Chess Rook! The initials are J. G., M. G., G. S. M., a motto, QUAER . QUEM . COLO. Another which is placed below, the figure of a man dressed in armour, who holds a sheaf of corn in one hand and a book in the other, with

Græme  
carvings at  
Monzie  
Castle, 1634.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendices.

<sup>2</sup> Dunblane Testaments.

the initials I. <sup>M.</sup> G. above, signify that James Græme, the hero of Philiphaugh was a soldier, scholar and landlord. Underneath the figure are the letters OΔOIMAITOIOH.

In the gateway of Monzie Castle there are many interesting stones built in, probably removed from an older building. They bear the arms and letters signifying Scotts and Campbells and M'Nabs. A student of heraldry would find an interesting puzzle here to disentangle. James Græme of Buchlyvie ultimately bore the stag "current" on his coat, and "lodged" for his crest.

George  
Græme, 2nd  
of Monzie,  
1645.

George Græme, second of Monzie, succeeded his father in the barony. We find mention of him in various sasines and retours, and in the Charter of Buchlyvie to James Græme, his brother-german, he is styled George Græme of Monzie.

A gift of ward and marriage in favour of Mr James Drummond (brother-german to Innermay), he is styled "George eldest lawful son to the deceist" Mr James Græme of Monzie in 1643.

George, 1st of  
Monzie, now  
of Pitcairns,  
1666.

The Barony of Monzie is disposed of by George in 1666 to his second cousin Colin Campbell. In the same year George Græme purchases the estate of Pitcairns, near Dunning, and dies just ten years afterwards. There is no mention of any special interest in the will beyond that Annas Rollo,<sup>1</sup> his relict spouse, gives it up in January 1676.<sup>2</sup>

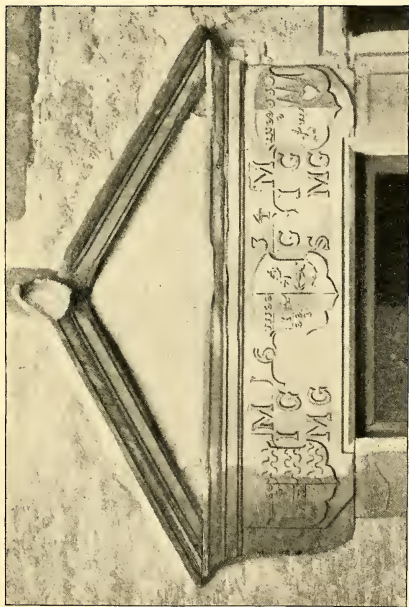
George  
Græme's  
daughter,  
1671.

There is a romantic incident about the end of this century which would appear to belong to the daughter of George Græme of Pitcairns. "A certain Elizabeth Grahame, daughter of George Græme and young Somervill of Drum" were pursued for clandestine marriage, which sort of marriage had been made illegal by Act of Parliament in 1661. They probably knew nothing about the new Act, and as some sort of opposition had been shown to the match, they took the law into their own hands in 1671 and were married. On June 29th retribution falls on them and they are had up before the Secret Council, and the bridegroom was not only fined £500, but was committed to prison for three months. Sir

<sup>1</sup> Probably a daughter of Rollo of Powhouse and his wife Jean, a daughter of Rollo of Duncrub.

<sup>2</sup> Dunblane Testaments.





Arms of Maister James Gxeme of Monzie and of Margery Graham, his Wife.



John Lauder, in his anniversary volume, "Historical Notices of Scotch Affairs,"<sup>1</sup> alludes to the matter.

In Elizabeth's will, dated 1692, she is styled "Elizabeth Graham relict of the deceist James Somerville, younger of Drum." Her father-in-law, James Somerville, "elder" of Drum, proves her will as one of her principal creditors, having obtained a decree before the Counsel of Edinburgh against George Graham, merchant there in 1685, and James Somerville, her husband, nearest of kin to the now "deceist" lady.

It is proved by the will that at the time of her death she was in possession of the "House of Drom," all the plenishing and furniture of which was her own, besides various sums of money which were owed to her.

Her father-in-law was in reality the eleventh Lord Somerville, of very ancient lineage, his ancestor having come over with William the Conqueror.

The Hon. Hugh Somerville, ninth peer, never assumed the title. He was brother of Gilbert, eighth peer, who dissipated the family estates, and his Castle of Cowthaly was jocularly called "Cowdaily" by James VI., who, when entertained there, saw a cow and ten sheep killed daily!

The seventh peer was aware of his son's extravagance, and left what property he could to his second son Hugh, including the lands of Drum, Gilmerton and Gutters,<sup>2</sup> but at the death of his brother Gilbert, who had no male heir to succeed, scarcely any money was left to support the lands and title, and so it was unassumed by the ninth and tenth peers. The latter was the father of Elizabeth Graham's husband,<sup>3</sup> her imprisoned bridegroom, and their son resumed the title, which was confirmed by Parliament in 1723.

Elizabeth  
Græme  
married  
Somerville  
of Drum.

Elizabeth Græme's husband was a man of some literary attainments and author of "The Lives of the Somervilles." The title fell into abeyance in 1870. When the old Cross of Edinburgh was pulled down in 1756 as obstructing the High Street, the middle pillar was taken to the policy of Drum where it is still preserved.<sup>4</sup>

Drum lies four miles east of Edinburgh on the road leading to Dalkeith.

<sup>1</sup> Bannatyne Club.

<sup>2</sup> Crawford's Peerage.

<sup>3</sup> Debrett's Peerage, 1825.

<sup>4</sup> 1787, Kincaid's "Hist. of Edin."

The first George Græme spelt his name with the diphthong in the minutes of sasines which bear his own writing.

George of  
Monzie and  
Pitcairns  
dead, 1776.

In 1776 Annas Rollo his widow obtains sasine in the Mains and Milne of Pitcairns and lands called Holl and Steilland, and George her son is retoured to his father George as second of Pitcairns, his signature also is Græme, he acquires from the Rutherfords, lands called Wester Gatterclays and Borromoore.

The incident of George with Rollo troop has been given in Sketch XVIII.

George, 2nd  
of Monzie,  
marries  
Inchbrakie's  
daughter,  
1693.

George Græme of Pitcairns married his third cousin Margaret, daughter of George Græme, sixth of Inchbrakie. A family Bible presented to Henry Sullivan Græme<sup>1</sup> by his sincerely "attached and affectionate cousin James Gillespie Graham, 25th December 1845," gives an interesting record of the following events:—

"The fourth day of June 1693 George Græme and Margaret Græme were married and shoe brought furth a sone the twentie first day of November 1694 and was baptised George the 28 of that instant and dyed the 6th of March 1696.

"And the 8th of April 1696 shoe brought furth a daughter who was baptised Margaret and dyed the 9th of June 1696.

"And again shoe brought furth an other sone the 12th of June 1697 about 4 o'clock and was baptised James the afternoone who dyed in Oc<sup>r</sup>y, after.

"And again shoe brought furth a sone the ninteent of August 1698 about four o'clock in the morning who was baptised David.

"Again shoe brought furth a sone the twentie fift of August 1700 between one and tua in the afternoon who was baptised Patrick.

"And shoe brought furth a daughter the twelt of April 1702 about six att night who was baptised Mary the fourteen of the said month.

Their chil-  
dren, 1694-  
1705.

"And shoe brought furth ane other daughter the twentie day of August 1705 about nine o'clock att night baptised Jeanet by Mr John Græme minister of Matterdie the 23 day of ty month."

This rather breathless record which would have satisfied most people is followed by a charter under the Great Seal, 1707, to David his son of the

<sup>1</sup> Orchill.

Barony of Pitcairns, in which George Græme carefully provides that should he marry a second time he reserves the power to endow a second wife with 4000 merks and her children with 2000 merks apiece!

However with the Inchbrakie papers lies a document proving that George predeceased his wife. David is under age and so with consent of his mother signs a receipt for 4000 merks, which Thomas Græme of Balgowan pays him.

This 4000 merks had been lent by the deceased George Græme of Pitcairns to Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie in 1708 (this was Patrick Græme of the Rollo fray and who was supposed to be an outlaw at this period); Thomas Græme relieves his widow and David by paying them the ready money for Inchbrakie.

Margaret Græme, the widow, signs the receipt at Edinburgh on the 19th of August 1718, witnessed by Mr James Græme, Writer, and by Patrick Græme, second lawful son to the deceased George Græme of Pitcairns; David on the other hand witnesses it at Balgowan on 29th September, where it is witnessed by William Cunningham of Coull, the Inchbrakie factor.

The widow of  
George 2nd  
of Pitcairns,  
1718.

Rather a sad repetition of these births and deaths in the Orchill Bible took place about ninety years later when William, the grandson of George Græme again marries a Miss Græme of Inchbrakie and the babies come and go much in the same way.

We have now reached

#### DAVID GRÆME, THIRD OF PITCAIRNS, AFTERWARDS OF ORCHILL AND PITCAIRNS,

who became a lawyer; the story of his life is found under the sketch of Orchill Græmes (XXVII.); he married the heiress of Orchill in 1730 when thirty-two years of age. He became of Orchill after his first wife's death when their infant son died in 1736; he married twice again and left two sons to carry on the line.

David, 3rd of  
Pitcairns and  
1st of Orchill.

He was a good man of business and succeeded Mungo Græme of Gorthie as chamberlain to the Duke of Montrose his chief, and lived at

Stuckentagart on Loch Lomond, leaving Orchill to be occupied by an uncle of the Laird of Inchbrakie, who apparently rented it ; David Græme kept Pitcairns as well as Orchill in his possession ; he was a firm friend with his cousin of Inchbrakie and with Oliphant of Condie to the Jacobite Laird of Gask, and was organizer of the scheme with his sister-in-law (Amelia Nairne) the Lady Gask, for the Great Gask Trust, when the estate was bought in for his brother-in-law.

Sales of  
Pitcairns,  
1790-1847.

The lands of Pitcairns were sold by the Græmes to Mr J. Pitcairns at the end of the eighteenth century and *his* son sold them to Lord Rollo in 1847.

#### GRÆME OF BUCKLYVIE, SECOND SON OF JAMES OF MONZIE.

We will now return to James Græme, the first of Monzie, who married in 1634, when the carved coats were put on his castle of Monzie, full particulars of these and of his possession of the estate are found on the preceding pages. He was slain at Philiphaugh, and Monzie passed to his eldest son George, who sold it in 1666 and bought Pitcairns ; probably a good deal of money had to be put down for the second son's portion and George obtained it by the sale of Monzie, and had sufficient left to settle him comfortably at the estate of Pitcairns. The inventory of Monzie already alluded to leaves no doubt as to the marriage of James Græme in 1634 with Marjory Græme ; the writer believes her to be the daughter of James Græme<sup>1</sup> fifth son of Bishop George Græme of Dunblane and Orkney, and Mary Hart his wife, but time has failed for the research.

James, 2nd  
son of Græme  
of Monzie.

James Græme the first of Bucklyvie bought those lands from David Graham seventh of Fintry<sup>2</sup> who sold them with the consent of John and James his sons ; the latter (James) was the son of Fintry who was present at the funeral of the Great Marquis, bearing his arms in mourning.

In 1661 a retour shows James Græme to be lawful son of his father James Græme of Monzie ; it is dated November 28th, 1661.

By the kindness of Lord Ruthven I was allowed to see several letters and documents he possessed of the Bucklyvie Græmes ; amongst them is

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XXXI.

<sup>2</sup> Fintry descent drawn up by J. Guthrie Smith a celebrated antiquarian.

the original charter from "David of Fintries," and his two sons. The charter is given under the Great Seal from Charles II., John, Count of Rothes, Commissioner and Treasurer, and Wlm. Wellenden de Burghdam, Treasurer-Depute. The "Lands of Bochlyvie, Grahame and Milntown, the lands of Garro and Gilboy and lands of Walmenoch with those of the Land of Bochlyvie are granted by David of FFintrie, John Graham, feor of FFintrie and James Graham de Monergund his sons to James Grahame, brother Germane of George Grahame of Monzie and Isobello Wallace his spouse, daughter of James Wallace of Wardram," and the charter confers these lands as a barony on the lawful heirs of the said James Graham and Isobel Wallace dated 8th February 1666 and registered in 1667.

Charter of  
Barony of  
Bucklyvie to  
James and  
wife in 1666.

There is in 1670 the ratification of certain lands to Sir John Cunningham of Caldwell of which Græme of Bucklyvie retains superiority. A registration or sasine in 1673 shows us that James Græme and his wife Isobel have now a son John, to whom sasine is granted, and failing heirs male of this child and his father they are to go to Ninian Græme, brother-german to Græme of Bucklyvie; this (with the previous charter) proves that George of Monzie and Pitcairns, James of Bucklyvie and Ninian are all brothers-german; that is the sons of a father by one wife.

In 1673 Sir Charles Erskine visits Bucklyvie and grants him arms, blazoning them thus :—

"The said James of Ballchlavie for his achievement ensigne armoriall Bears Or a stag current betwixt three roses, gules on a chief sable three escallops of the first, above the shield a helmet befitting his degree mantled gules doubled argent next is placed on an torse for his crest a stag lodged as the former and for his Motto in ane Scroll above the Crest Cubo at excubo."

Coat of Arms,  
1673.

In the first portion of the document he is designated as descended of Inchbrakie (he was grandson of Patrick the third laird).

In 1690 James Græme is a Commissioner for Stirling, and in 1703 is again a Commissioner, and in Parliament; he dissents to the Act of Security with the Marquis of Montrose and others, he also joins with the Marquis of Tweeddale and many others that year in protesting against the importation

of foreign wines as being "dishonorable to Her Majesty and inconsistent with the grand alliance in which she is engaged and to the honor of trade in the Kingdom."

James Græme is Commissioner in 1704, 1705 and 1706, and in 1705 joins with Atholl in protesting against an Act of Treaty with England. He was a man of great activity and took part in every action of the day to keep men and matters within, what he considered, their limit. In 1706 he protests with the Earl of Errol against the Foot Guards being brought in by the Privy Council to guard the town of Edinburgh as against the Earl's office of Lord High Commissioner, which gave him alone the privilege of guarding Parliament.

It is somewhat difficult to distinguish when each James in succession becomes of Bucklyvie, but it would be only natural to suppose that the sasine we next find in 1720 refers to his son. The John mentioned as son to Isobel Wallace and the first James in the sasine of 1673 did not live, it is presumed, to succeed; besides John, he had James, and Hugh and William, and a daughter Jean given sasine of lands according to her marriage contract, by David Dickson of Kirk of Mure in 1677.

Daughter of  
James 1st of  
Bucklyvie.

In 1720, a Charter of Resignation by Alexander Leckie to James of Bucklyvie of the land of Dashers (Over and Middle and Nether) in the Barony of Garden in liferent of Jane Wordie, relict of Mr William Leckie of Dashers, states, James elder of Bucklyvie reserves the right to wadset these lands without his son James Græme of Leckie's consent. James "elder" must be James second of Bucklyvie; he adopted the legal profession and was an advocate, and when the lawyers in Edinburgh raised a corps for the King's service, James Græme joins it as an ensign in 1679. This was the period when for the second time the Kingdom was rent between the claims of the Churchman and the Protestant, and when Claverhouse took the lead for the King, as Montrose had done forty years before. James of Bucklyvie receives remission in 1717 and a huge seal seven inches in diameter is appended to the document, which is countersigned by an Andrew Græme.

He married the Honble. Elizabeth Ruthven, or as she is styled in the retour of 10th July 1715, "Mrs Elizabeth Ruthven, spouse to James Graham



of Bucklyvie," and had a son James, on whom he has settled the lands of Leckie, and this child, in the sasine of 1720, is alluded to as James Græme of Leckie.

James Græme,  
2nd of Buck-  
lyvie, his  
marriage,  
1715.

In 1721 he obtains sasine of Wester Livelands in Parish of St Ninians. In 1724 Mr James Græme is admitted to the Royal Company of Archers. His wife, the Honble. Elizabeth Ruthven, was the daughter of Isobel Baroness Ruthven in her own right by her husband Colonel James Johnston of Graitney, who signed himself "Ruthven"; and the sister of James, third Lord Ruthven, between whom and Hugh Græme (the brother of James of Bucklyvie) there was a strong bond of attachment; Hugh, a writer in Edinburgh, is endeavouring to advise James, Master of Ruthven, against the judgment of his father, James Johnston, his mother's husband. The latter writes :—

To Mr Hugh Graham,  
Writer in Edinburgh,  
Edinburgh.

Thiss.

Graetnay,  
August ye 28th, 1732.

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

I had yours of the 19th In<sup>st</sup> this day and by ye same post I had one from my Sone dated ye 3rd Ins<sup>th</sup> where it he-ss been I cant Imagon, I have a strong fancy you have been together when he wrot and is of your Dircion.

Colonel  
Johnstone's  
letter to  
Hugh Græme,  
1732.

The very same expressons you maid use of Ceutly by way of Excouse for his not sending money and not one word about Nov<sup>r</sup>.

I Incloss my answer for your perusall, and efter seel and deliver and then you'll be more able to Judge of peopell; Im genrally above board and I must tell you I'm too old a bird to be catch by Chaffe; if he dont do better than hith-er too I'll turn to the Gentills, as Is said, be the conciquence *what* it will I should expostulate with you. Pray what have you been telling me all this time ar you aney nearer th-en you were —— months

agoe. I'm affra-id you'll find more deficculties than you Imajoned. you said I remember that he had the Ball at his foot Doctors you kn-ow differs att times, however you upon Earth or In the Earth can disposs of aney thing thats mine without my consent. Your friend is lifted up, they rie-d fast and siker river fell, as we say—

I refer what I have further to say till I hear from you and in the meantime I remain

faithfully yours  
Ja Ruthven.

By February 9th, 1739, "The Master" has succeeded as Lord Ruthven and writes to "Dear Hugh" in a very different style; he is much obliged for the attention Hugh Græme has shown about his wishes on various matters and expects the pleasure of seeing him "at ffreeland" soon until which time

"I'm dear Hugh,  
Yours &  
Ruthven."

In August, however, of the same year Hugh is not in such favour! Lord Ruthven hoped certain business matters would have been arranged, but matters have not progressed as the Ruthvens would wish—the letter is excellently written, and the writer is Anne, second wife of James the third Lord Ruthven and daughter to the second Earl of Bute; once or twice she is rather hard on Hugh Græme, but at the end of a very long and business-like letter takes a more ingratiating tone :—

To Mr Hugh Græme,  
Writer in Ed<sup>r</sup>.

Sir,

The bad situation of my Lord's affairs has really put him so much out of humour, it's impossible for him to write, and rather as miss this opportunity I offered to be his scribe and undertook to represent to you the genuine situation of all matters here. . . .

For my own part I am far from thinking I have depth of judgement enough to pretend to give an advice in matters of this nature, but I asks those who makes it their business, if there's nothing can be done . . . and it requires both prudence, care and temper, but sure when they're in such good hands as Kilgraston's and Mr Græme's with full power to take what methods they please to set them sure in a right footing. . . .

The letter of Lady Ruthven, wife of 3rd Lord Ruthven, 1739, to Hugh Græme, now 3rd of Bucklyvie.

So what I'd earnestly beg Mr Græme to do, is to consider the best way, to put my Lord's affairs soonest to rights, lay the scheme before him and if he does not go into it, or's delitory in declaring his mind, then I give you leave to blame him . . . and who knows what may happen perhaps some piece of unexpected good fortune attend us.

Flattering hopes encourage me to live and tells me fate will kinder minutes give, that the dark Treasury of time contains a glorious day will finish all our pains.

My Lord was lately looking over Chassels account where he finds many things wrong charged; having I daresay tired you with so long an epistle I shall only add my kind compliments and best wishes to all your family and hasten to subscribe myself Mr Græme's Affec. Cousin

& humble servant,

A. Ruthven.

Aug. 1, 1739.

P.S.—Little Nancy is by me, who kisses her hand to you.

By May 20th, 1746, the Ruthvens know Hugh Græme is their true friend and doing all in his power to assist them in certain difficult positions, and Lord Ruthven concludes his letter of that date, "I know I need say no more to you on that subject but that I am no doubt, my dear Hugh, your own J. R."

There are several papers in the Bucklyvie box about a "Clog bag" which has been stolen in 1739 from a carrier named Thompson; Hugh Græme is assisting to bring the thief to justice. A letter on the subject is addressed to him at "Bucklivie's Lodgings near the founton Well, Edinburgh," desiring that the "Cloak bag" be sent and the carrier to confront Margaret Hamilton and a girl who have been "apprehendit."

Carrier's com-  
missions in  
1739.

The list of the contents is—

3 yards white teming.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Red Silk.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Black silk.	2 papers pins.
1 Child's bongrass.	1 paper patches.
2 Ells Flannel.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ yards dark stamped cloth.
1 Glass for sweet meats.	
A quarter hunder needles address to Lady Ruthven.	
A large Indian silk Napkin red Ground.	
A pair of Gloves marked Betty Steuart.	
A handfull fine tea all in a bundle addressed to Mrs Steuart.	
A large Clog bag of Mrs Henry Rollo's contained 2 lbs. of fine tea and a quarter of sugar.	

Amongst Hugh Græme's many correspondents was Lord Perth; an autograph letter from that nobleman is dated "Drummond, 6th July 1739," there is on the wrapper the post-mark CRIEFF.

Lord Perth's  
letter to Hugh  
Græme, 3rd of  
Bucklyvie,  
1739.

Lord Perth regrets that he is not to see Hugh Græme at Drummond, the latter has asked Lord Perth to do him a service, but owing to the Duchess of Gordon being "so much out of his Grace's affairs" when Lord Perth left Edinburgh, he knows it is useless to apply for her influence; however, a journey to Scotland by the Duke may have produced a change, and as Lord Perth is going up "to town next month at the time of the Leith races" he will see what can be done; his Lordship avers himself as wishing to do all in his power in "that or any other way" to show "you the regard with which I am, Dear Sir,

"Your sincere friend and most

"obt. humble Servant,

"Perth."

In 1740 William Cunningham who is only son and heir of John Cunningham of Enterkin has been ordered on foreign service to the West Indies and he determines to appoint a factor and attorney to conduct all business that may be necessary during his absence, especially that conse-

quent on the deaths,—should they occur—of Lady Enterkin, his grandmother, or John Cunningham his father, he therefore appoints Hugh Græme to act for him with the concurrence in all things of three friends whom he names as Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, Baronet, Captain William Græme of the Honble. General Colyear's regiment (a brother of Hugh Græme), afterwards General to the Venetian forces, and George Middleton of Seaton, Esq.

The document is signed by William Cunningham and witnessed in London 1740 the 18th July before William Rye of New Bond Street near Hanover Square in the liberties of Westminster, Fishmonger; Robert Dalrymple, Writer of it; and Robert Dalrymple, Surgeon; son of the deceased Sir Robert Dalrymple of Castleton; and we wonder if the young fellow in London with his couple of Scotch friends, and lodging no doubt at the great fishmonger's in Bond Street, was spared to come home again and attend to his own affairs!

Cunningham of Enterkin gives a factory to Hugh, 1740.

We must return to James Græme, Hugh's eldest brother, the husband of Elizabeth Ruthven. His name appears as Commissioner for James, Duke of Montrose in 1729; he seems to have been a lover of books for in 1750 there was in his possession an edition of Horace (English translation with Latin text), bearing his bookplate, the date on the latter being 1715.<sup>1</sup>

In 1753 James of Buckleyvie appears to have sold his estates; the first part went in 1737 to his "brother Germane Hugh Græme"; the last portion in 1753 to his "brother Germane Major-General Wilhelm Græme," to whom Hugh Græme sold his portion at the same date when a Charter of Resignation under the Great Seal is given to Major-General William Græme of the Forces of the Estates of Holland.<sup>2</sup> In 1761 the place of one of the four Commissaries of Edinburgh being vacant by decease of Mr Robert Clark, "We George, King of, etc. etc., being well satisfied with the Loyalty Literature, etc. of Mr James Græme appoints him to fill the vacancy during his life."

James, 2nd of Buckleyvie, sells Barony, 1735-53.

James a Commissary of Edinburgh for life, 1761.

A year or two before his death he is the executor dative and creditor to the will of a Hugh Græme, Esq., a naval officer at Guadaloupe,

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Queries, 7th S. ii. 17/7/86.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. 101, Fol. 181.

who died abroad 176-; he owed James Græme of Bucklyvie £1775; the will does not allude to any relationship, but Hugh was probably a nephew.

His son, James Græme, died a bachelor in Edinburgh in 1771, (while holding the appointment of one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh,) on November 18th. This James Græme would have been third of Bucklyvie, had not the estates been sold to his uncles Hugh and Gen<sup>l</sup> William; he was called at one time during his father's life, Græme of Leckie.

William, 4th  
of Bucklyvie,  
1753.

We now revert to his uncle, William, who became possessed of the family estates in 1753; he has been already mentioned as an officer in the service of the estates of Holland which was commonly called the Dutch Brigade; we give his letter to his brother Hugh Græme while in that service; afterwards he rose to great distinction and was made Commander-in-Chief of the Venetian forces; the first is addressed to—

Mr Hugh Græme,  
Writer in Edinburgh.

Dr. Hugh,

William 4th  
of Bucklyvie's  
letter, 1741.

I wrote to you some time before leaving the Hague and always expected some answer from Entriken, his Sons affairs become Dayly more and more troublesome to me his creditors being very importunate and I am sure it would vex poor Cunningham to the heart if they knew how they have vexed both him and me. I shall send you over his factory either by hay or Enseigen Home in case of accedents. John Alex<sup>r</sup> who served me upon the Rhein and in Hungary is the man I am to make the additional Serg<sup>t</sup> in my Compaine, he is to make 5 or 6 men for the Reg<sup>t</sup> and has some business in which you may assist him with Castelcary, be so good likewise as to seal and cause deliver the inclosed, the man is a grenadier in my compaine and a sensible fellow and therefore wish you would have an eye over his agents that the poor man may not be cheated.

We talk here of a third augmentation and a promotion of General Officers, which perhaps may furnish my masters with an opportunity of doing something for me I am persuaded I do not want their good will.

John Mclarer (?) bring you this it was his own fault he is not now

Serg<sup>t</sup> for he choused to be Capt's arms in hand rather than wait for the first Serg<sup>ts</sup> Halbert, but he shall be sure of the next that falls in my compaine. I am persuaded this action in Silesia will be a spur to every body concerned on either side. pray let me hear from you as soon as this comes to hand. I had a letter from Cunningham upon the Death of poor Lord Kathcart adieu I ever am

Dearest Hugh,  
most faithfully yours,  
W<sup>m</sup> Græme.

Namur, 22 April 1741.

It is sealed with a well cut impression of the Buckleyvie coat and bears no post-mark.

The second letter is dated also from Namur. Captain Græme is very much inconvenienced by the disinclination or inability of the father of young Cunningham to pay his son's debts, and uses a quaint old Scotch expression to show the poor opinion he holds of the father! It appears young Cunningham is dead or has not returned from the West Indies, and Hugh Græme is still acting for him. This letter is also sealed with the Buckleyvie coat but bears the post-mark NAMUR:—

Dr. Hugh,

I have been absolutely in a hurrie this month being charged from the Hague to give them an account of the least frenchman that started here about. So that I have been more among the french. then here they are not above 36,000 men and 90 pieces of small Cannon and when joynd by the troops of Munster and Palatin wont be above 96,000.

I do not believe they will venture farther than Dufectorp (?) this year, if they do prince William of Hesse will meet them on the frontiers of Hanover with upwards of 90,000 which will be sufficient to defend the entry into that country, you may be sure that nothing but want of money hinders me to be with him, it will be still a greater Disapointment if that want hinders me from being at the Hague this winter it will be a very critical one I believe they seem prodigeously ambarased but I dar say nether the province of holland nor Zeland will ever consent to the

William's 2nd  
letter from  
Namur, 1741.

neutrality proposed by France but when the winter comes on it is more than probable that we may have an augmentation of 20 or 25 thousand men more land forcises and 20 men of war therefore, Dear Hugh, do what you can to make me touch that money of Cuninghams (which is a terrible load on me here) as soon as possible, tho' the father be a worthless Dod it is a shame for Sir James Johnston not to do something in it. I have had thanks from both the grand pensionary and Lord Hartington from the prompt intelligence I gave and would not miss the opportunity of beating the Iron while it is hot, but pray let this remain twixt you and I only I ever am in the sincerest manner, Dear Hugh,

Ever yours,

W<sup>m</sup> Græme.

Namur, 18th 7<sup>ber</sup> 1741.

The attention of his superiors is drawn to him by his increasing efficiency.

By 1753 money matters have much improved with him, he owns, as we have read, the lands of Bucklyvie, which he had bought from his brother James, and then Hugh, and in 1756 we read in the *Scots Magazine*—

Commander-  
in-Chief at  
Venice, 1756.

“General Græme a Scotsman and (brother to Mr Græme of Bucklyvie) lately appointed commander of the land-forces of Venice is inspecting the military establishment there, in order to put the troops of the republic on a more regular footing, and to introduce the best method of discipline adopted by other powers.”

So well did General Græme accomplish his duties that when he died twelve years later the Venetian Republic sent a vote of thanks to his family, and ordered his bust to be placed in the Arsenal.

The day succeeding his death, which occurred on the 12th January 1767, Sir J. Wright, his Britannic Majesty's resident and the rest of the English gentlemen in Venice attended his funeral in order to show their admiration and respect for their fellow-countryman. Thus Inchbrakie can add another leaf to the laurel wreath of memory for its brave and gallant sons.



With regard to the spelling of the Bucklyvie Græmes, I have spelt the name with the æ as it is given in *all* private documents, such as letters or signatures of the family ; almost without exception every public document and sasine spells it with the h ; Monzie, Pitcairns and Orchill equally use the diphthong, but every clerk or writer spells it Graham !

Spelling of  
name.

## Sketch XXVII

### The Græmes of Orchill, Descended of Montrose from the Second Earl, and the Græmes of Pitcairns and Orchill, Descended of Montrose from the First Earl

A.D. 1560. THE Barony of Orchill dates back to the period 1560 when the second Earl of Montrose (Inchbrakie's brother) settled the lands of Orchill and Rothearnes on his third son Mungo Græme.<sup>1</sup>

Mungo's mother was Lady Janet Keith, daughter of the third Earl Marischal, one of the greatest men of his age, as well as one of the wealthiest; he married Margaret Keith, a cousin, the heiress of several baronies,<sup>2</sup> and amongst other children they had a daughter Janet who became second Countess of Montrose and the mother of Mungo of Orchill and Rothearnes.

Mungo's charter of Rothearnes, Burke's Peerage states, is dated 1547,<sup>3</sup>—a second charter is dated 1560 (the lands of Orchill and Garvock), this latter was only a retour charter. The same volume tells us that Mungo married "Janet<sup>4</sup> Keith"; the late Mr Guthrie Smith, the noted antiquarian,<sup>5</sup> shows that Sir William Edmonstone had married previously to 1545 Margaret, daughter of Sir James Campbell of Lawers, and that *their* daughter Marjory, after marrying Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, became on his death, the wife of Mungo Græme of Orchill.

Mungo, 1st  
of Orchill.

Mungo had a large number of brothers and sisters; his eldest brother was slain at Pinkie; his second, a prisoner of Cambuskenneth, and his youngest was William of Killearn. He had five sisters;<sup>6</sup> the only one of

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch of Descent.

<sup>2</sup> Historical Account of Earls Marischal, P. Buchan, 1820, from MSS. in the Keith family.

<sup>3</sup> Burke's "Landed Gentry" says 1544.

<sup>4</sup> Janet was his mother's name.

<sup>5</sup> Author of "Parish of Strathblane," etc.

<sup>6</sup> Crawford and Burke Peerages.

whom I wish to make special mention is the Lady Agnes who married Sir William Murray, Knight of Tullibardine; their son was created first Earl of Tullibardine tempo James VI.

The reason I draw attention to Lady Agnes is that an autograph letter from her gives incontrovertible proof of the spelling of the name with the diphthong, amongst the family of the Earls of Montrose in 1579. Her husband had broken his sword over the face of Argyll in the heat of his passion, forgetful of the presence of King James VI., and was obliged to leave the kingdom. The King missed his high-spirited courtier and when his dues were not collected, exclaimed, "Oh, if I had Will Murray again, he would soon get my mails and slaughter cows."<sup>1</sup>

Lady Agnes writes an interesting and somewhat pathetic letter to her brother Montrose, asserting her innocence of political accusations against her, which her brother Mungo has brought to her notice; at the time she is residing at Tullibardine, and signs herself "Your affect<sup>e</sup> sister Agnes Græm."

In February 1587 Mungo's signature appears as cautioner under the designation of "Rathernes," and again in November of that year a back bond acknowledging an annual payment of 200 merks due by him to Laurence, Lord Oliphant, out of the lands of Clathy on Mungo's receiving 2000 merks from that lord, the witnesses are James Edmonstone of Newton, Archibald his brother, "George Græme my son," Laurence Oliphant of Williamston, Laurence Oliphant "writter" in Perth, Dame Rollock, etc. The bond is signed in a fine hand by

"Mungoh Grohame of Rethernes  
"wt my hand 8 Nov. 1587."<sup>2</sup>

This son George must have predeceased him, for in October 1589 he dies, and his will is given up by his widow Marjorie Edmonstone on behalf of his children John, Annabel, Marjorie, and Elspeth Græme. His estate was valued at £512, and a further sum of £1059 was due to him. (Confirmed March 1593.)<sup>3</sup>

Mungo's will,  
1589.

This will confirms Mr Guthrie Smith's statement as to his wife's lineage.

<sup>1</sup> Black Book of Taymouth.

<sup>2</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

<sup>3</sup> Will, Reg. House, Edin.

JOHN, SECOND LAIRD OF ORCHILL, GRANDSON OF SECOND EARL  
OF MONTROSE.

John, 2nd  
of Orchill,  
1600.

The aforementioned John, second laird of Orchill, appears first to us on oath after the Gowrie conspiracy, when as young laird (called of Urquill) he states before the Duke of Lennox and Earl of Mars that, while seated at dinner in the hall with them, he saw the King and Maister Alex. Ruthven pass through the hall "up the turnpike" toward the gallery, and when Orchill, Hamilton and others rose to follow, Alex. Ruthven called back, "Gentlemen, stay for sua it is his hienis will."<sup>1</sup> He was thus present with his first cousins, the young Inchbrakies, at that historic scene. No other record is known to me of him, except what a receipt in the Gask Charter Chest tells, where "John Lindsay, with consent of John Graham of Orchill, son and heir of Mungo Graham of Roternes," signs a discharge. From this it seems that it was not until John, the second laird's day that the designation "of Orchill" or "of Urquill" was used.

JOHN, THIRD LAIRD OF ORCHILL.

John, 3rd  
of Orchill,  
1644.

John, third laird, succeeded. He married Jean, daughter of Sir James Chisholme of Cromlix in 1620.<sup>2</sup> He is mentioned in an old Perthshire rental of 1649 as holding lands to the value of £333 in Aberuthven.<sup>3</sup>

Apparently this John Graham did not take a very active part with Montrose; if so, he thought it wiser to make the deposition his kinsman Graham of Braco did in 1644,<sup>4</sup> after the Battle of Tibbermuir, which testified that he saw Montrose commanding the "rebel Irish troops," and by which many lairds preserved their lands from raid and foray, while their inclinations really went with Montrose. He was forty-one years of age at this time.

<sup>1</sup> Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Burke's "Landed Gentry." It appears an open question whether there were two Johns of Orchill. Mungo's wife had proved his will in 1589 for her children. John was probably six years of age and might easily have lived to seventy-five years of age. His will proves his death 1658, though Burke says 1573.

<sup>3</sup> "Rental, County of Perth," by William Gloag.

<sup>4</sup> Hist. MSS. Com. Report.

John of Orchill lends money to Nairne of Muckersie at Perth, 1656,<sup>1</sup> and we find him gathered to his fathers in 1658.<sup>2</sup> His will is proved by Baillie Chisholme of Dundee in 1666, probably his wife's brother. It is lengthy owing to the mention of numerous bonds; the only child mentioned in it is John, his natural son, though we prove an heir, James Græme of Orchill, and two daughters, Isobel, married in 1661 to William Auchinlek,<sup>3</sup> and Anne, who married James Graham of Gartur. The Gartur's eldest son is present at the death, in 1694, of the Earl of Menteith, to whom it is stated he was heir.<sup>4</sup>

#### JAMES, FOURTH LAIRD OF ORCHILL.

In 1668, on the 3rd November, the contract of marriage of James Græme, fourth laird of Orchill, is signed at Williamstoun. The bride is Liliias, daughter of Sir Laurence Oliphant of Gask. Her mother was Liliias, daughter of Lord Oliphant, who is therefore her grandfather, and she bears the name not only of her mother, but of her grandmother, Liliias Græme of Inchbrakie.

John, 4th  
of Orchill,  
marries Liliias  
Oliphant,  
1668.

The contract is an important document, bearing the names of many neighbouring barons as witness.<sup>5</sup> Probably the marriage had been postponed until after young Græme of Orchill was safely returned to his father's lands (1666).

He and his father-in-law of Gask are on very good terms, and the intercourse between Orchill, Gask and Monzie are frequent. The latter barony has been sold by the Græmes to Colin Campbell, who is another son-in-law of Gask's, having married Anna Oliphant, and James of Orchill signs an instrument for sasine of lands to his young sister-in-law, 1672.

When Sir Laurence dies in 1679 his will contains two handsome bequests of 1000 merks each, to his grandsons, young James of Orchill and young Colin of Monzie, to be employed to assist in defraying their

<sup>1</sup> Perth Book of Bonds.

<sup>3</sup> Mercer's Chronicle, Maitland Club.

<sup>5</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

<sup>2</sup> Will, Reg. House, Edinburgh.

<sup>4</sup> Douglas Peerage.

"charges or prentis fies" should they go to any well qualified "wreater" to the signet when they become capable of "learning that Craft."<sup>1</sup>

In 1672, when his brother-in-law Laurence, "fiar" of Gask, died, James Græme of Orchill is appointed in his will as a governor to his fatherless children.<sup>1</sup>

Sasine of  
Rothearnes,  
1673.

In 1673 James Græme of Orchill receives a fresh sasine of Rothearnes from the Marquis of Montrose, probably on account of its being in temporary possession of his father's son John;<sup>2</sup> he is also served heir to Orchill in the same year in these terms: "James Græme of Orchill heir of John Græme of Orchill his father."<sup>3</sup>

Meantime, his natural brother John (the only child named in his father's will) has held the lands of Rothearnes, for in 1684 a John Graham of Rothearnes, within the parish of Dunblane, is dead. His will is given up by William Graham of Rothearnes, his son, proving debts considerably exceeding his assets."<sup>4</sup>

Inquisitione de Tutela No. 1106, 16th March 1688, serves James Græme of Orchill son and heir of John Græme of Orchill, who was the son and heir of Sir John Græme of Orchill, who was son and heir of Quentigern (Mungo) Græme of Orchill, who was son of William Earl of Montrose.<sup>5</sup>

It is difficult to account for this retour unless James his son is dead, and his second son is a minor; everything else except the above entry appears to point to James, husband of Lilius Oliphant, being the only James of Orchill at this period; otherwise it would have been easy to suppose that the young James mentioned in Laurence Oliphant's will in a previous page had succeeded. As it is, the boy is dead, for a son William succeeds on James, his father's death, and his name appears as an executor to the will of Sir William Græme of Braco, 1678.<sup>4</sup>

In 1688 the deceased Marquis of Montrose's heir (third Marquis) is under age; his father had, previous to his death, appointed ten "tutors" to look after his interests. His mother, the Marchioness, has married again, and now offers to entertain her young son at her new home with

<sup>1</sup> "Oliphants in Scotland," by J. Anderson.

<sup>2</sup> Inquis. General, 5638—June 1673.

<sup>3</sup> This distinctly shows two John Græmes.

<sup>4</sup> Sasine of Perth.

<sup>5</sup> Dunblane Wills.

consent of her husband Sir John Bruce of Kinross,<sup>1</sup> free of all expense till he is ten years of age, when she will allow him 2000 merks annually from her jointure.

The annulling the tutorie was believed to be a Popish device, but Sir John Lauder says this could not be, as the tutors in law were willing to serve, and though "Graham of Brekoe, his nearest Agnate" is under age, Græme of Orchill, his next agnate, "will embrace it," and is a Protestant.

Græme of  
Orchill tutor  
to Montrose,  
1688.

Another court on this matter is held 1695, and some amusing incidents occur respecting the admission of ladies to the hearing of the case. The Marquis's mother and some other ladies were rejected by the Lords; not being Duchesses they were not entitled to enter the inner bar.<sup>2</sup>

Mention is made of James in some notes (taken at Methven Castle) being a cousin of Smythe of Methven in 1687. The daughter of the Lady Grizel Graham, James's cousin, had married Smythe of Methven. James of Orchill was a Commissioner for Perthshire in 1689,<sup>3</sup> and he lends money to various friends in 1692 to 1694.<sup>4</sup> When he and his son William are both Commissioners, a memorandum in the Montrose Charter Chest dated Isle of Menteith 29, 1694, shows that several gentlemen were taking possession of the last Earl of Menteith's papers. James Græme of Orchill, tutor to the Marquis of Montrose, takes duplicates of several.<sup>5</sup>

In 1701 James Græme and his sons have sasine from Montrose, with royalty to him of lands of Rothearnes.<sup>6</sup>

In 1703 Patrick Maxtone in Ferntower hands over to Isabel Martin his wife, and their only daughter Catherine, several bonds of money, amongst them £100 owed him by James Græme of Orchill.<sup>7</sup>

Maxtone in  
Ferntower,  
1703.

In 1704 his second son David is called "of Rohallock" when described as Commissioner.

In a discharge amongst the Inchbrakie papers it appears that James of Orchill was still alive in 1707, and sold certain rights on his lands to his son and heir William Græme, on condition that his just debts are paid by William.

<sup>1</sup> Crawford's Peerage.

<sup>2</sup> Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> Red Book of Menteith.

<sup>4</sup> Chronological Notices by Lord Fountainhall.

<sup>5</sup> Perth Book of Bonds.

<sup>6</sup> Perth Book of Sasines.

<sup>7</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

In 1704 James is on the bench<sup>1</sup> and in 1707 we have the last notice of him in his Will; he died in June, and it is sworn to by Mr Duncan Comrie, Minister at Buchanan Castle.<sup>2</sup>

His wife Lilius Oliphant survives him and four<sup>2</sup> of their six children are living.

William, who succeeds.

David, called "of Rohalloch" in 1704 when Commissioner.

Cristane, married to Patrick Murray of Dollerie.

Lilius (namesake in the fourth generation of Lilius Græme of Inchbrakie her great-grandmother), she is wife of John Drummond of Colquhalzie, who endows her with the lands of Blacklans, its house, Milne and Coal yairds in the Parish of Bendochie.<sup>3</sup>

Jean, married to John Drummond, the tenth Laird of Pitkellony; they had a large family (see Muthill Register and Malcolm's "House of Drummond").

#### WILLIAM, FIFTH LAIRD OF ORCHILL.

William, 5th  
of Orchill,  
marries dau.  
of Oliphant  
of Rossie,  
1707.

William Græme of Orchill succeeds to the lands of Orchill, Rothearnes and Rohalloch in 1702, we find him a Commissioner for Perthshire, and in 1707<sup>1</sup> he marries Isabella, daughter of the deceased Thomas Oliphant of Rossie,<sup>4</sup> by whom he has two daughters, Lilius and Beatrice.

William witnesses Catherine and Anna Oliphant's (his sisters-in-law) receipts for their dowry, the former marries Hugh Paterson, a Surgeon Burgess of Edinburgh.<sup>5</sup>

The year previous to his death he was acting as Bailie to the Duke of Montrose, and a curious circumstance occurred in Aberuthven Churchyard, when he and Lord Rollo were present at the funeral of a neighbour at which an Episcopalian clergyman was officiating. Auchterarder roughs turned out to obstruct the ceremony, and as the burial service was being read rushed at the clergyman, chased him from the ground and the interment was hastily concluded.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Perth Book of Sasines.

<sup>3</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

<sup>4</sup> Dunblane Wills.

<sup>5</sup> Reg. Mag. Sigilli.

<sup>6</sup> Dr Marshall's "Historic Scenes in Perthshire."



William Græme died in 1712; he held his lands scarcely five years; his will is given up by his brother David,<sup>1</sup> on whom certain of the lands devolve as heir male.

Isabella Oliphant has predeceased her husband, for their two little girls, Lilius and Beatrice, are taken in charge by their grandmothers, Lilius Oliphant (of Gask) Lady Orchill and "Leddy" Oliphant of Rossie.

#### DAVID OF ROHALLOCH, BROTHER TO WILLIAM, FIFTH OF ORCHILL.

David Græme, the uncle of William's two little daughters, was a bachelor, and died on 14th of March 1726 when his will was given in by his sisters Lilius, widow of John Drummond of Colquhalzie, and Cristane, spouse to Patrick Murray of Dollerie; it proves his large personal possessions and his still larger debts owed by numerous bands.<sup>1</sup>

David of Rohalloch, brother of William of Orchill.

The inventory is very interesting, describing many articles of furniture and ornaments of the period. David was a collector, and much of his possessions are stored in the large and rambling house of Orchill, indeed, from the list it would appear that the greater part of the furniture belonged to him. Chairs, tables and mirrors are in the list; embroidered bed-hangings, a couple of cabinets, one with drawers under it, oak chest and four pictures. The silver list is unusual for the period, though the Jacobite rising has not yet drained every home of its valuables; thirty silver spoons and forks, two salvers and four salts being the weight 12 lbs. 6 ozs. 6 drs. equalling £3 Scots an oz.

The candlesticks, eleven brass and two metal ones with "two flowers of such material" are valued £8. A logger and copper kettle weighs 106 lbs. and values £53. "Lying in Edinburgh" he has furniture, seven "face pictures," thirty-four engravings and pewter trenchers to the value of £280, besides a ring set with seven diamonds, silver watch, a "kane," two snuff boxes and a silver "sugar hatchet"; there is a cabinet, brought sealed from Glasgow and a very long list of books, the total value of the inventory is £4268.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dunblane Wills.

BEATRICE, DAUGHTER OF FIFTH LAIRD, AND SIXTH OF ORCHILL.

Thus Orchill ceased to be nearest agnate to the Earldom of Montrose, and David's elder brother William is succeeded by the younger of his two daughters, Beatrice ; the elder, Liliās, has predeceased her.

Beatrice,  
heirress of  
Orchill.

The note of a "memorial" among the Orchill papers proves<sup>1</sup> that William Græme and his wife Miss Oliphant of Rossie had two daughters, Liliās and Beatrice ; by the contract of their parents' marriage these girls were dowered each with 5000 merks, which however bore no interest until their respective marriages, or their arrival at the age of eighteen. On their father's death in 1713, their two grandmothers, Liliās Oliphant, Lady Orchill on their father's side, and Beatrice Oliphant, Lady Rossie on their mother's side, bound themselves by an obligation on 17th March 1713 to maintain, entertain and educate each one of their grandchildren in all things suitable to their degree and quality till their portions are paid. This "memorial" touches on the settlement of their late mother, Isabella Oliphant of Rossie.

Liliās was taken by her grandmother, Lady Orchill, and Beatrice to Rossie to her grandmother's house. Orchill was probably the home of their uncle David, which may account for his will naming so much of the furniture, etc., in that house.

William  
the Fifth's  
daughters.

Beatrice the younger, owing to Liliās' death, is served heir of line and Provision General to her grandfather James, and her father William in 1730 and 1731,<sup>2</sup> when her marriage to David, son and heir of George Græme of Pitcairns occurs.

It will be observed that with Beatrice the direct male line with the Montrose family is cut, but is presently renewed by Orchill becoming the property of David Græme of Pitcairns. To trace it we refer to Sketch VII., where is related the story of Patrick, probably the most powerful of our Inchbrakie barons, and also to Sketch XXIX.

Patrick of Inchbrakie had by his second wife, Miss Scott, heirress of Monzie, a son James, for whom he purchased the estate of Monzie near Crieff ; this James had a son George, who on his father's death sold Monzie

<sup>1</sup> Notes in the possession of Colonel R. C. Græme (Orchill).

<sup>2</sup> Index to Service of Heirs.

to Colin Campbell, and buying the barony of Pitcairns across the Strath adjoining the Inchbrakie lands of Aberuthven, and Rollos of Duncrub, married a daughter of this latter house, and settled there. He was succeeded by his son George, who marrying Margaret Græme of Inchbrakie in 1693 had, with other children, a son and heir, David Græme, born 19th August 1698. For the histories of the two Georges of Pitcairns and James of Monzie I must refer to Sketch XXVI. and take up the thread of the Orchill sketch with young Beatrice, sole child and heiress of the house of Orchill in 1730.<sup>1</sup>

Descent of  
Beatrice's  
husband.

The "memorial" alluded to which has been brought forward in 1732 by her husband David Græme states that her grandmother, Mrs Oliphant, sadly neglected the education of Beatrice, that she was kept close in the country at her grandmother Rossie's house, never sent her to town for education, and little money was thus expended on her; whereas her sister Lilius was liberally educated till her death by Lilius, Lady Orchill, and kept at all the schools that were proper for her.

We cannot defend or blame either of these ladies, but had Beatrice been at all the schools "proper to her," she also might not have lived to become Lady of Orchill!

This year David Græme, son of Pitcairns, wins Beatrice the heiress of Orchill for his bride, and a son is born in the following year 1731, as the register of his baptism shows us:—1731, James, son to David Græme of Orchill and Mrs Bettie Græme his lady, born August 10th.<sup>2</sup>

Beatrice  
marries David  
Græme of  
Pitcairns,  
1730.

What a pathetic story is this of the drooping and fading of the branch of an old house; William (the last male heir of the Montrose-Orchill line) leaves but a surviving daughter to bear the honours of his house, who does not long survive her bridal joys, she lives in the quaint old house of Orchill, and after the birth of her son James, her health must have been very delicate. Slowly but surely the young wife, whose portrait at Gask has made us familiar with the gentle beauty of her lineaments, is passing away; no more children brighten the home at Orchill and baby James reigns supreme in his nursery. How often must his young mother's heart

<sup>1</sup> Family Bible in possession of Colonel R. C. Græme (Orchill).

<sup>2</sup> "Bettie," pronounced "Beati," is the Scotch abbreviation for Beatrice.

Charter to  
Beatrice's son  
James  
succeeds,  
1736.

have failed her at the parting that she knew was coming, and then, just as he could run and play around her, the tiny feet pattering back and forward to her couch, the busy tongue chattering its unceasing questions, she leaves him! And we read the Charter of Resignation to her baby, 12th February 1736 by King George II. to James Græme, only lawful son procreated between David Græme of Pitcairns and the deceased Beatrice Græme his spouse, only daughter of the late William Græme of Orchill.

This charter included all the lands of Rothearnes in Perthshire with the fishings and mills on the water of Allan, and which by the late William Græme's contract of marriage with Isabella Oliphant, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Oliphant of Rossie, dated 2nd and 4th June 1707, were settled on the said Beatrice at the time of her marriage, etc., etc.<sup>1</sup>

Thus early in 1736 we find David Græme of Pitcairns, grandson of the sixth baron of Inchbrakie,<sup>2</sup> and nephew of the baron of that date, left a widower with his son James.

Montrose  
lawsuit fails,  
1730.

The lawsuit instituted by the Duke of Montrose *circa* 1726 after her uncle David's death, endeavouring to upset Beatrice in her possession of Orchill failed, though it was not until 1730<sup>3</sup> that the case was decided. *Circa* 1728 the legal advisers to the Duke of Montrose fell back on a clause regarding the lands of Rohalloch disposed by Stirling of Ardoch to John second Græme of Orchill and to his *heirs* male, which failing to the Montrose;<sup>3</sup> but the decision is that were Montrose to claim it through a technicality he could not venture to take the lands which would then hold him responsible for the large debts of the late David Græme, who, moreover, was apparent heir three years in succession. Here we have explained why David had so much in possession at Orchill, etc., he must have succeeded, as male heir, to Rohalloch on his brother William's death.

There appears something still unexplained in regard to this. Why did David own everything in Orchill House? Why did not the Duke's advisers bring forward the matter on William's death in 1712 instead of

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Magni Sigilli, Liber 95, No. 102. These lands were disposed of by David's eldest surviving son to Mr R. Gardiner of South Kinkell in 1818.

<sup>2</sup> Through his mother, daughter of George sixth baron of Inchbrakie she was Mrs Græme of Pitcairns. Through his father he was great-great-grandson of the third baron.

<sup>3</sup> Orchill Papers.

waiting until that of his brother David's? Why was Beatrice *dowered* by her father if she was to be *owner* of his lands? and why does she hold no retour until 1730, when she is served heir of line and Provision General?

Papers showing a retour to Beatrice as minor in 1712 (or in a lawsuit in the Duke's name prior to those mentioned) would clear the matter up.

David Græme, Beatrice's husband, puts matters straight; he takes up the debts of his uncle (by marriage) David of Rohalloch in April 1734, and claims his books and the whole inventory of his goods as creditor of a large amount of money.<sup>1</sup> This is the reason David Græme of Pitcairns was able to claim his right and title to the part lands of Rohalloch on the death of the little James who quickly followed his mother to the grave, and becomes David Græme, first of Orchill, descended from first Earl of Montrose and third of Pitcairns.

There is a contract<sup>2</sup> of marriage between a Mrs Eupheme Nairne and David Græme dated 1737. The lady was probably a cousin of the Lords Nairne, a daughter of the house of Nairne of Greenyards.<sup>3</sup>

On April 1st, 1738, "f. 7. cir merid Easter even" twins are baptized, a son and a daughter named John and Agnes. Nairne of Greenyards, also Adam Mercer and his wife, are sponsors for John; and for the daughter, Lady Pitcairns (David Græme's mother), Mrs Jane Græme and Mr David Græme, Advocate (? of Newton), per Lit. This son *d.v.p.* or would have succeeded to Orchill. Again, October 23rd, Circa merid, baptized a daughter of David Græme of Orchill and Eupheme Nairne, named Margaret per Lit.<sup>4</sup> Doctor Robert Lewis, Janet Græme, Margaret Nairne, and Margaret Græme sponsors.<sup>5</sup> This wife dies<sup>6</sup> early the following year.

David's  
second  
marriage,  
1737.

In 1748 we find David again fast in the clutches of matrimony; this time the lady is a cousin of his own, the Honble. Louisa Nairne,<sup>7</sup> eldest daughter of Margaret, second Baroness Nairne and Lord William Murray, and is possessed of a strong personality; no one looking at her picture<sup>8</sup> would be at all filled with admiration of the good looks of the lady, though

David of  
Orchill's 3rd  
marriage,  
1748.

<sup>1</sup> Dunblane Wills.

<sup>2</sup> Orchill Papers.

<sup>3</sup> See Sketch XII.

<sup>4</sup> This signifies according to the Episcopal Liturgy.

<sup>5</sup> Regt. Old St Paul's, Edinburgh.

<sup>6</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>7</sup> See Sketch XV.

<sup>8</sup> Her picture and that of William of Orchill her son both painted by M<sup>l</sup> Lauchlan 1772, are at Gask.

we may admire the very strong personality that gleams from her eyes, and is marked on the firm lower portion of her face. However, David probably knows the sterling worth of the character of his second cousin and the nuptial knot is tied.

In 1741 David Græme was acting (as his father-in-law had done in 1712) Bailie for the Duke of Montrose, for his name appears in the receipt books for the feu duties from that date until 1752, and reappears again for a year in 1756.<sup>1</sup>

While holding this appointment, David resides partly in Edinburgh and partly at the House of Stuckentagart on the Duke's lands by Loch Lomond.

Some arrangement has been entered into between him and the Inchbrakies, for we find Orchill occupied by Patrick Græme and his wife Helen Pierson, who on the return of his nephew from serving in Holland, and the 1745, left Inchbrakie where they had been living, and resided at Orchill.

David in  
opposition to  
Heritors.

David Græme of Pitcairns and Orchill could always assert his rights and generally to some purpose. We find him in a dispute regarding the appointment of the minister to the Parish of Strathblane; the Heritors oppose David, who adheres to his right as Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton (presented to him by the Duke of Montrose), to appoint the minister to Strathblane Church, and he then appoints Mr Grey in opposition to Mr Monteith appointed by the Heritors. Neither party will give way. The Presbytery decide to support Græme, but the Heritors appeal to Civil Law; and in 1748 David is granted the right to appointment, Mr Grey entering on his duties after five years, during which the Parish duties had been unfulfilled!<sup>1</sup>

David was a Jacobite, and we learn through the correspondence of the Atholl family that David Græme of Orchill, "Doer" for the Duke of Montrose, was generally firm.

David of  
Orchill and  
Pitcairns joins  
Gask Trust,  
1752.

David was not only an ardent admirer of ladies, but there was a loyal instinct of the Græme in him which made him not only a faithful husband but a staunch kinsman; more than once or twice does his strong head and hand give their ready, practical assistance. This is especially shown when in conjunction with Inchbrakie and Oliphant of Condie they

<sup>1</sup> "Parish of Strathblane," by Guthrie Smith, D.D.

save Gask for their kinsman Oliphant. His lovely home with all its wide large lands is confiscated to the Crown for his adherence to his Royal Master, Charles Edward; he is exiled in France himself, and his faithful wife was about to be rendered homeless and the little ones penniless, but while Græmes live and an Oliphant cousin holds land this shall not be, and when the estates of Gask are put up for sale in Edinburgh in 1752, Laurence Oliphant of Condie bids for them empowered to do so by David Græme of Orchill, and Inchbrakie the eighth laird, Patrick Campbell of Monzie joining them in the purchase.<sup>1</sup> Thus the famous "Trust for Gask" was formed in the eighteenth century, and history may once again repeat itself in the twentieth!

It is a large stake these gentlemen have taken on themselves, but Gask will be able to redeem it, and Louisa Græme's sister, Amelia Nairne (Gask's lady) proves herself a splendid woman of business, though her woman's nature shows anxiety in matters of detail as the following letter addressed to her by David of Orchill demonstrates:—

To the Honble. Lady Gask, care of Mr Ebenezer Oliphant, Goldsmith, at his shop in the Parliament Close, Edin<sup>b</sup>.

Stuckentagart,

15 January 1753.

Madam, I had this night your Lady<sup>ps</sup> of Janry 9th enclosed in one from Inchbraky which he sent by express and am sorry that you should have had so much trouble or been under any apprehensions that I should make any excuse if I were able to crawl in coming to Edin<sup>s</sup> at the time I appointed when last at Inchbrakey, for according to our concerns there, I propose setting out from this on Monday next the 22nd inst to be in Edin<sup>s</sup> on Wed the 23rd in good time.

My disease did hang about me for some time after I returned from Perthshire with little abatement till last week, but now I thank God I am perfectly well and I hope I shall find you and Miss Oliphant<sup>2</sup> to whom all

Lady Gask's  
letter to  
David, 1753.

<sup>1</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

<sup>2</sup> Sister to Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie, afterwards wife to William Drummond MacGregor of Balhadie.

here send kind compliments and join me in wishing you both many happy new years and I am, Madam,

Your lady<sup>ps</sup> most affect<sup>e</sup> and humble Sert, Da. Græme.<sup>1</sup>

I hope all the rentals and list of debts we want are now ready so that on our meeting we may be fully master of all the necessary facts.

An interesting letter as showing the man's kindly nature yet with a fine vein of sarcasm at his sister-in-law's "anxiety" regarding his "disease!" but the letter fails not one point in kindly tone and courtesy, while the postscript shows out strongly the business qualities of the keen-headed lawyer!

Three sons were born of David's marriage with Louisa Nairne; William, their son and heir who continued the line through the distaff; David, who entered the military service; and Charles, the youngest and most handsome of them all and whose descendants are the heirs male of Orchill, Monzie, Bucklyvie and Pitcairns.

In an old Orchill Bible, now at Gask, the following is recorded:—

Children,  
1749 to 1751.

David Græme and Louisa Nairne married 27th April 1748, old style, 8th May, new style.

My son William, born 1st April 1749, 6 A.M., 12 April, old style.

My son David, born Sunday, 18th November 1750.

My son Charles, born Saturday, 28th October (1751?).

William, the eldest son, during his father's life entered the legal profession.<sup>2</sup> Once again David Græme of Orchill takes a friendly part, this time towards Inchbrakie. The young laird succeeds his grandfather (George Græme dying during the lifetime of his father) and as the nearest agnate to Montrose failed in Orchill at the death of David of Rohalloch in 1726, Inchbrakie must be now served heir to the Earldom of Montrose as nearest to those honours, so he serves on the jury of Inchbrakie's peers 1770, who all attend to give their oath as to Patrick Græme's direct male descent, and the peers accept Inchbrakie as great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson to the first Earl of Montrose from father to son.

<sup>1</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

<sup>2</sup> Record in Advocates' Library.



In 1778 William Græme younger of Orchill succumbs to the handsome Æmilia Græme of Inchbrakie, a widow, who had been six months a wife to James Campbell of Monzie; thirteen months after Campbell's death the marriage proceeds in due form, the contract being dated on September 23rd, 1778.

William,  
younger of  
Orchill,  
marries, 1778.

The next year David Græme ends his active life full of stir and interest for others as well as himself, and William his son, and Æmilia Græme are owners of Orchill and its lands, including Rohalloch in Blackford, together with Rothearnes in the parish of Dunblane, and the barony of Pitcairns.<sup>1</sup>

David of  
Orchill's  
death, 1779.

It is to be regretted for the sake of the family, that one of William's first acts on his succession was to present to the Masonic Lodge in Auchterarder the two-handed sword of his ancestor Sir John de Græme, the bosom friend of Sir W. Wallace, and with it an interesting old family Bible. Both of these are of course most carefully preserved and objects of great interest; it does not appear why he should have sent them from the house of Orchill.

On these lands are placed a certain burden for David's youngest and surviving son Charles, and the usual dowry for his widow, Louisa Nairne; this did not burden her son long, for three years after her husband's death she is laid beside him in the Kirk of Aberuthven; he was laid there the 19th August 1779; she, on 9th April 1782;<sup>2</sup> but not before she has seen a little namesake of her husband's, David (born three weeks after his death), to William and Æmilia Græme. Another boy, Patrick, is born in 1781, Laurence follows his brother's entrance into the world in 1784, and then the girls take their turn; Louisa Henrietta Alexandrine in March 1786, and Elizabeth in February 1787 come in quick succession to fill the nursery (where "little James" had reigned alone) to overflowing, but it is emptied sadly that same year, for the eldest boy David dies on August 19th, 1787, and little Betty (the baby of February) follows her brother in November 1787. In a year or two we find a Margaret (the future heiress) takes Betty's place, and Henrietta Maria is born February 28th, 1791.<sup>3</sup> These both live to grow up into the handsome women we find painted by

Louisa Nairne  
dies, 1782.

Margaret  
Græme and  
William's  
children,  
1779-91.

<sup>1</sup> Orchill Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel R. C. Græme's (Orchill) Notes.

<sup>3</sup> Muthill Register.

Raeburn,<sup>1</sup> the Scottish Rembrandt, and Watson Gordon, but all the little brothers sleep in Aberuthven Kirk; Peter, the one who lived the longest, dying November 17th, 1813.<sup>2</sup>

In 1815 Miss Margaret Græme loses her heart to James Gillespie; little wonder, for he is a typical Scotchman; his portrait by Watson Gordon,<sup>3</sup> full length in Highland dress, bears a place in its engraved form on almost every wall in Perthshire homes, while that by Raeburn<sup>3</sup> represents even a more handsome face.

Margaret,  
the heiress  
of Orchill's  
marriage,  
1815.

His talent as a successful young architect brought him into notice and the Perthshire lairds went mad on building new, or enlarging their old homes. He was earning money fast, and when Margaret Græme of Orchill met her fate, her father, William Græme, seems to have made no objection, and the young couple were married in the year 1815.

The younger sister Henrietta Maria died unmarried. Just three years after his eldest daughter's marriage, Mr William Græme sold Rothearnes for £13,000;<sup>4</sup> he died in July 1825, and Mrs Gillespie Graham survived her father a year, dying in June 1826, and leaving behind her two little daughters, Henrietta and Jane,<sup>5</sup> the eldest of whom was heiress of Orchill and wife of James Oliphant, the Laird of Gask. There were no children by this marriage, and Mrs Græme Oliphant sold Orchill,<sup>6</sup> and thus the last acres of the land David Græme of Pitcairns had gathered for his son passed first to the distaff, and then became the property of strangers.

Louisa Nairne  
and David  
of Orchill's  
younger sons.

Of William Græme's brothers, the second, David,<sup>7</sup> entered the army, being the first Orchill Græme who did so, for hitherto they leant to the legal profession, not sharing their cousins the Inchbrakies' love for the army. Perhaps his mother transmitted a warlike instinct with her blood! He joined H.M. 52nd regiment, commanded by Lieutenant General John Clavering, as ensign, 13th January 1773; promoted to Lieutenant 1775, when he was in Major F. Richmond Humphrey's company of that regiment. His name appears in the Muster Roll dated

<sup>1</sup> Their's and their father's portrait by Raeburn hang on Gask walls.

<sup>2</sup> Note from Col. R. C. Græme.

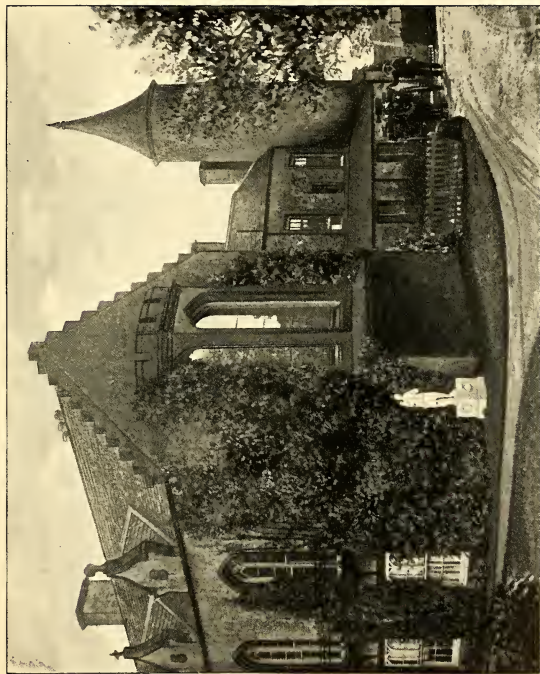
<sup>3</sup> Original at Gask.

<sup>4</sup> See Note 1, p. 442.

<sup>5</sup> Jane died in early girlhood.

<sup>6</sup> To Samuel Smith, Esq., M.P., who while building a handsome modern mansion has carefully preserved the older portion.

<sup>7</sup> Public Record Office, London.



The old House of Orchill, Perthshire.



Charleston Heights on the 27th September 1775, which states he died the previous July, and for the last time in the despatch of H. E. General Gage to the Earl of Dartmough, dated Boston, 25th June 1775, giving an account of the battle of Charleston Heights at Boston and forwarding a list of the killed and wounded.

The battle in which he lost his life was commonly called Bunkers Hill, a formidable redoubt had to be stormed; it was defended by the best marksmen of the enemy and with many others David Græme fell wounded on the 25th June, and was carried into Charleston where he died on 3rd of July 1775. The boy, whose picture (in all the glory of his scarlet war paint, his hand clasping the hilt of his sword as though eager for the fray) was painted at the same period as that of his mother, the Honble. Louisa Nairne, by M'Lauchlin in 1772, nobly served his country three years later, adding to the famous record of his race.

David's  
death.

The male line of Orchill from Montrose (through Inchbrakie), by Monzie, Bucklyvie and Pitcairns, is now represented by the descendants of the handsome Charles, the youngest son of David Græme of Pitcairns and Orchill, and his wife the Honble. Louisa Nairne; he was born 1752 at Stuckentaggert House on Loch Lomond where David Græme his father lived for thirty years, acting as agent or factor to his chief the Duke of Montrose; Charles was third son of David Græme of Orchill. He<sup>1</sup> went to India in the Civil Service and apparently on his return, settled in Hampshire about the year 1785. He married Miss Elizabeth Saunders, 29th March 1773. Little is known of his Indian career, to the author, except that he was a witness on Warren Hasting's trial; about 1789 he lived at Rotherfield, which was then an old red house belonging to the Marquis of Winchester. Charles Græme then went to New House, Ropley, and afterwards bought Dean House, Kilmiston; he was a member of Whites.

The handsome  
Charles, 3rd  
son of David  
Græme and  
Louisa  
Nairne.

When George IV. or Prince Regent bought the Grange in Hampshire in 1795, the "Sporting Reminiscences" says, "He (the Prince) joined many parties, and was very intimate with Lord Rodney and Mr Charles Græme, who then lived at Dean House, Kilmiston." The same book says, "The

<sup>1</sup> The following paragraphs are contributed.

following are some of the names of the old Kilmiston Hunt when Mr Ridge was their President in 1782 . . . Mr Charles Græme," etc.

Owing to there being no files of the *Hampshire Chronicle* between 1784 and 1794 and the H.H. records commencing only in 1795, I cannot discover when the hunt races were first held. In the *Chronicle* of April 7th, 1794, I find the annual H.H. Cup was run for over Worthy Down, and was won by Mr Græme's Bruiser, got by Boxer.

In 1801 it is recorded Mr Charles Græme again won the Hunt Cup. In 1805 it is recorded he again won the H.H. Cup with Gammel M'Gralaham. Mr Græme was now appointed treasurer of the Hunt.

Charles Græme died on March 23rd, 1833, in his eighty-first year, leaving four sons.

I. Charles was in the R.C.S. Judge at Purneah, he married Miss Harrington Hawes (who married second Doctor Mein), and died at Purneah, 1807, leaving issue:—

1. Charles Harrington Græme, born 7th March, 1805, 5th Madras Light Cavalry, became Major-General, he married 2nd August 1826, Sarah J. Anstruther Brice, by whom he had:—

*a.* Charles Henry Edward, born 26th August 1827 (or 8), Lieutenant-Colonel, commanded Royal Munster Fusiliers, married Susan, daughter of Mr Stanier of Madely Manor, Staffordshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Græme and Miss Stanier had three children, Malcolm, Millicent and Mildred; he died at Madely, 1880.

*b.* Robert Græme, Lieutenant in H.M. 6th Regiment of Foot, married Miss Edith Tassel and has issue: a daughter Rosa Anstruther.

*c.* Anne, married Captain Campbell and has issue.

2. A daughter Caroline Mary, married the Rev. Charles Grant, and has issue:—

*a.* Colonel Charles Græme Grant, 17th Leicestershire Regiment.

*b.* Rev. Henry Carmichael Grant, married Miss Louisa Burder,

and had issue, Harry Græme, d.s.p., H. Stanley Grant and Emily, Beatrice, Ethel and Edith.

- II. Henry Sullivan Græme, was second son of Charles Græme of Dean House, Hampshire, and was born on the 8th August 1781; was appointed Writer in the Hon<sup>ble</sup> East Indian Company's Service in 1796 and arrived at Madras, 3rd February 1798; was appointed subordinate collector under (Sir Thomas Munro) Major Munro in the Nizam's Ceded Districts in 1800.

Henry S.  
Græme, 2nd  
son of the  
Handsome  
Charles.

In<sup>1</sup> Jany 1802 Major Munro expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of Mr Græme particularly in the capture of the refractory Poligar of Ballapilli. . . . The seizure of this chief who had fled to the Kurnod country was ascribed by Major Munro "almost entirely to the meritorious exertions of Mr Græme who joined the detachment in the field, and, by his knowledge of the language and the manners of the natives, obtained intelligence of his lurking place, and afterwards by his activity in the pursuit, was the cause of his being overtaken and made prisoner."

After holding many important offices and having won many flattering commendations from Lord William Bentinck and Sir Thomas Munro and from the Court of Directors in their despatch, dated 12 Dec. 1821, to the Governor on Council of Fort St George, he was appointed member of Council at Madras on 10th June 1823.

It was stated by an old esteemed officer of high standing in the East Indian Company's Service that Sir Thomas Munro, contemplating retirement from the governorship of Madras, had informed him that he hoped to be able by his strong recommendations to the Court of Directors at home to induce them to appoint Mr Græme as his successor in the governorship. However, be that as it may, Sir Thomas Munro was suddenly removed by cholera and the governorship thereupon devolved on Mr Græme as senior member of Council, a position which he held for nearly a year, when the Court of Directors appointed another to that post.

Henry S.  
Græme acting  
as Governor  
of Madras.

<sup>1</sup> The following paragraphs are contributed.

Mr Græme's liberal ideas and strong feelings with regard to the institution of trial by jury appear to have placed him in antagonism to the new Governor almost immediately, and from the public minutes of this period we find him to be possessed of a very strong command of language, perhaps tinged with a little insubordination and a very determined and decided cast of mind. He was afterwards appointed by Lord William Bentinck (Governor-General of India) to the post of Resident at the Court of His Highness the Rajah of Berar in the Bengal Presidency in 1830.

A strong sense of humour was one of Mr Græme's characteristics, as exemplified in his witty observation to his wife who was always locking the book-cases of Mr Græme's valuable library and removing the keys; requiring a volume one day and being unable to obtain it, he turned to her exclaiming, "Dear, dear! you are a regular Locke on the human understanding!"

He married Eliza Anderson Scott at St Georges Church, Madras, on 13th September 1825, and had issue:—

1. Henry Munro Showers Græme, born November 1, 1826, C. S., d.s.p. August 1884.
2. Robert Charles Græme of Brackenhurst, Camberley, Surrey, born 1843. His services are as follows:—  
Lieutenant Colonel commanding 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.  
Colonel commanding 63rd district, 1893-98.  
North-west frontier of India Campaign, 1863, "Umbeyla Expedition," Jowaki Expedition 1877, medal with clasp Afghan War, 1878-79, assault and capture of Ali-musjid, both the Bazaar Valley Expeditions mentioned in despatches. Medal with clasp.
3. Eliza, d. unmarried.
4. Mary Jane.
5. Charlotte, d. unmarried.

In 1834, Mr Græme's health having for some time been very



precarious he decided to leave India after a continuous service of nearly forty years.

He died 14th July 1850, at Braddons Cliff House, Torquay.

III. George, d.s.p.

IV. William Theophilus, the younger son of the handsome Charles and Miss Saunders, left no issue, but the memory of William Græme of Highfield Winchester has not yet died in that locality of Hampshire; he succeeded his father in the Hampshire Hunt and bore a great reputation as a sportsman and magistrate; he died 1875, aged 92.

## Sketch XXVIII

### The Family of Graham or Græme of Gorthie and Braco, now represented by Sir Graham Græme Hamond Græme, Baronet, of Norlands, Isle of Wight

THIS family of ancient descent was founded by George Graham or Græme, Bishop of Dunblane and of Orkney and Zetland.

A. D. 1513. He was the second son of George Græme, the second "Great Baron" of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, who was grandson of the first Earl of Montrose.<sup>1</sup>

The bishop's life and letters will be found in Sketch VI. of this Volume,<sup>2</sup> and his various descendants in Sketches XXIX., XXX., and XXXI., while these pages are devoted to his eldest son and heir.

Mr Fittes in his admirable history entitled "The Barony of Gorthie," has cut the ground from under the feet of any future recorder. It may be allowed, however, in order to complete the sequence of this volume, to touch lightly on that portion of the Barony while held by the Græmes, and to carry the descent of the family to the present time.

David Græme, Great Baron of Gorthie, first saw the light at the close of the sixteenth century, perhaps about 1600. We know he was educated at St Andrews; Gorthie must have met there his chief, Montrose.

The first mention of David in the family records is in an inventory or will of his father, who was then Bishop of Dunblane. It was drawn up just before the Bishop left for Orkney (having been translated to that See), and in it his father leaves his education to the Bishops of Dunkeld and Galloway, and the boy to the care of his bosom friend, David, Lord Scone; as the Bishop lived till David was of man's estate these duties were never undertaken.

<sup>1</sup> Sketch IV.

<sup>2</sup> Also "Miscellany Vol. 1903, Scottish Hist. Society."

In the years 1629 to 1631 David is urging on the bishop the purchase of the estate of Gorthie, a small barony in the parish of Fowlis Wester. It lies on the rising ground facing south, near what is now Maddertie Station on the Caledonian Railway. The farm on the old Perth road (reached by an avenue of oaks) is built with the remains of the House of Gorthie ; the entrance door with curious double lock and latch set with the Escallop shells ; the hinges are of great strength, being pieces of broad flat iron reaching across the door. This door may be the same that kept Rob Roy out of Gorthie house (see a few pages on). Walking up the gentle slope from the old farm one reaches what must once have been a lovely park, bounded on the north by the new Perth road.

Gorthie  
estate.

Two fine old trees, a plane and oak, stand near the site of the house, a short avenue of oaks with road-bridge over a rippling burn bounds it on the east which marches with Balgowan ; a wooded gorge on western side touches the Ochertyre lands in Fowlis Wester.

Standing on the site of the house one sees twelve miles across the strath Craig Rossie, then owned by the Græmes, raising his rugged head above their burial-place ; while on the right within a mile of Gorthie lies the ruins of Incheffray Abbey, once the castle of the Earls of Stratherne,<sup>1</sup> half buried in a tangle of wild rose and brambles, yew trees and thorns.

At the time the bishop hesitates to yield to his son, lest it should narrow the portions of his younger sons and daughters ; Gorthie was then held by Mr John Moray, a younger brother of Sir David Moray of Gorthie, who acquired it on the death of the latter ; these brothers were grandsons of John Moray of Abercairny, and the Lady Nicholas Graham, who was sister of the first Earl of Montrose ; it will be remembered that she is mentioned in Sketch I.

The bishop was therefore full second cousin to this generation of the Morays of Abercairny and his admiration of, and dependence on their judgment breathes through his letters.

On the 28th of March 1630, David writes to his father ; the letter is full of anxiety ; he has (apparently) jumped somewhat ahead of the bishop in allowing matters for the payment of the purchase money to run too near,

David 1st  
of Gorthie's  
letter.

<sup>1</sup> Statistical account of Scotland.

before he has acquainted his father with the sum required, and fears lest it is not met. It is amusing to see the way he adds up the sums of money to be had here and there, always reverting to further sums he wishes the bishop to supply; all through the letter his "cry" is for "Patrik," that beloved adopted son and brother, on whose judgment and help the bishop and David equally lean. David begs his father immediately on the receipt of his letter "to cause Patrik heast<sup>1</sup> himself hither bot I rather heave<sup>2</sup> Patrik heir," "I intreat you to send Patrik hither in good tyme," occur constantly.

Readers of Sketch VI. will have learned ere this that "Patrik" is Smythe of Braco, the Bishop's ward, and ancestor of the family of the Smythes of Methven Castle.

Purchase of  
Barony of  
Gorthie,  
1631.

The Bishop's marginal notes on this excited epistle are well worth reading;<sup>3</sup> the sarcasm is fine and pointed, for his son has gone beyond his powers; but in the end the bishop meets him and buys Gorthie in their joint names in 1631, for deep affection breathes all through the letters to his eldest boy, the first born son of his wife Marian Crichton.

The year after the purchase of Gorthie, David wins his bride; this has been the cause of this anxiety and impatience for the conclusion of the purchase.

The Great Seal Register gives the date of the contract of marriage between "David Græme of Gorthie and the lady Katherine, sister to" "Thomas Myrton of Cambo as September 7th, 1632."

Wife's  
descent.

The Myrtouns, Mortowns or Mortons of Cambo were an old Fifeshire family;<sup>4</sup> the bride's father was William, younger of Mortoun. He died in April 1621, and her mother was probably Margaret Murray, his second wife. (Mr Thomas Mortoun's first wife died in 1596.) In 1599 Miss M. Murray is mentioned in the Great Seal Register as the future wife of William Mortoun.

The Fife sasines give a list of his family:—

Thomas, his heir,

<sup>1</sup> Haste.

<sup>2</sup> Have.

<sup>3</sup> "Miscellany vol. 1903, Scottish Hist. Soc.," transcribed from family papers.

<sup>4</sup> Wood's "East Neuk of Fife," second edit.

William,  
Andrew,  
Robert,

Arthur,  
John,  
Margaret,<sup>1</sup>

Annas,  
Katherine.

Katherine, his youngest daughter, became the wife of David of Gorthie, and in a few years the bishop's letters bear "all loving dewty to Ket and her boy"; the "boy" was the baby heir Mungo, who bore the "head-piece" at the funeral of the great Montrose.

The death of David's mother, Marion Crichton of Clunie (half sister to the "Admirable Crichton" and daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Ellick and Clunie) occurred in the April of 1633 (as shown by her will)<sup>2</sup> in Orkney. David Græme would be called to his mother's deathbed.

In 1638 the Bishop makes his deposition to the Covenanters; before this he had settled most of his lands on his many sons and daughters. Where he died has never been determined.

For some years David Græme has been acting as commissioner for Perthshire and on various local committees. In February 1642 he receives a letter from James (then) Earl of Montrose, appointing him, with Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, to act in his defence. Montrose, with Lord Napier (his brother-in-law), Sir George Stirling of Keir and Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhill, had been imprisoned by the Parliament on charge of maligning their sovereign. Charles I. issues draft signatures exonerating Montrose and the others.<sup>3</sup>

Here is the beginning of Gorthie's close allegiance to Montrose. David was first cousin to George Græme, the fourth great baron of Inchbrakie, but nearer of an age to the laird's son, the gallant Black Pate of Inchbrakie. They were ever companions in the campaign, and their names stand side by side in the peculiarly severe excommunication and forfeitures that follow on the collapse of the campaign. Gorthie had fought with the loyal instinct of his race.<sup>4</sup>

Amongst the papers of the Duke of Hamilton is a letter from David Græme of Gorthie, it is dated at Dunkeld, 29th July 1646; a certain gloom

David of  
Gorthie,  
Royalist.

<sup>1</sup> By the kindness of Mr Maitland Thomson, curator of the Reg. House, Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. House, Edinburgh.

<sup>3</sup> Historical MSS. Report, 1-3.

<sup>4</sup> See Sketch XI.

Parliament  
fear and  
imprison  
Gorthie, 1649.

is over the Royalist adherents, for Charles I. has already commanded Montrose to disband his forces, but David Græme is as loyal as ever "No adversitie passed, nor that can appeir shall ever," alienate him from the King's service! The marked impetuosity of his youth has waxed into a firm adherence, and when Montrose is on the way home once more, hoping to retrieve the cause of Charles I., the estates of Parliament, in fear, imprison David of Gorthie and his first cousin George of Inchbrakie, by order of the Scotch Convention; the gallant fervour of the one, and the influence of the other, might weigh strongly in certain quarters and raise a gathering which would at least have made the effort likely to succeed.

Before this, however, Gorthie had suffered the full penalty of his loyalty. The arrangement for the purchase of Gorthie had given the rental to the son, and this rental was forfeited by the estates and conferred upon Lord Balcarres in 1645, who is ordered to pay certain portions of it to David's wife, Katherine Myrton, and their children. Had this not been done they must have been utterly destitute and such an extreme step the Convention dare not take.

The Bishop's right to hold Gorthie nominally as his own for those two years was not questioned; his death in 1647 is first proved by the fact that David his son, "sometime" of Gorthie is served heir to "Maister George Græme, formerly Bishop of Orkney" in the lands of Myreside in the Lordship of Methven, and those of Callender More<sup>1</sup> with the Mill and Callender Beg<sup>2</sup> within the barony of Kincardine;<sup>3</sup> and secondly, because Lord Balcarres is now permitted to assume the *ownership* of the estate by an Act passed "disponing to Lord Balcarres the lands and estate of Gorthie."

Gorthie's  
estate saved  
by Smythe  
of Methven.

Then Patrick Smythe of Methven and Braco the staunch friend of the Bishop and his son comes to the rescue, and purchases the estate of Gorthie in his own name from Lord Balcarres, allowing David to buy it back again and thus sets the example that was followed 100 years later, again in a Royalist war, by the eighth laird of Inchbrakie and the lairds of Condie and Orchill, who "buy in" Gask for its Jacobite lairds!

<sup>1</sup> Greater.

<sup>2</sup> Lesser.

<sup>3</sup> Communicated by the kindness of the Rev. John Ferguson Aberdalgie.

David of Gorthie, released from prison by Colonel Pitscottie (who at the same time sets free his cousin George, elder of Inchbrakie), sees Montrose's death on the scaffold.

Patrick Smythe younger of Braco writes a letter to his father, dated at Aberdeen, 1st September 1651, and states that using the Committee's pass he went into Perth where he saw Gorthie a prisoner, it being "his letter and great necessitie which drove me to him there," and remained there three days; on the 24th August he stayed all night with Stewart at Kilmorick, going next day to Dundee. The enemy under Monck advanced that day from Perth to Dundee; with great difficulty on the 26th August young Patrick in charge of 13,000 merks takes the money "to the plaice where Balgowan lives" and placed it with other things in "your charter box" with rent for 1649 from Hew Grahame, "nothing we dare draw off for crop 1650;" there he learnt that Gorthie was set free and is "certainlie pretendit<sup>1</sup> to live with his ladie and family at Gorthie;" all Balgowan's "cornis" had been taken for the enemy's garrison at Perth and "he wishes himself besyde you, Henry escaped<sup>2</sup> and was not killed; it was Pat Grahame Reidfoord's son and a servant of Gorthie who were killed." The letter continues a relation of his movements, how he went to Boskie with papers and gold and in the night had to escape through a window with five other gentlemen; on the 28th August he went from Boskie to Kinnaird; after dinner, being offered a choice of roads and company to Aberdeen, he chose Lord Carnegie's; the others were taken before arriving at Brechin, "so hath God's providence (blessed be his name for evermore) delivered me a poor wretch and I am come hither."

This is a very interesting letter: the names and dates form an historical notice of the last days of August 1651, and we learn the difficulties and dangers that men in peaceful occupations endured so patiently during the time of the Protector; also it marks that again poor David of Gorthie has been imprisoned.

In 1660 he and David meet at Court and are present at the coronation

<sup>1</sup> Permitted?

<sup>2</sup> This may have been Hew Grahame who was servitor to Balgowan and agent to Patrick Smythe.

of Charles II. at Scone, but Gorthie lives quietly, recovering his losses.

While David is living at Gorthie, he writes a letter to

“The Honble Patrick Smythe of Braco,

In Orkney,”

giving the news and telling him of various arrangements. It is dated :—

Gorthie,

29 Jany 1653.

David's letter,  
1653.

“ My verie loving and kind brother,—

“ I must confess I feare much your wackness ; as for Balloch quether or not the Lord hes showne his marcie on him or no I know not, but I have written to my sister<sup>1</sup> my judgement which I wish you saw.

“ My own particulars are, our chief has sold Montros, whereby I expect my reliff fra Balgowan, Fintrie and Morphie have bought it, and Balgowan pays me £10,000.”

David explains he can now pay Patrick Smythe and his son what he owes them, and thanks “ God to be so far free,” adding, if his estate is small, the burden is gone, and there will be some in addition to help “ on or uther ” of his little ones.

His son Mungo is home from the “ scolls,” and Patrick's son is sending him some books.

The letter then continues to give great praise to this “ Mr Patrick ” ; there have been opinions expressed regarding him and his wife, which have made the elder Patrick Smythe anxious. Gorthie sets the father's mind at rest. “ Brother, let the wicked world maling<sup>2</sup> and rail ther pleasure ; ye and all your interest has reason to bless God for your Sone,” continuing, after some other remarks (showing that young Patrick Smythe's energy in Edinburgh regarding his father's ships is having good effect), he adds,—

<sup>1</sup> Margaret, or Marjory Graeme, daughter of the Bishop of Orkney. She has caused considerable confusion to genealogists, having married George Drummond, fourth of Blair, and *also* George Drummond, sixth of Balloch.

<sup>2</sup> Malign.



"His wyffe lives ye know at Scone and ther is nocht bot envy maks that woman's esteem not equal to her merit, for I dare a vouch she can and lives at ane as moderate a condition as any, with as good and great order and credit."

This lady, Ann Keith, was a bride (married 28th September 1652), and her husband, engaged on his father's business in Edinburgh, was only twenty-six years of age. She was the daughter of "Sir James Keith of Benholme and Margaret Lindsay his spouse," Sheriff in Orkney, and uncle to William, Earl Marichal; so she was a cousin of "Black Pate" through his mother Margaret Keith.<sup>1</sup> No doubt the young couple have been accused of extravagance; time was moving and fresh innovations would be looked on as waste of money by the elders. Besides the young wife is alone.

The letter concludes with thanks for "your wonted kindness to us all" and begs it may be continued to his "sister, now ane widow as I suppose,<sup>2</sup> my love rendered to you all, I rest your loving brother to my power." David signs his letter forming a monogram with the D.G., a characteristic of the Inchbrakie and Gorthie Houses and their descendants. It does not appear as if David had acceded to his father's emphatic request (1630 to 1631), "In God's name man, write better and spell better!"<sup>3</sup>

A letter from young Patrick Smythe the following month, 21st February 1653, after details on business, says he hopes to start for Orkney in March, but it will be the 12th of that month ere he leaves Edinburgh, and he must stay a "day or two at home with the gude wyf." A post-script adds his wife wishes one of his sisters to be sent her, and so does he; she requires a companion, and rather one of them than a stranger "what serves the on will the other also, I am seldom at home." So gossip will be silenced.

Patrick Smythe of Braco, to whom these letters were written, had years before (1618) married David's eldest sister Katherine. He had a large family (for he married a second wife); several die young. In 1644

David's  
brother-in-  
law, Smythe  
of Methven.

<sup>1</sup> Keith pedigree.

<sup>2</sup> "Methven Castle Papers." Marjory Græme is about to be widowed for the second time.

<sup>3</sup> See Bishop Græme's letters in the "Miscellany vol. Scot. Hist. Society, 1903."

his surviving heir Henry, a Royalist, is slain at Marston Moor, and it is his fourth son Patrick Smythe, who succeeds to the estate in 1655, when (as the family bible states) the 28th of April 1655 "it pleased the Lord to remove my father, Patrick Smythe, being Saturday evening, coming from Stromsday in the night tyme." He had written on the 13th to Græme of Balgowan that he was recovering from a long and dangerous illness.<sup>1</sup> He must have been taken ill and died on the passage or was drowned.<sup>2</sup>

David Græme of Gorthie would bear a heavy heart for the loss of his adopted brother, for Patrick Smythe and his brother Andrew had been inmates of the same house since David was a child, the Bishop of Dunblane, his father, having been appointed governor to the lads at their grandfather's death in 1604.

In 1653 Gorthie's signature is appended to the marriage settlement of Black Pate of Inchbrakie's daughter Anna, with George Smythe of Rapness, the nephew of Patrick Smythe of Braco and Methven.<sup>3</sup>

The last scene of David Græme's life lends itself to his somewhat picturesque character; the most romantic funeral of history is arranged; from "all the airts" Montrose's disfigured limbs are reverently collected—

Montrose's  
verses on  
his prison  
window,  
1650.

Let them bestow on every airth a limb,  
Then open all my veins that I may swim  
To Thee, my Maker, in that crimson lake,  
Then place my par-boil'd head upon a stake;  
Scatter my ashes, strow them in the air.  
Lord, since thou knowest where all these atoms are,  
I'm hopeful thou'lt recover once my dust  
And confident Thou'lt raise me with the just.<sup>4</sup>

His relations (according to their degree) are allotted the honour of attending and bearing the symbols of his rank and honours.

David of  
Gorthie  
lifts down  
Montrose's  
head.

To David of Gorthie is given the task of removing from its spike upon the Tolbooth the now blackened skull of his former chief; a large scaffold,

<sup>1</sup> Methven Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Douglas' "Baronage" states he was drowned with all his boat's crew.

<sup>3</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>4</sup> Verses of the Great Marquis.

six storeys high, has been erected and on it stand Lord Napier, the late Marquis's nephew; Black Pate of Inchbrakie his cousin; the Græmes of Morphie and Orchill, with other noblemen around the coffin, in which lie the remains. From the scaffold Gorthie ascends the ladder to the apex, and during the volley of cannon and blare of trumpets, lifts down the head, placing it reverently in the hands of Napier and Inchbrakie; they lay it in the coffin where it is crowned with a golden coronet, signifying the rank of Marquis, and convey it to lie in state at the Abbey Church of Holyrood until the young Marquis is ready to accompany the funeral to St Giles' Cathedral. David dies suddenly that night, and with his last homage to Montrose, his life most fitly ends.<sup>1</sup> And dies.

In commemoration of that homage, young Mungo, now of Gorthie, in the following year, when Charles II. is granting new arms and crests to all his cavaliers, takes his thus:—

Or.—Three roses within a bordure gules on a chief sable as many escallops of the first.

Crest.—Two arms issuing from a cloud erect holding up a skull encircled with two branches of a palm tree; over the head a Marquis coronet.

Motto.—Sepulto Virisco.

The clouds probably signify the act occurred at evening.

David Græme speaks of "his little ones"; five are known to us.

Mungo his eldest son, and David his second son (afterwards tutor, or governor, to his nephews of Gorthie), Patrick, George and John.

#### MUNGO GRÆME, SECOND LAIRD OF GORTHIE

succeeded immediately after the first obsequies of Montrose in January. In May the Parliament at once passed an Act rescinding the pretended forfeiture of David Græme of Gorthie deceased.

In the accounts given in "Wishart" of the two processions for the burying of the Great Marquis, it is stated the second took place in May.

<sup>1</sup> Diary of Mr Lamont of Newton, Fifeshire, 1649-71.

At it we find that "Mungo" Laird of Gorthie carries the helmet of Montrose.

Mungo, 2nd  
of Gorthie,  
carries the  
headpiece.

"The headpiece by Mungo Graham of Gorthie on the point of a lance, whose father had sometimes the honour to carry His Majesty's Standard under his Excellency; his sufferings and forfeiture is enough to speak his action and honesty."

So father and son alike took part as "Barons of Gorthy" at the obsequies of the Great Marquis.

Mungo married first, Helen Moray of Abercairny, some give the date as 1637; this is scarcely possible, as his mother, Miss Morton, was only married in 1632 to David Græme, his father! (David himself writes in 1653 that his son Mungo is home from school.)

Mungo's  
second  
marriage,  
1651.

No sons were born of this marriage,<sup>1</sup> and Mungo marries for the second time, finding his wife on the braes of lovely Ochertyre in Mary Murray, daughter of Sir William, eighth of Ochertyre and first Baronet.

"She was born in the Dry-isle on the 13th September 1651—was" "married upon Mungo Graham of Gorthie; their children are: William," "born at Fowlis; Helen, born at Gorthie; Mungo, born at Gorthie."<sup>2</sup>

A charter under the Great Seal is given to Mungo Graham of Gorthie and his spouse, Mary Murray, and heirs male, whom failing, to his lawful heir whatsoever, 11th February 1667.<sup>3</sup>

Her mother was Isobel, daughter of John Oliphant of Bachiltoun.

This MS. record of the Murrays of Ochertyre from which the above is recorded is very correct.<sup>4</sup>

A "friendly Bond" between Mungo's uncle (the future Sir William of Ochertyre) and an unknown friend is placed here; it is regretted that the author of "Or and Sable" does not know where Westwood lies. "I, William Murray, fiar of Ochertyre, obliges me and likewise bunds for my lady that both shall come upon demand to stay ane week at the Westwood, bringand along with us all the familie transportable between the 2nd Nov. and 25th Dec. in the year 1665. And if we fail in the performance

<sup>1</sup> The Genealogy of Drummond by Malcolm, states Anna, daughter of Mungo of Gorthie, married John Drummond of Colquhalzie, and had four sons, male line now extinct.

<sup>2</sup> MS. pedigree, Ochertyre papers.

<sup>3</sup> Great Seal, Liber LXII., No. 134.

<sup>4</sup> See note 2.

theirof, then and in that case we shall be esteemed breakers of friendship and also promises, and liable to a censer to be given out in ane maetting wherein Mr David Drummond shall be precis."

"The above written oblidsment we subscribe in form of deficientes in this kynd."

The signatures are both torn off and show the visit was paid and the bond redeemed. This, however, prevents us knowing who the host at Westwood was.

Mr David Drummond, who was to have acted precis in the event of the failure of the compact, was the step-father of Mary Cowan, "Lady Braco," who eloped three years later with Sir William Græme in 1668.

Mungo of Gorthie had not a long life; his marriage only occurred a few years before his death, 1667 or 1668, when his second bride was about 16 or 17 years old, and for a year at least he was in bad health previous to his death, which occurred in 1671 when about 38 years of age.

In May 1670 he makes a long will, naming his brother, David Graham, and George Drummond two of the tutors. A few debts are due to him from Viscount Stormont, Mr William Græme of Braco and Patrick Smythe of Braco. He owes money to his brothers David, Patrick and George Græme.

"I, Mungo Grahame of Gorthie, being infirm of body and knowing nothing more certain than death and nothing more uncertain than the time thereof, and that I may be the more fitter to wait with patience on God's will than if burdened of my worldlie affairs, does make my latter will as follows"—then comes the usual religious formula and directions that he be buried in the family burying-place.

Mungo's will,  
1670.

He nominates my sone "William Græme" his heir and successor in all things; his wife Mary Murray; William Murray "fiar" of Ochertyre her father; Colin Campbell of Monzie; Mr George Oliphant; Mr David and Mr John Grahame my brothers, Mr Patrick Graham of Balgowan, or "failing these two latter by decease," then their eldest sons. Patrick Smythe of Braco, Sir David Carmichael of Balmudie(?), James Carmichael his brother, George Drummond, son to the late George Drummond of Blair,<sup>1</sup> John

<sup>1</sup> His uncle or his uncle's son.

Drummond of Colquhalzie, to be tutors to his children. In respect "there is nothing provydit for my dochter" (? Helen, she having ane brother) by her mother's contract of marriage, I legat therefore to her the soume of 6000 merks to be paid to her at the time of her marriage, by her brother." The Marquis of Montrose and Earl of Atholl he appoints overseers to the affairs of his wife and children. "Whilk will be ane special favor (?) of their goodwill to me and of their charity to ane widow and orphans."<sup>1</sup>

Mungo, 2nd  
of Gorthie,  
dies, 1671.

This latter Will was signed at Gorthie in March 1670, and the following year Gorthie dies in May 1671, and Black Pate of Inchbrakie, Mungo's great uncle, growing an old man, confirms the Will.

Mungo  
the third's  
retour.

By that date the boy William had predeceased his father, for the younger boy Mungo is retoured in the Abbreviate of Retours on August 22nd, 1672, as heir of his father Mungo in certain lands of Forr, parish of Crieff, and on February 14th, 1673, in all the lands of the barony of Gorthie Easter over and middle, Newton in barony of Foulis, in the lands of Dalpatrick, in those of Pitmurthlie within the barony of Linearty annexed to the barony of Gorthie; in the office of Sergeant of the lands called Sergantland in the Lordship of Methven and of many others, Parkyett, Greenwells, Drunlochie, Lochayid and Muirailhouse, and in the Fee Farm of the lands of Glenshoroep, the fee being one silver penny a year.<sup>2</sup>

Mungo's brother Patrick, who is mentioned in his Will as a creditor, dies the same year; in his Testament he is called Patrick Graham, brother germane to Mungo Graham of Gorthie who died in 1671; a brother, John, is executor, confirmed 2nd November 1671<sup>1</sup>; these are uncles to the new Mungo.

#### MUNGO GRÆME, THE THIRD OF GORTHIE

We will pass over for the moment his uncle David, his tutor and governor, whose heirs carry on the line of Gorthie, to give the few details known to us of this laird who succeeded as a boy in May 1671; he was baptised on December 23rd, 1670<sup>3</sup> (just before his father's death; his name does not appear in the Will of 1670). He was at once placed under

<sup>1</sup> Perth and Dunblane Wills.

<sup>2</sup> By the kindness of the Rev. J. Fergusson, Aberdalgie.

<sup>3</sup> Family Papers, Methven Castle.

tutelage of his uncle David, with the numerous list of other guardians mentioned in the Will.

David Græme took the executive part and did well for his nephew; his Note Book,<sup>1</sup> referred to later on, mentions meetings of the "Tutors" at Balgowan, Gorthie, etc., and he is constantly visiting one or other of the tutors for consultation. One of the references in the note book shows that the infant Mungo was already a promised bridegroom to one of Abercairny's daughters; the bride's name is not mentioned, and David arranges that in consequence of the immediate death of the father "ane novadamy might be exped in regard of the fall of the mariadge and that it is thought Abercairnie will be lyable by the clause in his disposition to relieve our pupill from what prejudice he may sustain by his father's ingadgements for him."<sup>2</sup> The marriage was broken off altogether and Mungo died a bachelor.

David, his Uncle, is tutor executive.

Educated at St Andrews he matriculated there at the College of St Salvador, and won the silver arrow as an expert bowman; interesting particulars of the Medal are given by the S.A.S.,<sup>3</sup> though the genealogical detail has errors.

Mark Napier tells us how the University sports had been abandoned during the "Great Troubles," and when renewed in 1687 the grandson of the man who had lifted Montrose's head from the Tolbooth<sup>4</sup> wins the arrow, which had been Montrose's in his graduate days!

Mungo Græme, unlike the rest of his family, was not strongly in favour of the Stuart Dynasty; he approved of the union in 1702, for five or six years he was Member of Parliament for Perthshire and one of the Darien Company delegates, and appears to have taken great interest in his work.

In 1707 he buys the land and barony of Ogilvy disposed to him by the former owner, "William Murray of Abercairny."

Later on the Duke of Montrose makes Mungo his Chamberlain; he had to superintend the collection of His Grace's rentals all over the country and give the receipts, and it was during that office that Gorthie suffered from poor Rob Roy's vengeance. I have already called the latter a

Chamberlayne to Duke of Montrose.

<sup>1</sup> Family Papers, Methven Castle.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Proceedings S. of Antiq. in Scotland, vol. 28, 1894.

<sup>4</sup> David Græme of Gorthie. Reg. Great Seal, Liber 88, No. 111.

"scape goat" bearing the burden of many lawless Highlandmen; this time he acted in person.

Shortly put (he is styled Campbell of Glenderowall); in 1713 he considered himself oppressed by Mr Mungo Græme of Gorthie and arrived with a small following at Gorthie; the Laird was absent and the terrified servants barred and locked doors and windows; down at the foot of the grounds stood the smithy of the estate; one Morris filled the post; he was forced by the Highlanders (most unwillingly) to carry his hammer up and beat in the door, which however resisted his probably unwilling efforts; a cry that the front door had yielded drew the Highlanders off, and Morris made for the wooded ravine leading to his cottage, not without calling on himself the attention of Rob Roy who fired his pistol at Morris.

Rob Roy's  
attack on  
Gorthie,  
1710(?).

The house was rifled; afterwards in one of the rooms the pistol used against Morris was found; it was kept in the family of the smith for over half a century, when the late Mr Mercer, then the owner of Gorthie, became possessed of it.

The descendants of Morris still live on Gorthie, and Mr Morris of Burnbrae kindly gave much information to me in 1900.

Whether the door mentioned in the early portion of this Sketch is the one Morris was forced to hammer, or the front door which gave way to the Highlanders is not clear.

In 1716 Mungo holds the appointment of Receiver-General of the Customs; the Duke of Montrose writes thus to Lord Townshend he "executes with so much care and integrity that I doubt not he will always deserve your Lordship's particular favour and affection."<sup>1</sup>

This appointment and (previously to it) his parliamentary duties, prevent his giving the full amount of his time to His Grace's affairs, and John Græme of Killerne, his uncle, receives the appointment of Chamberlain deputy Sheriff to the Duke of Montrose; his letters 1704 to 1714 on Rob Roy's affairs to his nephew Mungo are in the Montrose muniments, as well as a number of letters from Mungo on the Duke's private affairs; in many of them he reports on the war of 1715, though his reports, says the Commission, are not to be reckoned on as very accurate. He includes in

Reports on  
the '15.

<sup>1</sup> Marquis of Townshend's Hist. MS. Com.



these the disposition of the forces or "rebel troops" as he terms them! He remarks that great dissatisfaction existed in Scotland on account of the contemptuous feeling entertained by the English ministry for the Highlanders.<sup>1</sup>

The pendulum of opinion has swung wide indeed from that held sixty years ago, by the great-grandson and grandson respectively of the first Marquis and David Græme of Gorthie.

In 1728 Mungo added to his estates a small portion of the Keith lands, sold in that year, when Dunottar, Inverugie, etc., were purchased by the York Building Society for £41,000.<sup>2</sup>

To sum up Gorthie's character I cannot do better than quote from the author of "Scotland and Scotsmen," though the writer falls into the error previously noticed, of referring to this Mungo as the son of David instead of his grandson.

"From what I had occasion to hear from people who were intimately acquainted with him, he was a man highly esteemed for his worth, knowledge and strength of intellect, and his good qualities were not diminished from his having lived in firstrate company at home and abroad and being well read in books."

"His chief infirmity was a sort of mental absence which made him sometimes forget time and place and led him to be sparing of his words. Being much tormented with a toothache, he sent for a Surgeon to pull one of his three remaining teeth. He pointed to the tooth affected, being a man of few words; on its being extracted he said very calmly, 'Man, you are wrong,' directing him to another. After it was taken out he said, 'You are wrong again, and now you cannot go wrong.' It was a great proof of absence and self command."

"Once when the first Duke arrived at Edinburgh from London, he asked Gorthie to give him a list of the persons whom it was incumbent for him to visit, but at the head of the list were persons who had been dead for years! His Grace having one day asked an English member of Parliament to dinner said, that if he should be detained in the House of Parliament, his cousin Gorthie would receive him. On being shown into

<sup>1</sup> Historical MS. Commission.

<sup>2</sup> "Great Historic Families of Scotland," Taylor.

the library where this gentleman was, he took no notice of the stranger, sitting with a leg on each side of the chimney. To try how far his absence would go the new comer sat down close by him and placed his own legs close by the other's without its being noticed. And in that posture did the Duke find them when he came into the room and awakened his friend from his reverie. . . .

"I have heard that in Gorthie's time the Montrose rents were sometimes very ill paid—leniency and forbearance may be carried too far, that evil, however, was completely corrected by his successor, Mr Græme of Orchill, a dull, plodding man, who went on like clock-work.

"Gorthie was all along in high favour with the Duke and regarded as an accession by the guests. If he did not take as great a share in the conversation as they could wish, what he said was shrewd and sensible. A hot dispute having taken place at the Duke's table about the number of men in the Duke of Cumberland's army at the battle of Fontenoy, it was referred to Gorthie; on the question being stated once and again, he answered laconically 'more than he made a good use of,' which pleased both parties.<sup>1</sup>

"Lord Kannes told me that when he chanced to be benighted near Buchanan, on sending a message to Gorthie requesting a night's lodgings he received a kind invitation; on his arrival he was taken into Gorthie's bedchamber where he usually sat, arrayed in his night-gown and slippers. He received Mr Home with great courtesy and placed him, as a stranger, in the armchair; Kannes said nothing could exceed the urbanity of his host, while his conversation became interesting and animated, turning on topics his guest wished to know. In this way did matters go on till the eve of supper, when Dr Duncan Macfarlane the minister came in. This in a moment dispelled the spell and made Gorthie taciturn for the rest of the night. Gorthie's manner savoured, said Kannes, of the old court, of which he was a valuable specimen. Whether he was an able Prime Minister (to the Duke of Montrose) I know not, but he was surely a very sorry architect, for in building a new house there, he forgot the stairs. Nevertheless his maxims and manners of proceeding with tenants differed widely from

<sup>1</sup> From MSS. of John Ramsay of Auchtertyre.

those now in vogue; they probably differed little from those of the preceding age, when if the tenure of kindness was not recognised by men of law or courts of justice, strong traces of it were to be found among landlords, and nowhere more than among great families. In his time the Montrose estate both Highland and Lowland was held at what was then accounted moderate rents, by persons exceedingly attached to the family who could boast of having stood by it in trying perturbed times, and a number of them had gentle blood in their veins though little beholden to the goods of fortune. The Duke therefore and his minister used them with benignity and liberality, befitting the feudal times."<sup>1</sup>

The character thus portrayed of this lonely man calls forth feelings of sadness as well as admiration; he died childless, in the eighty-third year of his age at Buchanan House (the home of his chief) in 1754, and was succeeded by his nephew James Græme of Braco and of Gorthie.

Death of  
Mungo 3rd  
of Gorthie,  
1754.

We ask the reader to retrace the years again to the late Laird of Gorthie's father, Mungo who died in 1671, leaving four brothers alive, David of Keillour afterwards of Braco and Gorthie, whom we pass for the moment; Patrick, who died the same year as his brother, as previously noticed by his will; George of whom there is no special record found, beyond that David's notebook has a list of monies paid for "George my brother for transporting Fruit and Chist" to Burnt Island; George is also due a bond for 500 merks due "by Balmadie anent a bond to umquill" "Katherine Myrtoun<sup>2</sup> cost of journey to Edinburgh anent; Ardblairs" "business as directed by George," the business was buying "ane sword" "the hilt hatted with silver and ane silver handell" cost 27s., then comes a long account of arguments with Ardblair about George and his Lady's factorie. Thus George was married and probably to a sister of Ardblair.

Sons of  
David the 1st  
of Gorthie.

There is also a will of George Graham who died in Auchterarder in 1685, given up by his relict spouse Janet Edmonstoune,<sup>3</sup> amongst the debts he owes is one "for dewty" to Mr David Graham, Tutor of Gorthie; this however may only prove him a tenant of the Duke of Montrose and no relation to David.

<sup>1</sup> Note from "Scotland and Scotsmen."

<sup>2</sup> Dunblane Wills.

<sup>3</sup> Their Mother.

This leaves but two younger sons of David, the first Laird of Gorthie to account for. We will take the youngest first.

JOHN GRÆME OF KILLERNE, FIFTH SON OF DAVID GRÆME,  
FIRST OF GORTHIE

John Græme  
of Killearn,  
1st David's  
youngest son.

In 1663 John Græme styled "of Gorthie" is Justice of the Peace;<sup>1</sup> we find him holding lands first in 1675, when on 29th September of that year Maister John Graham, brother to deceased Mungo Graham of Gorthie, obtains sasines of lands of Whytbank within the parish of Methven, proceeding on a disposition by Andro Watt in Milnhall;<sup>2</sup> the Methven papers call him a Writer in Edinburgh, 1685.

By 1698 he is designated "of Killearn" and is married as mentioned in the sasine.

(7824) March 9th, 1697, Catharina Dow spousa Joannis Grahame de Killearne. (XLVI. 453.)

By 1707 John Græme of Killearne holds the appointment of Chamberlain and sub-Sheriff to the Duke of Montrose; his letters are in Montrose muniment chest addressed both to the Duke and to John's nephew the Laird Mungo of Gorthie, concerning collection of rents, etc.<sup>3</sup> There are numerous allusions to Rob Roy and it was probably this John who was the offender in Rob's eyes when he attacked Gorthie House in 1713.

No further mention of John has been found; he is dead in 1755, for Robert Grahame is served heir to his uncle John Grahame of Killearne,<sup>4</sup> proving that one of the second laird Mungo's brothers had a son Robert, who succeeds.<sup>5</sup> Robert Grahame of Killearne died 1779; his will dative states that the Glasgow Tan Works owed him £1000 sterling, dated October 25th, 1780.<sup>6</sup>

The next mention of Grahame of Killearne is again in the services of heirs, and runs—

<sup>1</sup> Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Hist. MSS. Commission.

<sup>3</sup> This Robert may be a son of the brother George and his Lady in David's Diary.

<sup>4</sup> Edin. Com. of Wills.

<sup>2</sup> Minute Book of Sasines, Perth.

<sup>4</sup> Indices to Services of heirs.

John Graham, sailor, to his cousin.<sup>1</sup> Robert Graham of Killearne, who died September 1779, heir of line and conquest special in parts of the £20 lands of Drenny in Parish of Easter Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire, 18th April 1781.

So that another brother of Mungo, second Laird of Gorthie, had had surviving sons.

We now come to the elder of these brothers, David the tutor to the infant Mungo, Laird of Gorthie in 1671.

DAVID GRÆME OF BRACO AND KEILLOUR, SECOND SON OF DAVID  
GRÆME OF GORTHIE

We read of him in his brother Mungo, the Laird of Gorthie's will, how he was nominated amongst the tutors.

He took the active and entire discharge of those duties, which were well done with much care and detail. This is verified by the note book previously mentioned, and which is preserved amongst the documents of Methven Castle. The note book dates from November 14th, 1677, to 5th July 1679.

David Græme  
the tutor to  
Mungo, 3rd  
of Gorthie.

The first entry is the two "bots"<sup>2</sup> for freight of horses and themselves from Orkney to Wick, from thence on horseback to Dunbeath, by same means of transit to Helmsdail, and by ferry across the water, whence they rode to Dunrobin, where they supped and slept. On the 19th of November they reached Dornoch for breakfast and rode to the ferry at Cromarty. It being midnight on Saturday they slept till Monday at the place of Cromarty, where Thomas Lindsay and his wife were paid; on the 21st to Arthersen by ferry, from thence on to the water of Findhorn, reaching Forres that night.

Tuesday they reached Spay, and so by stages to Fettercairn on Friday, where they had to disburse the hire of a horse, because John Drummond's horse "satt<sup>3</sup> up in the journey!" This horse evidently continued to "sit up" for there it was left! and they reached Brechin on Friday, 23rd November; thence to Forfar and arrived at Perth where crossing the

<sup>1</sup> Indices to Services of Heirs.

<sup>2</sup> Boats.

<sup>3</sup> Reared.

water "ffrom qch we came home upon Saturday" being the 24th November 1677. A ten days' journey from Orkney to Gorthie.

David's note  
book, 1677-9.

The note book is full of reminders and results of attending to them, every item of expense carefully jotted down, names familiar to the family appear on every page, Blair, Balloch, Inchbrakie, Rollo, Monzie, James Græme, Advocate, and many others. James Rollo<sup>1</sup> caused some stir by riding his father's horse, and he also "satt in Parliament with his fayers robs which robs was in Archibald Oliphant's hands Gask's Sone." David Græme does not let the grass grow under his horse's feet; he rides to Mugdock, to Orchill, to Edinburgh, to Perth, to Muthill, and Pitkorlie by Bridge of Earn.

By Ochertyre's direction he buys "Buchanan his psalmes and James Lodevicos Vivie for my pupill." Mungo's Uncle William had just succeeded to the baronetcy of Ochertyre, the child was six years old when the books were purchased; the note book ends shortly after this item. He acquired in 1679 part of the lands of Monzievaird called Meckvin, but resigns them a few years after.

This David the Tutor was Chamberlain until his death, to the Duke of Montrose; among the Inchbrakie accounts is an item, 1707, showing "David *Graham of Braco*, the Chamberlayne"<sup>2</sup> has acquired that estate.

This Braco is in Stirlingshire near Ardoch, and must not be confounded with the Braco near Methven belonging to the Smythes of Methven.

Purchase of  
Braco in  
Stirling, 1707.

It may not be out of place here to give a short account of the former owners of Braco who were Grames descended from the third Earl of Montrose.

The first Game of Braco was the second son of the third Earl and brother to the fourth Earl of Montrose; he acquired Braco towards the end of the sixteenth century; an instrument of sasine dated 11th August 1624 speaks of Dame Margeret Cockburn spouse of Sir William Ghrame of Braco; it is witnessed by Dame Margaret's second son (by her first husband, Alexander Home of Rentoun).<sup>3</sup>

Sir John Game of Braco, son of the above, was next in succession;

<sup>1</sup> This is not James second Lord, as he mentions him in the same sentence with James Rollo.

<sup>2</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>3</sup> "Lang's Charters," edited by Rev. J. Anderson.

he married Dame Margaret Campbell and she died in "the parish of Ochterarder" in January 1683.<sup>1</sup>

SIR JOHN GRAHAM OF BRACO, SECOND BARONET MONTROSE LINE

This Sir John was the first cousin of the Great Marquis and had charge of his two sons at the beginning of the Troubles.<sup>2</sup> His disposition does not appear a very loyal one to Montrose.

Deposition of Sir John Graham of Braco. That he came to St Johnstoun with the Earl's two sons on the Tuesday after Tibbermuir, and that on the Thursday after he went out of St Johnstoun with the Earl's two sons and followed the Earl who had left on the Wednesday and came to the Erle, before the Earl and the Irish rebels came to Dundee law, and all that time the deponant was with him the Earl behaved himself as Chief Commander of the Irish rebels. 27th January 1645.

There must have been some special reason why it was made; Græme of Orchill and David Master of Maddertie make theirs to the same effect.

Sir John died in 1647, when his son Sir William is served his heir.<sup>3</sup>

Sir James Turner mentions being entertained kindly by "Lady Breko and her soune" in 1654.<sup>4</sup>

The Acts of Parliament in 1661 confirm the Charter of lands and barony of Aithray granted in 1636 to the late Sir John Grame of Braco, together with the sasine of them granted in 1647, 10th October, to

SIR WILLIAM GRÆME, SECOND BARONET OF BRACO,

son and heir to the late Sir John.

Sir William made a romantic marriage with the granddaughter of our old friend Mr Patrick Smythe of Braco, and his wife Katherine Græme (the Bishop's daughter), whose second daughter Katherine Smythe was born 18th June 1624; her marriage contract was signed at her Uncle's, David Græme first of Gorthie in 1644;<sup>5</sup> her husband was John Cowan of Tailortown, son of William Cowan of Tailor-

The Baronet  
Græmes of  
Braco.

<sup>1</sup> Perth and Dunblane Wills.

<sup>2</sup> Sketch XI.

<sup>3</sup> Abbrevt. Retours, XIX. 116.

<sup>4</sup> Memoir.

<sup>5</sup> Inventor of Wreats Angus, 1648.

town, and she was dowered with 7000 merks and twenty-one bolls of victuals yearly off the lands of Airth;<sup>1</sup> her daughter Mary eloped in September 1668 with William Græme of Braco, just as she attained her twenty-first year! Mary's father died about 1652 and Katherine Smythe, her mother, had married some years after Mr David Drummond, Minister at Monydie, son of the seventh laird, Drummond of Colquhalzie; he is called a worthy man of good parts;<sup>2</sup> no one is pleased with the elopement and many letters ensue. The Countess of Montrose interested herself to try and heal the breach between Mary Cowan and her mother, father-in-law, and uncle.<sup>3</sup>

Lady Braco,  
great-grand-  
daughter of  
Bishop of  
Orkney.

Dame Mary Cowan gives up her husband's Will on 29th August 1678; barely ten years have passed since that September morning when she threw all to the winds and eloped, and now a widow at thirty years of age she mourns her husband, Sir William.

Sir William is buried at Aberuthven, both the Lairds of Inchbrakie, Black Pate and George his son, James Graham of Orchill, "Robert Graham my brother germane," and many others with his mother, Dame Margaret Campbell and his spouse Dame Mary Cowan, and David tutor of Gorthie, are to be the tutors to his son James and his "bretherene."

Patrick, his third son, is the only other son mentioned.<sup>4</sup> We do not hear what became of Sir William's three sons; Sir James must have sold Braco, for in 1707 sasine is granted to Mr David Graham (late Clerk of the Bills<sup>5</sup> and uncle to Mungo Graham of Gorthie) and James Graham his son of Braco,<sup>6</sup> though not before 1688, when he is nearest agnate to the minor earl, but being under twenty-five years himself, cannot undertake the tutoric (see Sketch Orchill).

We now continue from the point where David, tutor of his nephew Mungo of Gorthie, became possessed of Braco.

In 1689 George of Inchbrakie, the sixth laird, who scattered the estates for a time and was deeply in debt to all his neighbours, gives David the tutor of Gorthie, Clerk to the Bills, sasine on some lands in Fowlis,<sup>7</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> Methven Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Malcolm's House of Drummond.

<sup>3</sup> See Note 1.

<sup>4</sup> Dunblane Wills.

<sup>5</sup> For appointment, see "Acts of Parliament," vol. 1689-95.

<sup>6</sup> Minute Book of Gen. Reg. Sas.

<sup>7</sup> See Note 6.



by the following charter, David, no longer the "tutor," obtains possession of the lands of Keillour.

"Registrum Magni Sigille,

"Lib. LXXIII. fol. 130.

"King William grants to Mr David Graham, lately tutor of Gorthie, and "the lawful heirs male of his body procreated or to be procreated, whom "failing, to Mungo Graham of Gorthie and the lawful heirs male to be pro- "created of his body, whom also failing, to the nearest and lawful heirs of "the said Mr David Graham whomsoever, the lands and barony of Keillar, "viz. both property and superiority of Easter and Wester Keillours, town "and lands of Bourland, Cockernonie, Blackhill, Longfoot Aikers, Craigen, "Dalcorns, mill and mill lands thereof, lands of Straithraven, in the "Stewartry of Strathearn and shire of Perth; which lands formerly belonged "to Patrick and William Murray, and were adjudged from them for a debt "of £46,227, 12 shillings Scots, at the instance of Henry Grahame of "Hilltoun, who sold them to the said Mr David Grahame by Disposition "dated 28th July 1694;—to be held of the Crown for payment of one "peny in name of blenchfasked: dated at Edinburgh, 1st March 1695."

David now of  
Braco and  
Keillour,  
1695-1707.

David is very busy buying lands just now in 1705; he has obtained a Charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Bardrells over and nether, from the Duke of Montrose in favour of himself in liferent of his eldest son James Græme and his heirs; whom failing, Patrick his second son, whom failing to his heirs female.<sup>1</sup>

His Will dative is confirmed 20th June 1720 (in it he is styled "deceist" David Græme of Braco) by Sir William Calderwood of Poltoun, Senator of the College of Justice, his heir James Grahame of Braco is mentioned, and beyond a few debts there is little of interest in the Will. His wife's name has not, I believe, appeared in these documents; one record queries it (?) Murray of Keillour. Only two of his sons are in the records: his eldest son James, and a son Patrick; the latter inherited the lands of Keillour from his father, this is noted in the Will of "David Robertson, servant to Patrick Graham of Keillour," October 24th, 1728.<sup>2</sup> Robertson was a man in very comfortable circumstances.

David's sons  
and death,  
1720.

<sup>1</sup> Reg. M. S., Lib. LXXXVIII. No. 167.

<sup>2</sup> Perth and Dunblane Wills.

David, 1st  
of Braco,  
eldest son,  
James Græme,  
2nd of Braco,  
1720.

James Græme of Braco Castle continues the line on his father's death in 1720. He had married on October 11th, 1713, the daughter of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch (a property lying close to Braco), by his wife Mary Erskine of Alva, Sir William Stirling had three children: his son Sir Harry, a daughter Christian, married to George of Dundas Castle,<sup>1</sup> and Catherine, who married James Græme of Braco,<sup>2</sup> a number of children were born of this marriage.

I. MARY GRÆME, born September 30th, 1714,<sup>3</sup> married in 1741 to David Smythe of Methven<sup>4</sup>; he was great-great-grandson of the Bishop of Orkney, and great-grandson of James, second Marquis of Montrose by his mother<sup>5</sup> (who was daughter of Lady Grizel Graham and William, son of Lord Cochrane), they had several children; one of their granddaughters, Annas, was wife to Patrick Græme of the Town Guard (Black Pate's son) and mother of the two "Fathers Græme."<sup>6</sup>

II. DAVID, their eldest son, born 2nd February 1716; entered the army; his father died in the year 1736, and David then became of Braco Castle. A list of homes affected and disaffected to the Jacobite cause is given in the '45; in it is "Lady of Braco, very strong, a widow, her son serving with the Dutch": this Lady of Braco was Miss Stirling of Ardoch, dated at Blair, 3rd September 1745.<sup>7</sup>

He was Lieutenant-Colonel by 1754, when he had succeeded to the barony of Gorthie on the death of Mungo his aged first cousin, who had been his grandfather's ward, and became of Gorthie and Braco.

David, 3rd of  
Braco and 4th  
of Gorthie.

The Charter from George II. under the Great Seal grants it to David and his heirs male, whom failing to (his brother) Lieutenant Henry Græme, third son of James of Braco and the heirs of his body, whom failing to Patrick (his uncle), second son of the deceased Mr David Græme of Braco (this Patrick was of Keillour before mentioned and must have had no surviving male issue), whom failing to Mungo Græme of Græmshall, whom

<sup>1</sup> Fittis states she was Marg. dau. to Sir James Dunbar of Nockdrum.

<sup>2</sup> Another record states he had a first wife, Miss Dundas.

<sup>3</sup> I am indebted for the following particulars to an interesting genealogical table in the possession of Sir Graham Græme Hammond Græme, Bart., unless where otherwise noted.

<sup>4</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>5</sup> Burke.

<sup>6</sup> Sketch XII.

<sup>7</sup> Jacobite Correspondence of Atholl, Bannatyne Club.

failing to his heirs male whatsoever of the late deceased Mungo Græme of Gorthie, whom failing to his heirs or assignees whomsoever.

The lands were thus settled on heirs male only; as long as it was possible.

These lands included the whole Barony of Gorthie within the Barony of Fowlis; also the lands of Dalpatrick, Pitmurthly, Luncardy, all now attached to Barony of Gorthie; also the lands of Tulchan in Fowlis with the gold and silver mines therein. At the end the charter states that should David (the eldest son of James of Braco) die without heirs male, the lands may be redeemed by Mungo (his brother), second son of late James Græme from the successor of David, on payment of £6 Scots into the Sheriff Court of Perth. The charter is dated at Edinburgh, 24th February 1755.<sup>1</sup>

Lieutenant-Colonel David Græme was a man of great distinction; he was sent to conduct Queen Charlotte to England for her marriage with King George III., and was given the post of private secretary to Her (future) Majesty. In 1764 the trustees for improving the manufactures of Scotland presented to the queen, through Colonel Græme, a piece of fine linen, "exquisite in beauty and fabrick."<sup>2</sup> He was elected in this year M.P. for Perthshire. He was Major-General in 1768 when he brought the Forth and Clyde Canal Act before Parliament: indeed he had attained to this rank some years previously, as Mrs Papendick's journals relate. She writes<sup>3</sup> in 1761:—

"My father had been introduced to General Græme on his first visit to Strelitz and was now presented by him to the rest of the party, who were delighted with him. He was a very handsome man, both in face and person, he was of elegant and fascinating manner, he had the knick kneckery of fashion about him, he spoke French well and was very companionable; he, with the Mad<sup>sell's</sup> Schwellenberg and Hagedorn were the only attendants to the princess from her own country."

Mr Fittis, quoting Mr Henry Jesse, tells us he was not only acting proxy for the king in 1761; he was confidentially visiting different

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib. 103, No. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>3</sup> "Court and Private Life in the time of Queen Charlotte."

Protestant Courts in Germany, to report on the unmarried princesses. In this difficult task he employed the greatest tact, and "Princess Sophia Charlotte was indebted to him for a sceptre."

David, 4th of  
Gorthie and  
3rd of Braco.

A leader in the *Times* on the death of Queen Charlotte says:—"We are told by the public and private records of the times, that a suitable marriage for His Majesty was an urgent (as it was a natural) object of state policy, immediately on his coming to the crown; but his known and ardent attachment to Lady Sarah Lennox, sister of the Duke of Richmond, with some manœuvres of Mr Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, set on foot to foment that youthful passion, hastened the designs of the Princess Dowager of Wales and of the Earl of Bute to bring about the royal marriage. The princess is said to have had in view a niece of her own, at least some princess of the Saxe-Gotha family; that wish was over-ruled by the Cabinet. Lord Bute then sent a confidential dependent, a Scotch officer, reported to be Colonel Græme (who was afterwards appointed to be Master of St Catherine's near the Tower, an excellent place, in the peculiar gift of Her Majesty) to visit the inferior German Courts, and to select from amongst them a future queen for England. The instructions were said to be, that she should be perfect in her form, of a pure blood and healthy constitution, possessed of elegant accomplishments, particularly music, to which the king was very much attached, and of a mild and obliging disposition.

"Colonel Græme found the reigning Princess of Strelitz taking the waters of Pyrmont, and accompanied by her two daughters, with little or no appearance of parade; and where, from the freedom of communication usual at those places, and the ready means of observation, etc., it was no difficult matter to become fully acquainted with their characters and daily habits. Their Serene Highnesses frequented the rooms, the walks, and partook of the amusements without any distinction that should prevent Colonel Græme from being an unsuspected attendant on their parties. Here, it seems, he fixed on the younger princess, as best according with his matrimonial instructions."

General Græme married Miss Hepburn (daughter of James Conglaton Hepburn of Keith, in Haddingtonshire, and Catherine Riccard of

Rickarton). They had an only child Catherine; she married on the 13th June 1768, the son and heir of Viscount Hampden. In the same year General David of the 19th Regiment of Foot is made full Colonel in the place of Lord G. Beauclerk, deceased. On March 3rd, 1786, a Mrs Græme of Gorthie died in Edinburgh; this was probably the wife<sup>1</sup> of General Græme, but no particulars are added to the notice, and on 19th January 1798 at George Street, Edinburgh, General Græme died. He is described as "Colonel of the 19th Regiment: the nation is indebted to him for Her Majesty."<sup>2</sup>

On General Græme's death it was found necessary to sell the Gorthie estate; his expensive life at Court entailed this. He was a large-hearted man and spent freely: he subscribed £1000 to his pet scheme, the great canal between the Firths of Forth and Clyde.

General David Græme, 4th of Gorthie and 3rd of Braco, his line extinct.

Gorthie was purchased by the trustees of David Stewart Moncrieff, Baron of the Exchequer; it was sold again in 1818 to Mr George Mercer, descendant of the Mercers of Aldie and Meiklour, one of the founders of the Colony of Victoria. His son, Mr Græme Reid Mercer, succeeded to it in 1853.<sup>3</sup> Lady Hampden left no children, and in her ladyship the male line of Gorthie and Braco failed. General Græme's will, dated 25th January 1798, is in the Register House, Edinburgh.

III. James Græme of Braco's third child was Mungo, born 27th June 1718. He went to St Petersburg, where he settled as a merchant and became so great a favourite with the Czar that he was sent by him on an embassy to Persia, where he was slain with his whole suite on the shores of the Caspian Sea by some of the hordes that invest that wild country.<sup>4</sup>

IV. The fourth child of James of Braco was Henry, whom we will refer to later on.

V. The fifth child was Margaret Græme, born 22nd June 1722; she

<sup>1</sup> Or his mother.

<sup>2</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>3</sup> Inchbrakie had been bought from Mercer of Aldie in 1501 (Sketch of Descent). General Græme was a descendant of the first Inchbrakie, and his property was bought by a Mercer, a descendant of the Mercers of Aldie.

<sup>4</sup> From a MS. written by Miss Masterton.

married Francis Masterton, Esq. of Parkmills; they had four children, Charles who died early, James, Catherine and Mary; Mr Masterton was succeeded by his son James, who married Miss Murdoch, and their only child, Miss Masterton, married Major Elliot, a nephew of Lord Minto.

Mr Masterton  
was grandson  
of James, 2nd  
of Braco.

Mr James Masterton bought or rented Braco; the following substance of a letter from Mrs Masterton (Miss Murdoch) gives some interesting particulars; her aged sister-in-law lives with her, but Mr James, her husband, is dead:—

Glasgow, 10 Rose Street,  
March 28th, 1833.

Addressed to Sir Graham Eden-Hamond, Bart.

Gives an account of the writer and her sister, referring to her date Mrs Masterton says that her own health not being good, she and her sister (-in-law) went to the seaside in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, the summer of 1831; and as it was considered too cold at Braco for them to return and winter there, they took up their abode at Glasgow to be within reach of medical advice, intending to revisit the sea for the summer of 1832; this plan was prevented by the cholera which raged, but especially on the small villages by the shore; Mrs Masterton adds, her sister's companion nearly fell a victim but has recovered; Mrs Masterton is not equal now to a journey and it is feared at present they cannot return to Braco, "so I gave it up to the Elliots, they remained there till last Spring when they gave it up for the same reason I did," Major Elliot having caught cold coming from London was a prisoner to the house all winter, but on leaving Braco for Leamington he was cured there by a famous doctor who cures everyone.

Mrs Elliot  
great-grand-  
daughter of  
James, 2nd  
of Braco.

Referring to Sir Graham's questions about the family genealogy, Mrs Masterton regrets she can give no information and her sister very little, but a list of the nine children of James Græme of Braco is enclosed from a family Bible. Mrs Masterton advises Sir Graham writing Mr George Smythe, whose address is Gloucester Place, Edinburgh, and to whom she gave access to a large chest of documents at Braco, but never heard mention if he increased his knowledge.

VI. Isabella, born 10th January 1724, died unmarried.

VII. James, born 25th October 1725, died an infant.

VIII. Catherine, born 29th December 1728, died unm.

IX. Patrick Græme, the ninth and youngest child of James Græme, second of Braco, and of his wife, Miss Stirling of Ardoch, was born 23rd February 1731, and also died childless.

The father of this large family died in 1736, and we find eight of them survived him (James had predeceased him); details are given at the end of his Will of the large "roup" or auction held at Braco. The "laird and ladie of Kippendavie are large purchasers, and so is Lady Pendrick, "Roy," a maid to the Lady Braco purchases probably for her mistress, and a Janet Græme in Braco.<sup>1</sup>

Death of  
James Græme,  
2nd of Braco.

We now return to his fourth child Henry Græme, who carried on the line of heirs male.

HENRY GRÆME (FOURTH CHILD OF JAMES GRÆME, SECOND  
OF BRACO),

Major, Lieutenant-Governor of the island of St Helena. Born 17th October 1720, Henry Græme, like his brother David, entered the army; suddenly the soldier element awoke in this branch of the Græmes, and from having been a race of lawyers, "Chamberlaynes" and Members of Parliament, two brothers entered the military service. Græme, when Captain in the 37th, was severely wounded at Minden 1759, at Little Risington, Gloucester.

Major Henry Græme married on April 24th, 1749, Miss Anne Doughty,<sup>2</sup> co-heir of her father; Mr Henry Doughty (of a Norfolk family of good lineage) and his wife, Miss Hodges, heiress of Broadwell, County of Gloucester.

Henry  
Græme, line  
male of  
Gorthie, his  
marriage,  
1749.

About 1774, on his return from St Helena, Major Græme was residing at Park Street, Bristol. An interesting letter addressed to his only child,

<sup>1</sup> Perth and Dunblane Wills.

<sup>2</sup> They were married per Licentiam, the transcript of the Register in the possession of Sir Graham Hamond-Græme, Bart.

Miss Anne Græme, is dated Burford, 23rd April 1774, calls her Annica, and speaks to her of the deep affection felt towards her by the writer (Mrs Anne Crisp), who, though old enough to be her grandmother, is sure of her affection, as Anne is not likely to turn "into a nothingy flirt." Mrs Crisp recommends to Anne's notice "Mrs Chapon's Letters," mentioning the author is Miss Malso, and that a Counsellor of that name had been one of the numerous admirers of Anne's mother, Mrs Henry Græme.

Henry  
Græme's  
death.

Henry Græme died on Christmas Eve, 1785, at St Helena; his wife Anne lived on for many years; she died on the 2nd of January 1812, aged eighty-seven, and was buried in Hanwell Church; the monument is erected by their only child Anne, the wife of Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond, Bart.

#### ANNE GRÆME, LADY SNAPE-HAMOND.

By 1779 Major Henry Græme's daughter Anne had become Lady Snape-Hamond.

Anne Græme,  
Lady Snape-  
Hamond, line  
of Gorthie.

Sir Andrew Snape - Hamond, Bart., her husband, was born 1738, descended from Samuel Hamond of Blackheath, *circa* 1650, and from Robert Snape of Limekilns on his mother's side, *circa* 1680. He entered the Royal Navy and became a distinguished officer in that service; was present as Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Magnimine* at the action between Admiral Hawke and Conflans in 1759. Post-Captain 1770, commanded the *Roebuck* during greater part of the American War and was knighted 1778, on his return home after the Siege of Charleston.

Early in March of the following year he married Miss Anne Græme, heiress of Hanwell, whose father Major Henry Græme was last male representative of the Græmes of Gorthie and Braco, which family had descended in unbroken male descent since A.D. 1030 from the noble House of Montrose, through Patrick, first Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven up to Major Græme's death in 1785, when representation of the line of Gorthie was continued through the distaff by Miss Anne Græme.

Sir Andrew had met his future wife first in Scilly; and afterwards accidentally meeting her driving with her cousin Lady Hampden near





Ann Graeme (Braco), Lady Snape-Hamond.



Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond, Bart.



Charing Cross, the acquaintance was renewed which ripened into love and marriage.

The journals he left behind are varied and full of interest; a paragraph reads "1779 on the 7th March I was married to Miss Anne Græme, daughter of Henry Græme, Esq. of Hanwell Heath of which event (in this place) I shall only say I have never had cause to repent, and who is the mother of both my children Captain Graham Eden-Hamond and the Honble. Mrs C. Hood.

Sir Andrew  
Snape-  
Hamond's  
marriage,  
1779.

Sir Andrew mentions the enquiry on the subject of the conduct of General Sir W. Howe, K.B., and the Viscount Howe during the commands they held in the American War; he was summoned, on the point of sailing from Spithead, to attend at the Bar of the House of Commons; a letter from Lord Howe earnestly requested his attendance, his Lordship's defence rested on the testimony of Sir Andrew.

Sir Andrew thus spent a few more days with his bride in Rathbone Place and then sailed in May to take up his American command.

On the 20th June 1780 Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond arrived in London with the Earl of Lincoln in charge of the despatches of the General and Admiral who were in command in America, "just in time," adds Sir Andrew, "to raise the spirits of the public and the Government, after the dangerous riots of the public, raised by Lord George Gordon; we were both carried immediately to the King's Levee, and the impression the news of the success of the siege against Charlestown made upon all present was quite extraordinary."<sup>1</sup>

Sir Andrew received His Majesty's command to attend him at nine o'clock in the evening to hear the particulars of the siege. This 20th of June was an eventful and busy day for Sir Andrew; in the morning he disembarked from the *Perseus*, commanded by the Honble. Keith Elphinstone,<sup>2</sup> and spent the greater part of the day after his arrival at the levee and then with a number of the ministers, Lord North, Lord Sandwich and Lord George German who was Secretary of State for the Colonies.

<sup>1</sup> At that engagement a young kinsman of his wife's (Anne Græme) had been killed—David Græme of Orchill, page 449. Sir Andrew is referring to effect of the siege of 1775.

<sup>2</sup> Louisa Græme of Inchbrakie's pseudo-admirer, Sketch XXI.

Sir Andrew (from Hounslow) had sent a despatch to his wife telling of his arrival and bidding her come to town.

Anne Græme, Lady Hamond, obeys with all the promptitude of a sailor's wife and in addition brings with her their infant son and heir!

How impatiently Anne Græme must have awaited in Newman Street the moment when she could place in her husband's arms the babe who was to become Sir Graham Eden-Hamond, the second baronet!

Family meet-  
ing, 1780.

Sir Andrew, continuing briefly, describes the moment: "I evaded all invitations for dinner as I had wrote from Hounslow to my wife to come to town, and we had a happy meeting at Sir Harry Parke's in Newman Street, and for the first time I had the happiness of seeing my son then six months old."

Sir Andrew  
Lt.-Governor  
of Nova  
Scotia,  
1781-83.

In the spring of the year 1781 Sir Andrew and Lady Snape-Hamond sailed for Halifax where he was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. In January 1783, with his household of fifteen, the family augmented by the arrival of the little Caroline (afterwards Honble. Mrs Charles Hood) and the wife and sister of Sir Andrew Snape-Douglas, he sailed for England. "This voyage," writes Sir Andrew, "was most disastrous."

A very happy meeting had ensued when the disabled ship had been towed in to the west end of the Isle of Wight by the *Raisonable*, under command of Lord Harvey, and came to an anchor "off my own cottage near Yarmouth."

Five months have passed since the voyagers had sailed from Halifax, and they had been given up as lost, when the *Amazon* dropped anchor in her disabled condition; Sir Andrew S. Douglas immediately went off to enquire if they brought news of the ship on which his wife and sister with his uncle Sir Andrew had sailed from Halifax, and his joy and astonishment on approaching the *Amazon* to see his wife and other relations "may be conceived but cannot be expressed."

We find a letter from another Burford friend, Mrs Gast, addressed to Lady Hamond at the Isle of Wight congratulating her warmly on the safe return "through so many great dangers and distresses"; the writer looks forward to seeing her and "our dear Sir Andrew" at Chesington,

particularly as Mrs Græme can accompany them (Mrs Græme must have been absent from the Governor in order to meet her daughter). Mrs Gast concludes with love and many kisses to the sweet little ones.

In 1783 Sir Andrew was created a baronet with remainder, failing heirs male of his nephew Andrew Snape-Douglas, R.N.

Created a  
Baronet,  
1783.

In 1786 Lady Snape-Hamond lost her father, who died at St Helena.

Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond's youngest sister had married Dr William Douglas, M.D., of Edinburgh; their son Andrew Snape-Douglas, born 1761, entered the Royal Navy and rendered most distinguished services to his country; his gallantry deserves a longer notice than these pages can afford; briefly put, his uncle, Sir Andrew's mention of him is as follows: his first lieutenant when the Admiral hoisted his flag on Sir Andrew's ship, at the siege of Charlestown, young Douglas' activity had procured him the rank of post-captain; on Lord Lincoln and Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond being chosen to convey the despatches home in 1780, Captain Snape-Douglas was appointed to the command of his uncle's ship the *Roebuck*, which ship being sheathed in copper and unequalled in her sailing powers "was for a young man under nineteen an extraordinary instance of good fortune. Although my near relation and the boy who had never left my side from ten years old (when his father died) I may be allowed to say he was exceeded by no man in the profession, and to use the King's expression (sometime after his death when at His Majesty's request I presented him with his bust), 'He was a great national loss, but he lived just long enough to become a brilliant example to all the rising young men in the Navy.' He was Lord Howe's Captain in the great action on the first June 1794, when the Republican Fleet of France fought for the Dominion of the Sea."

Sir Andrew's  
nephew, Capt.  
Snape-  
Douglas,  
commands  
*Roebuck*,  
gallantry,  
1794.

Captain Douglas' gallantry in that action, the extraordinary exertion he used and ability he displayed as a seaman in bringing the French Fleet into action when he commanded the *Queen Charlotte*, brought him the highest recommendation from his superiors. On Captain Sir Andrew Douglas going aboard the Admiral's ship, *The Royal George*, after the action, he was received with a guard at the gangway; and the Admiral before all his officers, told him he considered the victory just won due, principally, to his exertions.

That his nephew had a very warm place in Sir Andrew Hamond's heart, there can be no doubt, and deservedly so. Three years later Captain Sir Andrew Douglas died (at his uncle's residence at Fulham) from the effects of the wound he received on the first June 1794, he lies buried in a vault in Fulham Churchyard, and appropriate lines record his memory. His portrait with that of his young cousin is represented in the picture (by an unknown artist) made famous by its engravings and its name "Lord Howe's Victory, 1st June 1794." Lord Howe is on the quarter deck of the *Queen Charlotte*,<sup>1</sup> Sir Andrew Douglas is depicted just wounded in the head, and near him stands Sir Andrew Hamond's son a young midshipman and the future baronet Sir Graham Eden-Hamond.

Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond was one of the earliest to take a prominent part in raising the corps of Somerset House volunteers to which Lady Snape-Hamond presented the colours on the 21st October 1803, when she is described as of "distinguished elegance of mind and person." It was a brilliant gathering and Lady Snape-Hamond was accompanied by the Ladies Bellingham, Henslow, etc.

Lady Snape-Hamond,  
Anne Græme.

By 1809 the Hamonds had purchased an estate, Terrington near Lynn; Sir Andrew was member for Ipswich, Controller of the Navy and one of the eleven brethren of Trinity House; he was a man whose influence was widely felt, and we cannot fail to notice even in a cursory glance over some of his interesting correspondence how much he was liked and respected as a friend, and how his assistance and advice was sought for and claimed. King William IV. had a great admiration for him, and in the audiences to which he commanded Sir Hamond's presence, listened with undivided attention to his replies.

Sir Andrew's  
and his wife's  
friends.

Sir Andrew and Lady Hamond held warm friendship with Lord and Lady William Bentinck and amongst their special friends were numbered William Pitt, Lord Howe, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Nelson, Lords Melville, Spencer and Chatham, and many others too numerous to mention.

Much correspondence kept up Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond's interest with and in the above; two or three letters quoted below may interest the general reader.

<sup>1</sup> See page 378.

The first is from William IV. who has appointed Sir Andrew's son to succeed Admiral Gage :—

Royal Sovereign Yacht,  
Dartmouth Harbour,  
July 21st, 1828.

Dear Sir,

This morning I received yours from Lynn and am very happy on mature consideration to have had it in my power to appoint your excellent and worthy son to succeed Admiral Gage in the command in the East Indies. I was not aware that Lord William Bentinck was a friend of yours which of course makes me the more satisfied with the appointment of your son. I am truly sensible of your warm wishes for my health and welfare and am sadly afraid you are much too partial to me. God bless you and ever believe me,

Letter from  
the King to  
Sir A. Snape-  
Hamond,  
1828.

Dear Sir,

Yours unalterably,  
William.

A letter from Lord Howe in the earlier stages of Sir Andrew's career carries with it his appointment as commander of a sloop of war.

Admiralty, July 17th, 1765.

D<sup>r</sup> Hamond,

Not knowing how to direct to you before, I deferred writing till I should hear of you, to acquaint you of your appointment to a command of a sloop of war.

The intention has been to give you Rank, therefore your commission shall be sent down to Com<sup>dr</sup> Hughes, if you desire it, instead of waiting for your arrival to take it up in Town, as you will be immediately put upon half pay. Accept my congratulations hereupon, and be assured that I continue much yours,

Howe.

P.S.—Let me know your wishes about the Com<sup>sn</sup>.

An arrangement made with the Duke of Richmond for a pleasure cruise in his new yacht the *Goodwood* having been abandoned by Sir Andrew, owing to official duties, the Duke writes:—

Portsmouth, August the  
9th, 1785.

Letter from  
Duke of Rich-  
mond, 1785.

I was extremely sorry, my Dear Sir, to find by the Letter, you was so good as to write to me in London, that the Business which the Admiralty has to intrust you with, could not allow of your absence for our Tour to Jersey. I cannot say that I wonder Lord Howe thinks your Presence necessary, but I very much regret the Loss of Your Company. I expect General Conway, Mrs Damer, Mr Crawford and Mr Rogers here to-day or to-morrow, and to sail on Thursday. Sr W<sup>m</sup> Howe takes care of Himself and goes I believe from Weymouth. He says He is too sick at Sea to go in Company, and so means to have all that amusement to Himself. The *Goodwood* is new painted and brushed up to look very smart. The D<sup>ns</sup> of Richmond sailed in Her from Itchenor to this Place on Sunday. The Wind was contrary which made a long passage, but it was fine weather and pleasant. I diverted myself with trying my signals, which I made from the *Falcon*, which Captain Bruff, like some other old Seamen we know, chose to be a long while before He obeyed. But with Practice we shall do better. I believe I shall have a vessel or two go with us to Guernsey, and I had forgot to say that Captain James Luttrell goes with us, so we may manœuvre all the way.

I found the little *Falcon* beat the *Goodwood* in smooth water, but when there was a Head Sea the *Goodwood* went fastest, and in coming into Portsmouth Harbour from Spithead the two vessels sailed side by side without either gaining a ship's Lenth. The *Goodwood* had her topsail set and the *Falcon* had not.

I have seen the very neat Model of the Brig which Mr Pollard sent me, which appears to me very perfect for a vessel of that size and so rigged. George Berkeley and Captain Luttrell like her much; but if for a ship I think her dimensions must be a little increased. I have



troubled you with a long detail of my little Sea concerns, but I know your Goodness will excuse it.

Spithead makes a better Figure than it did when you was here. There are now nine sail of the Line and four Frigates or Sloops there. Portsmouth hopes it is a sign of War, I hope and believe not.

It is with sincere esteem and regard that I am,

My Dear Sir,

Your most obedient

& faithfull Servant,

Richmond.

Captain Bruff found a pair of your silk Stockings left on board the *Goodwood* which He has since sent on Shore to Yarmouth by the People of the *Medina* yacht.

Two more letters follow from Nelson. The first shows Sir Andrew has written to congratulate Nelson on his victory and is doubly interesting as giving Lord Nelson's own opinion on the attack. Lord Nelson and his old friend are both suffering; the former from the loss of his arm; the latter's health is now affected by the death of Sir Andrew Douglas. The struggle to use his pen is plainly shown in Lord Nelson's writing.

Letters from  
Lord Nelson,  
1797-1801.

Bath, Sep<sup>r</sup> 8th, 1797.

My Dear Sir Andrew,

I have ever been fully sensible that you have spoke of my services in the most flattering manner, and for this last mark of your kindness I cannot sufficiently thank you. Success covers a multitude of blunders, and the want of it hides the greatest gallantry and good conduct. You will see by my Journal that the first attack on the 21st under Trowbridge compleatly fail'd, and it was the 25th before it could be again attack'd, which gave 4 days for collecting a force to oppose us. Had I been with the first party I have reason to believe, compleat success would have crown'd our endeavours; My Pride suffered, and although I felt the 2nd attack as a forlorn hope, yet the honor of our Country called

for the attack and that I should Command it; I never expected to return and am thankful.

I shall not go to Town till the 20th; or my Arm is well, I suffer a good deal of pain owing to a cold falling in it.

Lady Nelson and myself most sincerely hope your Tour will perfectly re-establish your health and beg to be kindly remembered to Lady Hamond. Believe me

ever Your Obliged & affectionate  
Horatio Nelson.

Sir A. S. Hamond, Bart.

The second of Lord Nelson's letters is written with a more fluent hand; the hero is accustoming himself to the loss of his arm.

Apr. 14th, 1801.

My Dear Sir Andrew,

I feel very much oblig'd by your kindness to my Brother, and I trust he will yet have one rise more in the Navy office, I mean a Seat at the Board, all must acknowledge he is fit for it, and I am sure he would do his utmost to support and assist you, I desired Davison to say your Son was well, he is gone to look into Carl Schooner, I can assure you that a better or more diligent officer is nowhere to be found. I hope very soon to see you in England for my health will not permit my remaining here, and I think we shall have no more fighting, I beg my Compliments to Lady Hamond and that you will Believe me as ever

Your most obliged and affectionate  
Nelson & Bronte.

Sir Andrew Hamond, B<sup>t</sup>

Lord Nelson had served under and had a strong personal attachment to Sir Andrew.

Sir Andrew  
Snape-  
Hamond  
dies, 1828.

Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond's life closed at twelve o'clock noon on September 12th, 1828, in the ninety-first year of his age: he was held in great esteem as shown in the notices and tributes of the day.





Caroline Snape-Hamond,  
Honble. Mrs Francis Hood.

Many letters of condolence were addressed to Lady Snape-Hamond and her son Sir Graham, on the loss of so beloved a husband and father.

Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond's first wife, Miss Cecilia Sutherland, had died without surviving issue. Anne Græme his second wife, Lady Snape-Hamond, survived her husband ten years and resided at his estate of Terrington, where she died on the 8th September 1838. A letter to her son the second baronet from Robert Smith, first Lord Carrington, written on the occasion of his mother's death is quoted below; Lord Carrington was Captain of Deal Castle, and had held the first baronet in high esteem; his lordship writes to the "Son of his valued friend Sir A. Hamond and of my oldest surviving relation." "I can never forget the happiness of spending much time with her in my father's house more than sixty years ago, she being then Miss Græme in the full bloom of youth and beauty."

Anne Græme,  
Gorthie line,  
dies 1838.

After recommending a young friend of the name of Lowther who is in Graham Eden-Hamond's ship, Lord Carrington adds, "the portrait you sent me of your father I have placed at Deal Castle in a room appropriated to portraits" of his friends and other distinguished naval officers. The letter is dated Bath, 1838.

Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond and his wife Miss Græme, left two children. Their daughter Caroline was a most lovely girl, her miniature speaks for itself; born in 1781, she married about 1806 the Honble. Francis Grosvenor, eldest son and heir of Henry, the second Viscount, and grandson of Admiral Viscount Hood who served under Lord Rodney when defeating the Count de Grasse in 1782. They had three children—

Anne Græme's  
daughter and  
her children.

- I. Samuel, third Viscount Hood, grandfather of the present Viscount.
- II. Honble. Francis Grosvenor, born 1809, married in 1842 his cousin Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Graham Eden-Hamond, second Baronet. He was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, October 1854.
- III. Caroline, married February 1834 to Arthur Francis Gregory, Esq., of Styvichall Hall, County Warwick.

Their mother, the beautiful Caroline, was a widow in eight years, her husband Francis, Lieutenant-Colonel, was killed in action on the heights of Aire, south of France, in 1814.

We now take up the male line of Anne Græme of Gorthie and her husband, Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond as represented by their son.

SIR GRAHAM EDEN-HAMOND, SECOND BARONET,

Represents  
the line of  
Gorthie.

born 30th December 1779, was also a distinguished naval officer (was present at Lord Howe's victory on Queen Charlotte, 1794), Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, G.C.B., K.C.T.S., Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk and of the Isle of Wight. His honours fall thick upon this descendant of the Gorthie Græmes, and in 1834 Sir Graham is given the South American command and seeks an audience of the Sailor King to thank His Majesty for his consent to the appointment; his own record of the interview is given :

Interview  
with the  
King, 1834.

Sunday, 28th Sept. 1834. I went down to Windsor to thank His Majesty for his great kindness in approving of Lord Auckland's nomination of me for the South American Command. Sent a note and my card to Sir Herbert Taylor requesting an audience, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2 was admitted into the King's presence, who received me in the kindest manner possible. H.M. went into a variety of subjects,—as to my services,—Sir Andrew's services—Mr Roebuck—Admiral Arbuthnot—Sir Andrew Douglas' services—The action of the 1st of June—My Father's family—when he was born—then on my Mother's side—was delighted to think General Græme, who went for the Queen to Germany, was my Great Uncle. Then he went into the case of Sir M. Seymour's attack, attributing it to something like Waterloo fever. Asked much about the "Dublin," her complement of men—who I meant to take as my Captain, approved highly of Lyons—asked me whether my son and my family were going—we got into quite pleasant conversation. I took the liberty of remarking that when H.M. was at the Admiralty he had received from me a representation in favour of my being allowed to accept the Portuguese Order, that Don John had sent me—he said he recollected it. I said I never was able to get an answer from the Foreign Office to my application although Lord Marcus Hill had been allowed to accept it—that I was quite aware of the order of

the Prince Regent that no officer should be allowed to accept a Foreign Order except for Service in the Field of action at least, but that in the face of that Captain Deshond of the *Wilm Castle*, and Capt. Elliot of the *Lyon* and all their officers had been permitted to accept it when the King of Portugal took refuge aboard the *Wilm Castle* in the Tagus in 1824—and that I was actually employed for 3 months in the Service of the K. of Portugal in carrying the Treaty from Brazil to Lisbon in a very leaky ship when we never ceased pumping for nearly a hundred days. H.M. remarked, "I think that considering where you are going, you ought to be allowed to have it and you shall meet no impediment here. Speak to Lord Auckland and Mr Rice about it and let it be brought before me." I said I believed it lay in the Foreign Office with Lord Palmerston. His Majesty then rose and wished me health.

Sir Graham Eden-Hamond wore his Portuguese decoration of the Tower and Sword and flew his flag in South America.

Sir Graham had married by special license on December 30th, 1806, Elizabeth, daughter of John Kimber of Fowey, Cornwall; their five children were—

1. Anne; this lady died unmarried but has left behind her many notes on the family records in which she took great interest.
2. Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond, third Baronet.
3. Graham Eden-William, born 3rd March 1814; he married in 1843 Lucia, only daughter of Luke Dodds, Hythe House, Hants; Captain Hamond was a Commander, Royal Navy; he died in January 1847, his wife in 1883. They left two children: Graham Eden, born 1846, officer in 7th Hussars, died 1872; and Elizabeth Anne, married 1879 the Rev. John H. Good, M.A., Vicar of Hythe, near Southampton, son of the late Sutton Good of Sutton Court, Somerset, who have issue, a son Cecil.

Sir Graham Eden-Hamond's fourth child was—

4. Elizabeth Anne, she married in 1842 her first cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honble. Francis C. Hood of the Grenadier Guards, he was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, 18th October 1854; like her aunt Caroline, she was widowed early in her life.
5. Caroline, the youngest child of Sir Graham's family, married, 11th September 1861, William George Sheddon, Esq., of Spring Hill, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Admiral Sir Graham Eden-Hamond died 20th December 1862; his eldest son,

SIR ANDREW SNAPE-HAMOND, THIRD BARONET AND  
VICE-ADMIRAL, R.N.,

was born 3rd October 1811. Sir Andrew married at Otaheite, November 1844, Mary Ann, second daughter of Edward Miller, Esq., of Cambridge-shire, and niece of General Miller.

Admiral Sir Andrew Snape-Hamond died in 1874, having had a family of four sons and one daughter. His eldest son succeeded; the second son, Andrew Snape Seymour Græme, died without leaving children. The third son, Grosvenor Hood Græme-Hamond, was born on the 19th of May 1849, and his fourth son, Douglas Sheddon Robert Græme-Hamond, was born on 30th October 1851, and entered the Royal Navy; Commander (retired).

Sir Andrew's only daughter, Caroline Græme, is unmarried; his eldest son,

SIR GRAHAM EDEN WILLIAM GRÆME HAMOND-GRÆME,  
FOURTH BARONET,

was born in 1845, Sir Graham served with the 16th Hussars, is D.L. and J.P. for Hants; he married in 1876 Evelyn Emma Murray, the eldest daughter of R. B. Lawes, Esq., of Old Park, Dover. Sir Graham's residences are Norton, Isle of Wight, and 17 Dorset Square, London. The fourth baronet represents the Græmes of Gorthie and Braco, Perthshire, and has an only son,

EGERTON HOOD MURRAY HAMOND-GRÆME.

Owing to the kindness of Sir Graham and Lady Hamond-Græme the latter part of this sketch has been greatly enhanced in interest by the original letters and diary with which they entrusted the author. Sir Graham Hamond-Græme has also allowed his miniatures to be copied.



## Sketch XXIX

The Græmes of Græmeshall in Orkney, descended from the House of Montrose founded by Patrick, the second son of George Græme, Bishop of Dunblane and of Orkney and Zetland ; Cadet of the House of Inchbrakie

PATRICK GRÆME, or Graham, was the second son of the Bishop (whose life is related in Sketch VI. of this volume) and of Marion Crichton of Eliock his wife. The Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney in his earlier wills or inventories endows him with from 4000 to 6000 merks, placing that sum for administration during Patrick's minority in the hands of his cousin, the Laird of Duncrub ; "himself" (Patrick), the Bishop gives to the care of the Græmes of Balgowan, father and son :<sup>1</sup> "Scotts fastie" states that Patrick was educated, like his father, at the University of St Andrews ; the degree of M.A. was taken in 1630, when he signed himself as was usual "Maister Patrick."

Descent from  
1st Earl of  
Montrose.

His father, with other qualities, combined that of a strict educationalist, and Patrick Græme was obliged to "exercise and preach publicly without any private trial." It must have been a great test, but the young man came well through it, and in 1633 we find him established as minister of Paplay and Holm in Orkney ; this was the year his mother died, and by 1638 his father, the Bishop, had been deposed ; it has been sometimes attributed to Mr Patrick's influence that the Bishop wrote his submission to the General Assembly. Owing to the state of the Bishop's health, Patrick conveyed it to Glasgow, and laid it before the Moderator ; it was

<sup>1</sup> The Græmes of Balgowan were the Bishop's step-father and half-brother through the former's marriage with Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie.

accepted, and saved Patrick many of the miseries that fell on those that withstood the Assembly.

Patrick remained a staunch Presbyterian and held all the lands of Rothiesholme, etc., which were held under the superiority of the Bishops of Orkney, as other lands were under the Earldom.

The Bishop appears to have afterwards resided with his son at Holme; from thence is dated a letter to his son-in-law George Drummond of Blair, the original of which is preserved among Wodrow's MSS. in the possession of the Church of Scotland.

Patrick of Rothiesholme was holding a living or manse at Asquoy in 1644, for on the 7th January the Presbytery ordain him to obtain from "his successor of, such sums of money as he was payed or shall pay for reparation of the mansion house of Asquoy, and for some necessar timber work, and plenishing to the relict or executor of his predecessor as that decret beares."

Patrick,  
1st of  
Græmeshall.

Patrick Græme is heir to his youngest brother Mungo in 1645; this Mungo was the Bishop's youngest son, and must have died unmarried.

"Maister Patrick Grahame, minister of the word of God at the church of Holme, heir of Mungo Grahame his brother."<sup>1</sup>

The appointments as Commissioner, etc. continue from time to time up to 1663.<sup>2</sup> One record states he was deposed in 1649; however, in 1661 we find him a Commissioner for Orkney as Maister Patrick Grahame, but in 1663 he is styled of Rothiesholme when reappointed, which lands he had possessed previous to his marriage. His first wife was Annas Stewart of Mains; there is granted on 8th February 1638, a charter by Patrick Grahame of Rothiesholme second lawfull son to George Grahame, Bishop of Orkney and Zetland, in terms of a contract of marriage between them on the one side, and William Stewart of Mains and Anna Stewart his second lawfull daughter on the other; Anna is endowed with the thirty-six penny land of Rothisholm of old called Bishops land with "the heid lying in our ladie parochin within the isle of Stronsay in Orkney with the offices of baillerie on these lands; also the three halfpenny land in the town of Rothiesholm with the towmales belonging called the Sanct Salvatoriris

<sup>1</sup> General Retour, 3060.

<sup>2</sup> Acts of the Parliament.

Chaplanrie, situate within the Cathedral Kirk of Orkney"; also to the two penny land "pertaining of old to the prebendarie of Sanct Katherine, etc., etc." to be held in feu farm dated Kirkwall, signed by Patrick and his father the Bishop, witnessed by Patrick Smythe of Braco and his brother Andrew Smythe, with others.

Feb. 24th, 1638, Instrument of Sasine in favor of Anna Stewart in the lands of Rothiesholme and others; sasine given by Oliver Rowsay as baillie to Patrick Smythe of Braco for Grantee.<sup>1</sup>

By April 1657<sup>1</sup> their son and heir James is born and Patrick grants to him the lands of Rothiesholme, and others fully described in the charter of 1638 under reversion of the sum of £8000 Scots, dated Burray, 23rd April; witness, Patrick Blair of Little Blair, Sheriff of Orkney.<sup>1</sup>

Sasine on this follows 23rd June 1657; meantime in the month of March Anna his wife has died (probably on the birth of James), this is proved by her will which follows and mentions six daughters but no son. First wife and  
her death,  
1657.

"Testament dative of the deceased Annes Stewart, spouse to Mr Patrick Grahame of Rothisholme, who died in March 1657, given up by the said Mr Patrick in behalf of Barbara, Margaret, Catherine, Jean, Annes and Cristiane Grahame, lawful daughters to them and executors dative 1665.

"Their estate at their house of Frinwell in Holme and in stock and sown seed on the lands amounts to £2917, 13s. 4d., and there was due to them £642. Among debts due by them was £100 for the defunct's funeral; and Margaret Sinclair now spouse to the said Mr Patrick £666, 13s. 4d.; to Mr George Grahame minister, £400; to George Graham, merchant in Edinburgh £133, 6s. 8d.; to Robert Graham, merchant there, £100, the whole debts amounting to £3620, 3s. 4d."

In 1657, Patrick and his wife had been living at their house in Freinwall Holme.<sup>2</sup> Why this will should have lain unconfirmed for eight years it is hard to say; in the meantime Patrick has a second wife who holds a debt from his first wife Anna, of £666. Margaret Sinclair was of Meall or Græmeshall. Patrick's 2nd  
wife, Margaret  
Sinclair.

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of Laing Charters, Edin., Rev. J. Anderson, Reg. House.

<sup>2</sup> Orkney and Zetland Wills.

Patrick Grahame had spared no expense on the burial of his first spouse.

Next year, 1666, he gives sasine to John Smythe of Huiss of his isle on Holme, called Land Holme, and many others disponed principally by Mr Patrick Grahame with the provision that his son and heir James is to ratify the sasine on his attaining his majority.<sup>1</sup>

Harie Grahame of Breckness and David Grahame,<sup>2</sup> Chamberlain to P<sup>t</sup> Smyth of Braco are among the witnesses.

In 1677 Mr Patrick obtains charter of the lands of Bovisla dated August 1st.<sup>3</sup>

Patrick, 1st of  
Grameshall  
dies.

An interesting record states that "Mr Patrick Grahame of Grameshall departed this lyfe about the same tyme at night and wes interred in the tomb at the kerk at Holme, 21st Janry 1675."<sup>4</sup>

This is the first and only mention of him in connection with Grameshall I meet with; <sup>5</sup> "about the same tyme" refers to the previous paragraph in the volume which relates to a death occurring at midnight. Many of the marriages, deaths, etc. subsequently mentioned here are culled from Mr Francis Steuart's interesting work transcribing Mr Brown's diary found among the papers at Grameshall House. Mr Brown is not likely to be wrong in his dates; the mention in the Great Seal Index of Mr Patrick's acquiring lands of Bovisla in 1677 is unexplained. Later on we find entries regarding three of his six daughters; (of Barbara, Margaret, Catherine, there is nothing but silence).

Jean marries Mr David Craigie of Oversanday, who becomes Provost of Kirkwall (he was a brother of Hugh Craigie of Gairsay). Their only daughter's marriage is entered thus:—

"Fryday at 6 at night the first of Jany. 1686, William Rendall fiar of Breck wes contractit to Anna Craigie, onlie daughter to David Craigie of Oversanday, Provost of Kirkwall."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of Laing Charters, Edin., Rev. J. Anderson.

<sup>2</sup> His father Robert was the Bishop's sixth son. <sup>3</sup> Draft Index of the Great Seal.

<sup>4</sup> Diary of Thomas Brown, 1675-1693, edited by A. Francis Steuart, Adv.

<sup>5</sup> In 1665 Smythe of Braco sold his lands in Orkney—Meall amongst them. Methven Papers, also Sheriff Blair's Rhyming Letter, see Sketch XXX.

Anna Grahame, Mr Patrick's fifth daughter, married "Munday, at night about 8 or yrby the 17th Decer. 1683. Thomas Traill, eldest sone to James Traill of Westove, wes maried to Anna Grahame, daughter to Uqle Mr Patrick Grahame of Grahamshall, in St Magnus Kirk in Kirkwall."<sup>1</sup>

Patrick's six daughters.

Here we see the marriage was conducted according to the Episcopalian form, while her niece, Miss Craigie, was married in the Presbyterian manner; the aunt and niece may have been near in age, but Mrs Traill must be at the date of her marriage at least twenty-eight years old. Her husband died (owner of Westove in Burnes Sanday) on 25th October 1689.<sup>2</sup>

Christane, the last and youngest daughter, died about "tua in the afternoon," 3rd March 1681; she was spouse to David Drummond, and was buried in St Magnus, Kirkwall, on Sunday 6th. Burke's "Extinct Peerage" states that Isabel, daughter of Græme of Græmeshall, married a Robert Stewart of Edinburgh, great-grandson of Stewart, Earl of Orkney. All these were Mr Patrick's children by Miss Stewart, his first wife, who had died 1657, and who must also have been the mother of his heir.

I have no record of his second wife's family, but she survives him, for, "The xiiij day of Febrij 1681, Martt Sinclair, relic of Mr Patrick Grahame of Gramshall, departed this lyfe."<sup>1</sup>

#### JAMES GRÆME, THE SECOND LAIRD OF GRÆMESHALL, ORKNEY,

succeeded his father as owner of Græmeshall, and in the appointment as Commissioner to levy supplies, is (in spite of the lands of Bovisla!) styled only Mr James Grame of Gramshall.<sup>3</sup>

Mr James adopts the original spelling of the Montrose from which he is descended; these appointments continue up to 1698, but the spelling constantly varies!

Græmeshall or "Meall" as it was formerly called at a still earlier date, was owned in 1627 by W. Sinclair;<sup>4</sup> Patrick Smythe of Braco lived there,<sup>5</sup> and may have added to or built the house; its old doorway is at the

<sup>1</sup> See Note 4, p. 500.

<sup>2</sup> See Note 1, p. 500.

<sup>3</sup> Acts of the Parliament.

<sup>4</sup> Craven's "History of the Church in Orkney." James' stepmother was a Sinclair.

<sup>5</sup> Methven Papers.

present house of Græmeshall ; it is illustrated in Mr Craven's work, and bears the date 1626, and motto, "Pateas Amicis," which motto may have been placed there by either W. Sinclair or Mr P. Smythe. I find no record of Græmeshall belonging to the Bishop.

James 2nd of  
Græmeshall's  
wife, circa  
1673(?)

In 1704 Mr James Græme is still alive and a Commissioner. His wife was the daughter of Sir William Murray, the first Baronet, eighth of Ochtertyre ; she was the widow of his first cousin, Mungo Græme of Gorthie, who died in 1671, leaving her his widow, and mother of three children, when only twenty-nine years and eight months old ! Her son Mungo became of Gorthie.

We have no record of the date of her marriage with James Græme of Græmeshall. It may have been in the early seventies, but there is a list of their many children in a valuable and authentic MS. which is subjoined from Ochtertyre papers by kind permission of Sir Patrick Murray, Bart.

Children of  
James 2nd of  
Græmeshall.

1. Patrick Graham.
2. George Graham, Doctor of Physic, married to Provost Davidson's fourth daughter, and dyed in Orkney in the year 1715. (I find a retour, 28th March 1711, of James Græme to his father, George Græme, Doctor of Medicine, and again on 18th February 1725, Patrick Græme of Græmeshall to his brother, George Græme, Doctor of Medicine in Perth. L. G. G.
3. William dyed in Darien.
4. James, died in Orkney.
5. Mungo, died on the coast of Guinea, Master of ane ship.
6. John dyed at Borrowstoness.
7. A daughter, *d.s.p.*
8. Isobel married Robert Stewart of Edinburgh, heir male of the Stewarts, Earls of Orkney, "and left daughters behind them six."
9. Joan, married Captain Archibald Drummond, *d.s.p.*
10. Mary, married William Grahame, third son to Henrie Graham of Breckness, and had two sons and two daughters.
11. Katherine, married Ninian Nevine (or Kevine) of Scowsborough in Shetland, "had only one daughter."
12. Barbara, married to Magnus Mason, Merchant in Kirkwall, and has one son and one daughter.<sup>1</sup>
13. Margaret, married to Alex. "Mowad Admirall," and commission clerk for Orkney, has one boy and one girl.

<sup>1</sup> This lady, according to a note in T. Brown's, also married Hugh Halcro of that ilk, Patrick Blair of Little Blair, Sheriff of Orkney, and George Graham of Grahamston.

A detailed and legal transaction of the following lies among the papers of the Grahams of Fintry.

At Fowlis on 17th January 1681, James Græme of Græmeshall appears when Sir William Moray of Ochertyre, with consent of his eldest son Patrick Moray gives and grants according to a paper signed by him, all moveable goods, gier, corn, cattle and horse to James Græme, this ceremony is performed by Sir William, drawing some corn from a stack, and presenting it to the said James Græme : probably this related to Mary Murray's dower ; it is the only paper in which I have met the Ochertyre surname spelt like that of Abercairny.

Mr James Græme and his wife were both alive in 1695 ; he appoints Mungo Græme of Gorthie (his wife's only surviving son by her first marriage), to collect certain rents on the Barony of Gorthie due to "Mary Murray, Lady Gorthie, spouse to Mr James Graham."<sup>1</sup>

Burke states that James Græme died in 1716.

Mary Murray, his widow, lived to be eighty-two ; she was the mother of sixteen children, and died at Orkney in April 1733.<sup>2</sup>

The children of James Græme and Mary Murray did not escape the "Darien fever." The MS. tells how William fell a victim to the climate (in company with his cousin of Inchbrakie).

The Græmes must have purchased or exchanged Rothiesholme for the house of plenty, as "Meall," the old name of Græmeshall, signified. James Græme after his father's death no longer held the lands of Rothiesholme ; they are now owned by Mr Sutherland, whose family lived in Hoy, Orkney ; James Græme died 11th June 1716<sup>3</sup> and was succeeded by his eldest son,

#### PATRICK GRÆME, THE THIRD OF GRÆMESHALL.

He was born subsequent to 1671 and served heir to "his father James," 1716, heir special in tenandry of Græmeshall and in lands in Hembuster,<sup>3</sup> etc. Patrick Græme married Euphame Honeyman, widow of his cousin, Andrew Graham the third of Breckness. This lady's father was Robert

Marriage of  
Patrick 3rd of  
Græmeshall,  
1722.

<sup>1</sup> Perth Book of Bonds.

<sup>2</sup> Ochertyre MS. Genealogy.

<sup>3</sup> Indices Services of Heirs not regt. till 1738, No. 2.

Honeyman, first of Græmsay, grandson of Andrew Honeyman, Bishop of Orkney; the marriage occurred subsequent to 1721, when she had become relict to Andrew of Breckness.

In 1747 he applies for the Bailiery over the parishes of Holm and Paplay.<sup>1</sup> Until towards the middle of the seventeenth century Orkney was governed by heritable jurisdiction; this is altered by the annual appointment of Commissioner, and a tribute at the period of the alteration of the law is paid to Mr Patrick.

“No judges are appointed, but Orkney is governed by a Sheriff and his deputis who administer justice in all causes, although the late Sheriff Depute was a man of good reputation and behaviour and just in his office towards rich and poor; meek and humble, yet the offices of one good man together with a few others could not withstand an inundation of pretenders. . . . This man lived regarded and died regretted by all who rightly knew him; his name was Patrick Græme, a native of his country.”

A list is given of claimants upon the act for abolishing heritable jurisdiction with sums demanded (showing by figures how many jurisdictions each had) and sums paid by the Lords of Session. Almost every Scottish Peer seems to have claimed, besides numbers of gentry. Below are a few :—

Name.	No. of Jurisdiction.	Demanded.	Paid.
Duke Montrose . . . . .	5	£15,000	£5578 18 4
Honeyman of Gremsay . . . . .		2500	—
D. Smith of Methven . . . . .		1700	350 0 0
Graham of Græmeshall . . . . .		1000	—
Grahame of Breckness . . . . .	2	1500	—
Graham of Airth . . . . .		500	—
Campbell of Ardinglass . . . . .	3	3000	— <sup>2</sup>

It will be seen that many gentlemen out of Orkney held these hereditary rights and Government had to pay for the alteration in some cases, though not so heavily as the Sheriffs claimed.

Mr Patrick's tribute is the more valuable as Mr Eunson holds a poor opinion of the merits of the Orkney gentry!

<sup>1</sup> *Scots Magazine*, 1747, for which see long list of applicants.

<sup>2</sup> “Ancient and Present State of Orkney,” Eunson, 1783.



When Mr Patrick died has not come under the author's notice; his widow's death occurred in 1763 on December 15th: "At Greenwall in Orkney, Mrs Euphame Honeyman, relict of Patrick Græme of Græmeshall;<sup>1</sup> Patrick Græme and Euphame Honeyman had one son called Mungo, and three daus. "Mary, the eldest, married Wlm. Honyman of Græmsay and has one boy called Patrick and two daus., Cecilia m. to Thomas Bakie, fiar of Bunness, and has two boys whose names are Thomas and Mungo."

Patrick the  
3rd's children.

It is to be regretted that here the Ochtertyre MS. ends as far as this branch is concerned, otherwise we should have had many other records of deaths, births and names. Another of the daughters must have been named Margaret, as we shall find later on; she married Hugh Sutherland, M.D. of Kirkwall; their grandson succeeded to the estate of Græmeshall in 1818.

#### MUNGO GRÆME, FOURTH OF GRÆMESHALL,

succeeded his father and married Miss Jean Chancellor of the family of Sheeldkill; he died in July at Græmeshall 1762,<sup>2</sup> the year previous to his mother, and must have been laird for a very short time. Jean Chancellor lived to see the death of her elder, and the safe return from sea of her sailor son. Mungo and his wife had at least two children, both sons. Patrick and Alexander, both were distinguished men. The eldest was

Death in 1762.  
Mungo, 4th of  
Græmeshall,  
his wife.

#### PATRICK, THE FIFTH OF GRÆMESHALL.

I find him retoured heir to his father Mungo of Græmeshall, who died July 1762, heir special to the following lands: Island of Lambsholme, Bull of Skaill, Holmes, Græmeshall, Hensbuster, etc., Orkney, but not until 25th June 1779.<sup>3</sup> He succeeds to the estates in 1766; we find him referred to as ruling Elder Sheriff-Depute at the quarterly meeting of the General Assembly held in Edinburgh on August the 13th. He was given commission with seven others for taking the proofs in a libel case between Mr Traill and Mr Lyell, ministers. In 1767 he is again appointed Sheriff-

Patrick, 5th of  
Græmeshall,  
Elder Sheriff-  
Depute, 1766.

<sup>1</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>2</sup> Burke and *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>3</sup> Indices of Retours of Heirs, Regt. 1770, Sept. 23, No. 8.

depute; on April 24th, 1771, Miss Mary Græme dies at Græmeshall; this is probably a sister who has remained unmarried and kept house for her bachelor brother. In 1775 the Græmes of Orkney are still Presbyterians loyally supporting King George in the action taken by the Government in the American War, in contradistinction to addresses calling in question that action; the Gazette becomes crowded with those who hold the view that the action taken against America is right. Among these is Mr Patrick Græme's name signing the address as Preces for the County, while a Mr Henry Graham signs as Moderator of the Presbytery of Irvine.

All these years in the 1644, 1690 and 1745, when their cousins in Perthshire both at Inchbrakie and Gorthie are out taking their share in one or other of the Troubles, peaceful Holm seems untouched by the terrors and the glories of those stirring years, and no sounds reach us of Græmeshall sharing in the wars.

Montrose indeed landed at Orkney and rendezvoused his army at Flotta, a small island, equally accessible from Stromness (where Breckness lay, who shared in the struggle) as from Græmeshall. The last letter extant from him is dated just before he left Flotta for the mainland, and it is difficult to believe that those lairds who had the honour to count him cousin, did not pay some honour to their chief! But of his stay in Orkney no record has been found.

Sword of  
the Great  
Marquis of  
Montrose.

What was done in the seventeenth century we may not discern, but now in this nineteenth century there hangs in an honoured place at the house of Græmeshall a sword of the great Marquis; the owner<sup>1</sup> became possessed of it as follows: it was given to him by Colonel Balfour of Balfour, who had obtained it years ago from Mr Deuchars<sup>2</sup> who (on presenting it to the enthusiastic young antiquarian) mentioned that he (Mr Deuchars), considered it to be his most precious possession; the papers which were with the sword stated Mr Deuchars obtained the sword direct from the hut or cottage in which Montrose was taken prisoner; the sword in the hurry of removing Montrose was forgotten by the captors; so Montrose's most honoured possession hangs where it will be revered!

<sup>1</sup> Malcolm Sutherland Græme, Esq. of Græmeshall.

<sup>2</sup> A well-known collector.

Returning to Patrick Græme, we have little to record beyond his death; like his cousin Mungo Græme of Gorthie, he lived (at Græmeshall) and died unmarried, October 19th, 1786,<sup>1</sup> when the estate passed to his brother, son of Mungo fourth and Jean Chancellor.

Patrick 5th  
dies un-  
married, 1786.

ALEXANDER GRÆME, SIXTH OF GRÆMESHALL, ADMIRAL OF  
THE BLUE.

He succeeded his brother Patrick in 1786 while he was on half pay recruiting his strength after the loss of his arm in his engagement with the Dutch in 1781-82.

Captain Græme had, like his young kinsman Laurence Græme of Inchbrakie,<sup>2</sup> shared in the glorious victories of Lord Rodney, but had fortunately (unlike Laurence) lived to recover from their effects. Alexander lived to a good age, and had the honour to beth e friend of, and serve with, Lord Nelson.

The earliest record of Alexander Græme's services commences with the rank of Lieutenant, on *The Temple* in December 1760; by 23rd February 1776 he is commissioned as Captain to the *King Fisher* and it was while on the *Preston*<sup>3</sup> he was severely wounded, losing his arm at the action of Doggerbank, he went on half pay on 5th September 1781 for nearly fourteen years, and it was during this period that his elder brother died, and he succeeded to the family estate.

Once more bidding adieu to his aged mother, Miss Chancellor, a lady who was a well-known disciplinarian, Captain Alexander Græme is commissioned on 14th January 1795 to H.M. *Glory*,<sup>4</sup> but leaving it on February 13th he hurries to Edinburgh just in time to comfort the last few days of his mother's life with his presence, for on February 23rd, 1795, Mrs Græme of Græmeshall dies.

Alexander,  
the Admiral,  
6th of  
Græmeshall.

Rear-Admiral on 10th June 1795, Vice-Admiral on 29th June 1799, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness in the latter year, and Admiral in

<sup>1</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>2</sup> Sketch XXI.

<sup>3</sup> Annual Register, 1782

<sup>4</sup> Admiralty records.

April 1804, Alexander Græme was a worthy scion of the race, though like many other heroes he died without a decoration!

In 1818, on the 5th of August, his life ends, and with it the line by the scabbard ceases at Græmeshall as it does at Gorthie and Orchill, and is carried on by the distaff.

The following extract from a search made among the nation's naval records is placed below:—

	Ship.	Rank.	Date of Entry.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
		No trace of previous service found.			
Admiral Græme's services, 1762-1818.	<i>Temple</i>	Lieutenant	17 Dec. 1760	16 March 1762	
	<i>Aquillon</i>	"	17 March 1762	18 Sept. 1763	
	Half-pay	"	19 Sept. 1763	18 Sept. 1764	
	<i>Thunderer</i>	"	19 Sept. 1764	11 March 1765	
	Half-pay	"	12 March 1765	31 March 1765	
	<i>Superb</i>	"	1 April 1765	18 Oct. 1765	
	<i>Egmont Snow</i>	"	19 Oct. 1765	27 July 1770	
	Half-pay	"	28 July 1770	25 Jan. 1774	
	<i>Preston</i>	"	26 Jan. 1774	9 Sept. 1775	
	<i>Viper</i>	"	did not join		
	<i>King Fisher</i>	Captain	23 Feb. 1776	25 Jan. 1778	
	<i>Sphynx</i>	"	27 Dec. 1777	29 Nov. 1778	
	<i>Diamond</i>	"	30 Nov. 1778	10 Jan. 1779	
	<i>Pearl</i>	"	11 Jan. 1779	13 July 1779	
	<i>Tartar</i>	"	14 July 1779	14 March 1781	
	<i>Preston</i>	"	15 Nov. 1781	5 Sept. 1781	
	Half-pay	"	6 Sept. 1781	13 Jan. 1795	
	<i>Glory</i>	"	14 Jan. 1795	13 Feb. 1795	
	Half-pay	Rear-Adm.	10 June 1795	13 Feb. 1799	
Half-pay	Vice-Adm.	29 June 1799	29 June 1799		
Commander-in-Chief	"	30 June 1799	11 July 1802	Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, the Nore.	
Half-pay	"	12 July 1802	22 April 1804		
Half-pay	Admiral	23 April 1804	5 August 1818	Dead.	

Lord Nelson  
and Alex-  
ander, 1801.

The following extract may fitly close this scanty tribute to his services. On the 27th July 1801 Nelson's flag was flying on board the *Unite* frigate at Sheerness. He wrote under the date humorously to his dearest "Emma." "To-day I dined with Admiral Græme, who has also lost his right arm, and as the Commander of the troops has lost his leg, I expect we shall be caricatured as the lame defenders of England!"<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Nelson," by Clark Russell, Heroes of the Nation Series.

Admiral Græme (like his brother Patrick) died without leaving heirs male; the estates devolved upon Mr Alexander Sutherland of Granwall, Jamaica, the grandson of his aunt Margaret, daughter of Patrick third of Græmeshall, and Euphame Honeyman his wife.

Mungo the fourth Laird of Græmeshall had, it will be remembered, three sisters. Margaret married Hugh Sutherland, M.D., of Kirkwall, and their son William Sutherland married Henrietta Fea, daughter of James Fea of Clestrane, Orkney; the Feas of Clestrane had held their land for over two centuries in that island. James Fea was descended of the Feas of Clestrane who captured the pirate John Gow, he lured him into the old house of Carrick in Eday and this fact is the foundation of Sir Walter Scott's story of the "Pirate."

Marriage of  
Mungo 4th's  
sister.

By 1806 Mrs Sutherland left Jamaica for England; her son was born in London and cost his mother her life, while the father died the same year in Jamaica and never saw his wife again, or their son and heir.

Birth of her  
grandson,  
Alexander,  
7th of  
Græmeshall.

Mr William Sutherland had two surviving daughters. The eldest married Mr Linley, the younger Henrietta became Mrs Bloxsome; her husband was the son of a well-known lawyer in Gloucestershire who had the management of several large estates. Young Mr and Mrs Bloxsome went out to Australia where he made a large fortune and was owner of great tracts of country; they had an only son who married twice and has issue.

Sisters of  
7th Laird.

The little orphaned son born in 1806 assumed the name of Græme in addition to Sutherland and became

#### ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND-GRÆME, SEVENTH OF GRÆMESHALL.

He succeeded his old cousin the Admiral when but twelve years old, and grew up to be an honoured member of society and to have devoted friends.

When reading with Mr Malcolm (of the Burnside family) at Moreton in the Marsh, Alexander Sutherland-Græme had a severe fall from his horse which necessitated his abandoning the intention of his guardians (Mr Laing Meason of Lindertes and John Irvine, J.P.) that he should enter

the Life Guards. Alexander Græme however continued to enjoy life with all the ardour of a young man of spirit. The ball he gave in Edinburgh when he was nineteen years of age was remembered long after the middle of the century. The young heir of Græmeshall knew how to play the host when he knocked two houses in Charlotte Square into one, and gave an entertainment the success of which made Edinburgh ring. Years after his only son, on visiting the Modern Athens, was greeted with warmth as the representative of the host of that entertainment. Three years after thus entertaining his friends Alexander Græme settled down as a benedict; he married in 1828 Mary Ann, daughter of Mr Robert Graham of Cossington, Somerset.

Marriage of  
Alexander,  
7th of  
Græmeshall.

His wife's  
descent.

The Grahams of Kinross and Cossington<sup>1</sup> are descended from the Montrose through the House of Callendar; the first Græme of Callendar was George Game, second son of William, second Lord Game of Kincardine fourteenth in line; and Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Angus.

Mr Robert Graham was judge in Joanpor, H.E.I.C. Service, and married Sarah Paul (heiress of Cossington, Somerset, through her cousin the Rev. Thomas Hobbs). Their children were George Semple Graham of Cossington, who has issue; Elizabeth, married E. Barnard Lennard, Esq.; William, Colonel in Bombay Fusiliers, married Susan, daughter of General Sir Thomas Downman, G.C.B., and has issue; Amelia, married William Dowdeswell of Pull Court, Esq., and has issue; Mr Robert Graham and Miss Paul's eldest daughter Marianne married Alexander Sutherland-Græme of Græmeshall, the subject of this sketch, descended from William, first Earl of Montrose, elder brother to George Game of Callendar.

About the year 1850 there commenced a strong friendship between Mr Sutherland-Græme and the late Bishop Woodford of Ely, and Archdeacon Denison, and he became a strong Churchman. A Conservative of the old school, Mr Sutherland-Græme took a keen and active interest in politics, and the last real bit of political happiness he had was immediately preceding his death when he received the news of the Forfarshire election in 1894.

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch XXXVI.

Mr Sutherland-Græme lost his wife in 1877 but lived for many years after, his health however obliging him to reside at St Leonards where he enjoyed the society of a large circle of friends.

Death of  
Alexander,  
7th of  
Græmeshall,  
1894.

On 29th November 1894 Mr Alexander Sutherland-Græme passed peacefully to rest and the world was the poorer for the loss of so upright a gentleman.

An only son and daughter were the result of his marriage with Miss Marianne Graham; the daughter, Henrietta, predeceased her parents in 1869; she was unmarried.

ALEXANDER MALCOLM SUTHERLAND-GRÆME, PRESENT  
AND EIGHTH OF GRÆMESHALL, ORKNEY,

succeeded to his father in 1894; he served for seven years in the Royal Navy and married on the 27th January 1874 Margaret Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Mason John Neale, D.D., Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead, author of "A History of the Greek Church," and other learned works. Dr Neale won the Seatonian prize poem ten times with eleven poems, the odd one he sent in under cover with a different motto gaining the prize with one and an honorarium of £20 for the other, an almost unequalled performance. This very talented gentleman knew seventeen languages; and his maternal grandfather, Doctor Good, who wrote a commentary of the Psalms, knew eighteen.

Descent  
of the 8th  
Laird's wife.

Mrs Sutherland-Græme's mother, Mrs Neale, was a Webster, and aunt to the present Lord Chief Justice; <sup>1</sup> Scott the commentator and Sir Gilbert Scott, the celebrated architect, were all of the same family as the late Mrs Neale.

Mr and Mrs Sutherland-Græme have four sons and an only daughter.

I. Patrick Neale, born 7th March 1877, educated at Malvern College and Pembroke College, Cambridge, B.A., C.H.

Mr Patrick Sutherland-Græme at present holds the appointment of private secretary to the Lord Chief Justice of England, and was called to the Bar in June 1903. In 1898 great rejoicings

<sup>1</sup> Now Lord Alverstone.

Coming of  
age of son  
and heir of  
8th Laird,  
1898.

took place in the parishes of Holme and St Ola in Orkney when he attained his twenty-first year. An illuminated address accompanied the presentation of a gold watch, the former being signed in the name of the tenantry by Messrs William Shearer, David Heddle and Peter Shearer, on which occasion Mr A. Malcolm Sutherland-Græme of Græmeshall entertained the tenantry, over a hundred in number, and many other friends to a dinner in the Drill Hall, St Mary's, when the young laird made a speech which promised well for his talents in the future.

On the 11th of June 1903 his marriage to Bethea Hamilton, daughter of the late Alexander Maclean, Esq., and Mrs Kaye-Smith, Battle Lodge, was solemnised at St John's Church, St Leonards. The ceremony was performed by the Rector of Upper St Leonards, the Rev. Canon Jones, and by the Rev. Kenneth Sutherland-Græme, brother of the bridegroom.

- II. Kenneth Malcolm, born October 7th, 1878, M.A., Edinburgh. Deacons' orders, Trinity Sunday, 1902, at Bristol Cathedral. Priests' orders, 1903.
- III. Alexander William, born 15th October 1882, educated at Malvern College. Civil engineer.
- IV. Alan Vincent, born 10th April 1888, educated at Cargillfield, Edinburgh; and at Trinity College, Glenalmond. A promising violinist.
- V. Florence Margaret. Married, 1903, Bernard Middleditch, Esq., B.A., Malvern College; elected Science Master at Harrow 1903.

House of  
Græmeshall  
rebuilt by  
Alexander  
Malcolm,  
8th Laird.

For many years previous to his father's death, Mr A. M. Sutherland-Græme lived at Græmeshall, Orkney; since that event he entirely resides there, and the house has been restored by his care on the old lines with some additions, notably that of a private chapel dedicated to SS. Margaret of Antioch and of Scotland, by the Bishop of Edinburgh. In this chapel is now preserved the ancient Celtic Cross which was taken from the "Auld Kirk." This cross, over a thousand years old, was discovered by Mr Sutherland-Græme in a coal-hole; though decayed, the carving of the runic knots is quite traceable.



## Sketch XXX

The House of Graham and Watt of Breckness and Skail in Orkney, descended from the House of Montrose, through John, fourth son of George Græme, son of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney, and Marian Crichton his wife

THE Bishop's inventories have elucidated the exact place in the family, of John Graham, founder of Breckness; he was the fourth son; <sup>1</sup> Gorthie, Græmeshall, and Mungo, having preceded him.

The Bishop built and finished the House of Breckness in 1633; and when a couple of centuries later it fell into disrepair, Mr William G. Watt his descendant had the stone with coat of arms removed to Skail House, where he resides, and which had also been a residence of the Bishop, who dates a letter from it before Breckness was finished.<sup>1</sup>

The Bishop  
builds Breck-  
ness House,  
1633.

John, the Bishop's fourth son, became the owner of Breckness and Skail on the Bishop's death, or more possibly previous to that event which occurred about 1647 when David Gorthie his eldest son was retoured heir to the lands of Myreside in Methven, Perthshire.

Mr Craven gives us the first mention of John Graham of Breckness in 1628, when he cannot have been more than twelve years old, and with his mother "Mareon Creeghtoun" he obtains sasine in the lands of Francis Mudie in Stromness.<sup>2</sup>

In 1654 a note amongst Methven papers shows that Barbara Stewart was wife to John Graham and that in 1656 he is styled of Breckness. The date of his marriage is given as September 22nd, 1645,<sup>3</sup> and in 1663 John Graham of Breckness is J.P. or Sheriff.

<sup>1</sup> Scot. Hist. Soc. Miscell., vol. 1903.

<sup>2</sup> "History of the Church in Orkney," Craven.

<sup>3</sup> Burke, from which unless when otherwise stated the records of marriages and deaths are taken for this sketch.

John and the Smythes were great friends, as indeed were most of the lairds on the island; difficulty of access to the mainland threw them on each other for entertainment.

In 1665 Patrick Smythe the second, the Bishop's grandson, and John Graham's nephew, had just disposed (on his father's death) of his Orkney lands. A gathering of friends and relations is collected at Brabarter, Sheriff Patrick Blair's home, and the Sheriff writes an invitation in rhyme to Patrick Smythe, who must be in the neighbourhood, to come over and sup. It is given in full as it must interest many descendants of Orkney families. The eighth couplet may refer to the purchase of Meall by Rothiesholme.

Brabarter, 3rd Nov. 1665.

Sir,

Sheriff Blair's  
letter, 1665.

To write to you in the new fashion and mode  
As we have need when we write to a lad  
We are almost sunk in sad melancholy  
As you are (we think) in foibles and folly  
Rapness is sad untill you come here  
He hath brewed good ale but no good beer  
We take our cups and handie and dandie  
And still we enlarge with a cup of good brandie  
Come hither at sight or the dogs shall eat you  
Choose you who will, good Rapness shall meet you  
Your glaring bailiff 'bring you along  
All your vassels of him, will sing a sad song  
We think he'll care to save all your trees (barrels)  
Shame fall his face—look you to his eyes  
As for your good uncle leave him not in bands  
For well has he payed for your house your lands  
Bring him then with you thro' hills and thro' cairns  
He ought to be loved for all and such bairns  
Rothsome is here and his mother also  
God save his friends yet I am his foe

Here is Breckness also your pupil most kind  
 May he still thrive to yours and my mind  
 Burray must hear a preachment at Holme  
 And swears he will hear it before he go home  
 Come hither this night or sorrow o'ertake you  
 For three or four friends are here for to back you  
 Our names are better that you may understand  
 We'll send you them here under our hand

P. B.

viz. :

Burray most grave  
 Rothiesholme that knave (?)  
 Rapness most kind  
 and  
 Breakness to your mind.

Postscript by the Mistress Rapness his mother.

I here remember him in a hearty good cup  
 In hopes he will be here for to sup.

These are direct  
 To quondarm Mæll  
 With much respect  
 These are direct  
 Yet in effect  
 We are all in our ale  
 These are direct  
 To quondem Meall.

The "Rapness" referred to is George Smythe, Patrick's first cousin, who married Annas, daughter of Black Pate of Inchbrakie.<sup>1</sup> Mistress Rapness who writes the couplet forming the postscript is the widowed mother of Rapness; her husband had died in 1648.

John Graham, first of Breckness, had by his wife Barbara Stewart John, 1st of Breckness.  
 twelve children as follows :—<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XV.<sup>2</sup> MS. from Mr W. G. T. Watt of Skaill and Breckness.

His wife and children.

1. Harie, born 1648, married 1669 Euphame Honeyman, daughter of Bishop Honeyman.
2. Ann, born 1647, married 1663 John Buchanan of Sandsyde, Orkney.  
 "Wednesday, the fyft day of Februy, 1690, Wame. Craigie of Gairsay wes married to Anna Grahame, relict of John Buchanan of Sandsyd, at the kirk of St Androis, and the brydall holden at the sd. houss, and in respect that it is observed be traditione, no persones that is married in the kirk of Deirnes haith any good success or thryving, and thairfoir they went and wes married in the sd. kirk of St Androis be Mr Jon. Shilps, minister at the said Unitit Kirks."<sup>1</sup>

This church, dedicated to St Peter, has two steeples, said to be monumental, being placed over two sons buried there. In the case of Lady Sandside the ill luck followed her, and she died in two years. Issue extinct.

3. Mary, born 1649, married 1669 George Traill, second laird of Holland ; she died 7th October 1686.
4. Katherine, born 1851, married Harie Mudie,<sup>2</sup> younger son of James Mudie of Millsettar ; she died 19th November 1686.<sup>3</sup>
5. James, born 1652, minister of Evie and Rendall.
6. Barbara, born 1654, married Thomas Stewart, notary at Skail in Sandwich, the 24th of January 1678, died November 19th, 1679. (Skail was probably the dower house of Breckness.)
7. Margaret, born 1654 (?)
8. Isabella, born 1656, married William Traill.
9. Patrick, born 1657.
10. John, born 1658.
11. Marion, born 1662, married James Nisbet, minister of Stromness, Sandwich.
12. Thomas, born 1662.

"The 24th of June being Thursday, 1680, Thomas Grahame, broyr to Harie Grahame of Breckness, hade his hand shott of be axedent and who departed this lyfe in Burgh's house in Sanday on Fryday nixt yraftr, and buried in his tom at Marie Kirk there."<sup>3</sup>

Of this large family Barbara and Margaret, and Marion and Thomas appear to have been twins respectively.

Before taking up the story further with the Harie who heads the family, attention must be drawn to the dates above-mentioned, in relation to one found of a Harie Graham (of Breckness?), side by side

<sup>1</sup> Nicholson MS. Genealogies of Orkney.

<sup>2</sup> Nicholson says J. Murray, Commissary.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Brown's Diary, Ed. A. Francis Stewart, Adv.

with the name of his cousin Black Pate of Inchbrakie and many others, "Harie Grahame" appears, as being granted by General Middleton in 1647 a pass for going about his business after the wars of the Great Troubles.<sup>1</sup> The entry does not state of Breckness, and it may not refer at all to an Orkney family. It is mentioned because the fact of the pass proves "Harie Grahame" to have been an adherent of Montrose, and it is possible that some records of a Harie Grahame of Orkney may prove who was the bearer of the pass.

The only way to account for a Harie in the Montrose wars is that John Grahame, the first of Breckness, had married early in life and had an elder son Harie who died previous to the birth of the Harie by the second wife;<sup>2</sup> at any rate I leave the matter to be solved, if there is a solution, by better heads. The year 1647 seems a late date for the first marriage of the Bishop's son. However, the more certain record remains and John Grahame of Breckness, of whose death I have no record, was succeeded at its occurrence, by

#### HARIE GRAHAME, SECOND OF BRECKNESS,

who proved an able supporter of the previous family history. He appears to have been a man equal to taking his place in the world and the various incidents of his life show more or less prominent action.

In 1670 his father is certainly dead, for in a retour charter of that year, on February 25th, Harie Grahame "of Breckness obtains the church lands of the lands of Outterstromness."<sup>3</sup> It seems Bishop George Græme was not the only bishop who could be accused of granting church lands to his relations! It was, in fact, a very common occurrence all over the kingdom and merely equivalent to an ordinary lease.

Harie Grahame married, previous to 1670, Euphame, daughter of Andrew Honeyman, Bishop of Orkney. Lamont tells us how in October 1662 Mr "Andro Hunnyman" was married at St Andrews, admitted "Arch-

Harie, 2nd of Breckness.

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament.

<sup>2</sup> To repeat a Christian name was very usual, see Family of Smythe of Methven and others.

<sup>3</sup> Draft Index to the Great Seal.

deane of St Andrews." At his admission he received from Archbishop Sharp in the town church "the Bibell," the keys of the church door, and the bell tower "all in his hand."

1664, April, at St Andrews, Andrew was "consecrat Bishop Honeyman of Orkney." He did succeed to the "deceased Bishop Sidserfe."

1664, December, Maister Graham, Master of humanitie at St Andrews.

In 1675,<sup>1</sup> Harie and his father-in-law, the Bishop of Orkney, are on a Court together, and in April commence examining witnesses in the case of Henry Insgair against Wame. Douglass of Egilshay.<sup>2</sup>

At thirty years of age he takes his place among the County Sheriffs or J.P.'s, and between the years 1678 to 1698 his name is frequently<sup>3</sup> recorded in that office.

Harie's 1st  
wife dies,  
1686.

In 1686, Euphame, his wife, the Bishop's daughter, died at Skaill as Mr Thomas Brown tells us.

"Sabbath, 17th Octor. 1686, Euphen Honyman, spous to Harie Grahame of Brecknes, departed this lyfe at Skaill in Sandwick."<sup>3</sup>

Harie had two losses that year, for his sister Katherine died four weeks after his wife; he was much engaged with public duties, and his flock of young children needed a woman's care. In April 1691, a daughter styled "Ewphem, eldest daughter to Harie Grahame of Brackness," is married to Hugh Baikie of Burnes. Probably the loss of this eldest girl from his home incited him to find a second wife. He takes a journey into Fifeshire and arrives "from the south" with a wife; Thomas Brown records it as a great event, "Ffriday about sunsett or y'by the eightein of Septer. 1691, Harie Grahame of Brecknes came from the south to Kerkwall with his second wyfe called Jonet Law."<sup>4</sup>

Harie, 2nd of  
Breckness, his  
2nd wife. He  
is M.P.

Harie found her at Anstruther, not very distant from Cambo, where sixty years previously his uncle, David Græme of Gorthie, chose his wife from the Myrtouns.

By 1685, he was a Member of Parliament, and in 1701 laid a petition before the House in the name of all the "unfriè" traders with the islands

<sup>1</sup> See Note 2, p. 516.

<sup>2</sup> Acts of the Parliament.

<sup>3</sup> Diary of J. Lamont of Newtown, Fife, 1649-71.

<sup>4</sup> See Note 3, p. 516.

and parishes of Orkney, for the encouragement of trade there, "being few traders there at present"; he begs that the sums of two shillings Scots which is the quota imposed for the past years and which is the greatest proportion the islanders are able to bear of the tax roll of the Royal Burrow be payed monthly.<sup>1</sup>

When Sir Charles Erskine made his tour round Scotland, Harie employed him to blazon his Arms for him.

Sir Charles was the Lyon King at Arms, empowered by King Charles II. to visit all the noblemen and prelates, barons and gentlemen within the kingdom to distinguish them with difference and also to give arms.

He therefore matriculates Harie "descended by progress of the Inch-brakie family" as follows:—

"Or, a Lyons paw erased and erected betwixt 3 Roses Gules on a Chiefe sable as many escallops of the first on ane Helmet befitting his degree with a mantle Gules doubled Argent and wreath of his 'cullours' is set; for his crest a Lyon's paw as the former grasping a sword erected in pale proper, and for his motto in ane 'scroll' above crest":—

"Nec Temeré Nec Timédé."

This was registered and signed by Sir Charles at Edinburgh, 9th December 1676.

For difference Harie has been granted the lion's paw erected instead of the lion of Græmeshall.

In the hour of Cromwell's triumph he ordered all the contents of the Lyon Court to be removed from the Lyon Court in Edinburgh to London; the papers were packed into tubs or barrels and sent by ship; the ship sank in a storm and with her went the records of Scotland's Herald Office.

Many of the gentry did not avail themselves of the instructions at the latter part of the century to register or obtain new coats, hence many have not "matriculated," and I believe these have no right legally to bear arms.

Harie Grahame and Euphame Honeyman had nine children:—

I. Euphame, already mentioned, born 1670, married to Hugh Baikie in 1691.

II. Ann, born 1671.

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament.

Harie's  
"Arms,"  
1676.

- III. Andrew who succeeds, born 1672.  
 IV. Margaret, born 1675, married William Leddle of Hammær, 1696.  
 V. James, born 1676, a Merchant in Anstruther, Fifeshire, married Helen Graham.<sup>1</sup>  
 VI. Cecilia, born 1680, married 1699 Robert Honeyman of Græmsay; their daughter, Euphame, married Andrew, third of Breckness; their grandson, Sir Wm. Honeyman of Græmsay became Lord Armadale.<sup>2</sup>  
 VII. Katherine, born 1681.  
 VIII. William, born 1682, married Mary Graham.<sup>3</sup>  
 IX. Marion, born 1684.

Mr Harie Grahame, M.P., died 20th June 1718. Of late matters had not been going so well with him, and his will shows that money had been lent him by his son James.

Harie, 2nd  
of Breckness,  
death and  
will.

On the 4th of February 1719, the will dative of Harie Grahame of Breckness is given up; it states he died in the July of the previous year (1718).

James Grahame,<sup>4</sup> late Bailie in Anstruther, gives it up as creditor of a bond dated in the April of 1718, and that owing to his having obtained decret against "Will Graham<sup>5</sup> third lawful son to the defunct, Annas Graham late relict of New Backie of Bowness, Mary Graham<sup>6</sup> spouse to William Leddle of Banner and he for his interest, Marion Graham, spouse to Mr Alex. Nisbet, minister of the Gospell at Theysmshay, Catherine Graham, lawful daughter to the defunct, Cicell Graham<sup>6</sup> spouse to Mr Robert Hanneman of Græmesay; therefore he James Graham is to have sole executorship of his guides and abulements."

Amongst this is mentioned a "little silver handle sword and kane, ane old watch in tortoisshell case and a ring."

The above Will does not quite agree with the MS. pedigrees.

Harie Grahame was succeeded by his eldest son and heir in 1718.

#### ANDREW GRAHAME, THIRD OF BRECKNESS AND SKAILL.

He held the lands for three years only and married when twenty-two years old, a namesake of his mother's. The younger, Euphame, who

<sup>1</sup> Not Helen of Gorthie, she was at this time only six or seven years old.

<sup>2</sup> Genealogies of Orkney MS., Nicholson, Advocates' Library.

<sup>3</sup> Daughter to James, second of Græmeshall, see Sketch XXIX.

<sup>4</sup> Harie's son.

<sup>5</sup> Harie's nephew.

<sup>6</sup> Harie's daughter.



became Mrs Grahame of Breckness was the daughter of Mr Robert Honeyman,<sup>1</sup> who became of Græmesay, and Cecilia Graham (daughter to Breckness), his wife ; this estate was partly left to Robert and partly to Harie Græme (his father-in-law), by Mr James Stewart, fourth of Græmesay. Bishop Honeyman had an only son, Andrew,<sup>1</sup> who was brother to Mrs Harie Grahame of Breckness, and Sheriff of Orkney ; this Sheriff was the father of Robert, owner of Græmesay, whose daughter, Euphame, married first,<sup>1</sup> Andrew the laird of whom we are writing, and on his death, married secondly his kinsman (second cousin), Patrick Græme, the third laird of Græmeshall.

Andrew, 3rd  
of Breckness.

I have met with no record of Andrew's life beyond his marriage and the three children born to him and Euphame :—

Harie, born 1695.

Mungo, born 1697.

Robert, born 1696.

The family pedigree and Burke both make no further mention beyond his birth of Harie the eldest son, and state that

#### ROBERT SUCCEEDED AS FOURTH LAIRD OF BRECKNESS AND SKAILL.

Born in 1696, he married his first cousin Margaret, daughter of his uncle Mr James Graham (and Helen Graham his wife), who had left Orkney to become a merchant in Anstruther. He is served heir to his father, Andrew Graham younger of Breckness, in 1721.<sup>2</sup>

Robert, 4th  
of Breckness,  
wife and  
children,  
1722-31.

This Robert and Margaret Graham are stated to have had three children :—

I. Robert, born 1724.

II. Euphame, born 1728, married Mr Cleghorn.

III. Helen, born 1731.

He was succeeded by his son,

#### ROBERT GRAHAM, FIFTH OF BRECKNESS,

who was born in 1724, married in 1744 Margaret Brown, was served heir to his great-grandfather Harie to various lands, 8th October 1754.

<sup>1</sup> Mr Thomas Brown's Diary.

<sup>2</sup> Indices Services of Heirs, Regt. 1722, Nos. 7 and 8.

In the year 1747 we find him (or his father) giving in his claim as holder of the hereditary Bailiery over the Parishes of Sandwich and Stromness;<sup>1</sup> he died in 1780, and his wife died at her house of Skail, Orkney, on April 9th, 1792.

Their children are recorded as follows:—

- Robert, 5th of Breckness, his children, 1747-52.
- I. John Graham, born 1747, *d.v.p.*
  - II. Patrick, born 1748; he sold the lands of Breckness to his brother-in-law Mr William Watt. Died in 1800.
  - III. Robert, born 1749; married daughter of Mr Smith of Turmiston, Orkney; his name appears in a law-suit regarding a wreck, he is described as Robert Graham late "residenter" in Skail,<sup>1</sup> he had two daughters who died unmarried.
  - IV. Margaret, born 1752; married 20th June 1775 Mr William Watt, merchant in Kirkwall, son of Mr William Watt, by Katherine, daughter of Rev. J. Gibson of Evie and Rendall, son of Alex., Archdean of Caithness, Dean of Watten and Bower, by Katherine his wife, daughter of James Sinclair of Assery.

Margaret Graham's husband brought the lands of Breckness and Skail to that family, and their children carry on the line; like all the houses of Bishop George Græme, it passes to the distaff to be carried on.

Mr and Mrs Watt had three children:—

- Mr and Mrs Wm. Watt of Breckness and Skail, 1775.
- I. William Graham, born 1776.
  - II. Robert, born 1779; married Eliza Rae, and had issue—William Watt, Belfast, married Agnes Arthur, Belfast, and had issue—
    1. Robert Graeme Watt, Esq., member of Ulster Club, Belfast.
    2. Arthur.
    3. Cecilia.
    4. Eliza.
  - III. Margaret, born 1778; married her cousin James Stewart Watt, M.D., and has issue.

WILLIAM GRAHAM WATT, SECOND LAIRD OF THE WATTS OF  
SKAILL AND BRECKNESS,

William Graham Watt, 2nd of Skail and Breckness, was born in 1776. He married, 1811, Anne, daughter of Thomas Traill of Frotoft, Orkney, and died on 23rd October 1866, leaving seven children.

- I. W. Watt Graham Watt, born 1815, married Barbara, daughter of Rev. William Logie, of Kirkwall. He died without issue, 1876.
- II. Thomas Traill Watt, born 1819, married Miss Eliza Strang, and left two daughters.
  1. Anne Traill.
  2. Eliza Strang.

<sup>1</sup> *Scots Magazine*, 1792.

- III. Robert Graham, born 1825, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Dale, Esq., and died 1862, leaving a son, W. G. T. Watt, who succeeds, and a daughter Robina Graham.
- IV. Robina Grant, born 1813, married James W. Moffatt, surgeon, R.N., they had a son James W., died unmarried.
- V. Margaret Graham, born 1814, died unmarried 1891.
- VI. Anne Traill, born 1817, married John Balfour, of the Pilrig family, and had issue a son, Walter Brunton, and a daughter, Helen Brunton.
- VII. Thomas Traill, born 1819, died unmarried.

The Traills of Holland and Westhove are as previously mentioned, connected with the Græmes in Sketch XXIX. as well as with Breckness; in Sketch XVII. will be found mention of Traills who settled in Perthshire and were friends of the Inchbrakies; a Traill of Aberdalgie is mentioned as marrying a daughter of George, fourth of Inchbrakie.

William Graham Watt was succeeded in 1866 by his eldest son,

WILLIAM WATT GRAHAM WATT, THIRD WATT OF SKAILL  
AND BRECKNESS.

3rd Watt of  
Skail and  
Breckness.

He died in 1875 without issue and was succeeded by his nephew,

WILLIAM GEORGE T. WATT, J.P., D.L., FOURTH WATT OF SKAILL AND  
BRECKNESS, NINTH IN DESCENT FROM BISHOP GEORGE GRÆME,  
THROUGH HIS GRANDMOTHER.

W. Graham Watt married in 1885 Mary Charlotte, daughter of Lt. Robert Barry, R.M., and has issue.

## Sketch XXXI

Katherine Græme, eldest daughter of George Græme, Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney, wife of Patrick Smythe of Braco and Methven; and the younger sons and daughters of the Bishop's

IN 1618 the joy bells were ringing at the Cathedral, Orkney, for the Bishop was giving his eldest daughter in marriage to the son of his adoption, Patrick Smythe of Braco, his late ward. The name of Smythe appears on these pages as often as any of the Bishop's children: this first link with the Inchbrakie Græmes is renewed again, and yet again.

Marriage of  
Katherine to  
Smythe of  
Braco, 1618.

Katherine was the eldest child of George Græme and Marian Crichton his wife, and may have been a little over twenty when she married.

The Smythes of Braco claim their descent from the Clan Chattan, so Patrick and Katherine both bore Celtic blood in their veins.

The sketches in this volume give various incidents of the Smythe family; in the space available it would be out of place to attempt the history of so important a house, but a slight sketch in relation to Katherine Græme's marriage with Patrick sixth of Braco, who founded the present family of Smythe of Methven Castle, cannot be omitted.

The two brothers Patrick and Andrew, left to the governorship of the Bishop, acquired many lands in Orkney when they went north with George Græme from Dunblane in 1615. Patrick lived there for the greater part of his life, his brother, Andrew Smythe of Rapness, eventually settled in Orkney.

Their father had died in 1603 (one year before their grandfather), and as his wife, Miss Oliver of Pitfogo, was also dead, the brothers went in 1604 to live with the Bishop at Dunblane.

It is not certain where Katherine and her husband lived immediately

after their marriage, though in family records he is called "of Meall and Braco"; there is no question that Meall (afterwards Græmeshall) was their home later on, his letters dated from there to the day of his death, and his wife Katherine died there and was buried in Holm Churchyard.

Quickly round Patrick Smythe and his wife spring their family of fourteen children.

Katherine Græme must have spent little time outside those nursery doors, and the old house of Meall or "Plenty" (which after 1627<sup>1</sup> appears to be their own) was indeed well named as far as children went; we will take the group as they came, giving to each the few words of history which we know.<sup>2</sup>

- I. George, the Bishop's godson, on the 24th of March, making Katherine a proud and happy mother, and we see the cheery Bishop dandling his first grandson in his arms while the laughing eyes of the girl-mother watch them, soon to be clouded by the loss of this first baby who is taken from her in June 1621, just after the birth of—
- II. Henry, on June 4th, 1621; the boy became a soldier and was a Royalist; this grandson of the House of Græme was one of the first to lose his life for King Charles I.; he died fighting on Marston Moor in 1644. His mother did not live to know this sorrow.
- III. A daughter Margaret, born in 1623 on April 23rd, lived but eighteen months, and died on 2nd of November 1624.
- IV. Katherine, another girl, is born the 18th June 1624, and takes the place of Margaret who dies in the late autumn. Katherine grew up, and after her mother's death visits her uncle David at Gorthie; there matters are concluded for her marriage with John Cowan of Tailortown, and in her nineteenth year the marriage contract is signed; he sees to it that she is well dowered, 7000 merks are settled on her with twenty-one bolls of victuall yearly during her lifetime from the lands of Airth. This is a peaceful little picture from Gorthie, which is in five months to be in all the tumult and stir of the "Great Troubles!"

We are not certain where Tailortown lay, nor do we know more of Mr Cowan than his name; Katherine Smythe had a daughter Mary, and lost her first husband about 1652; by August 1656 Mr David Drummond of the family of Colquhalzie writes to Robert Smythe (a younger brother of Katherine's) and speaks of Katherine as his wife. With them is living the daughter of Katherine by her first marriage, Mary Cowan, who is at this date about twenty years of age, she is much admired by Sir William Græme of Braco; some opposition must have been offered to the marriage for they elope!<sup>3</sup> Their son John becomes Sir John of Braco. Mary

Patrick  
Smythe of  
Braco and  
Katherine's  
younger  
children,  
1619-1626.

<sup>1</sup> In 1627 Græmeshall was owned by Robert Sinclair, Craven's "Hist. Church in Orkney."

<sup>2</sup> The following information is obtained from letters and other documentary evidence amongst papers at Methven Castle, unless where otherwise noted.

<sup>3</sup> See Sketch XXVIII.

was a widow in 1681, and in 1697 had one of the daughters of Smythe of Methven living with her in Edinburgh. She is to give her young cousin Margaret Smythe a "season," and a long and interesting account is rendered of the many expenses, all of which are repaid to "Dame Mary Brekko"; one was a tailor's bill for "making and mounting a gown of silk stuff, trimmed with fine ribbons and five ounces of silver fringe and five drops of silver cord"; it cost £155 of the money of the period; this was probably the debutante's ball dress.

- V. George, son of Patrick and Katherine Smythe, was born August 1626; he died without leaving any heirs; among the family letters are two which tell the end of his story; that of June 25th, 1647, speaks of "your eldest son's stait"; a letter from his father, Patrick Smythe, of August 1652 says, "my umquhill son George." After the death of the eldest son Henry on Marston Moor, George had become "fiar" of Braco and Meall; his death must have been a sad blow to his poor father.

Heir of Patrick Smythe of Braco and Katherine Græme, born 1627.

- VI. Patrick was born on the 15th July 1627; prior to his father's death he married Ann Keith in Benholm, her father was Sheriff of Orkney and uncle to the Earl Marischal; there is an interesting letter from David Græme of Gorthie praising this young lady,<sup>1</sup> who was married on 28th Sept. 1652 when (owing to the death of his brother George of Strowie), Patrick had just become "fiar" of Braco, he is a merchant in Edinburgh, very busy and very active in his father's and his own affairs. Before his marriage in 1647 he goes over to Dantzic on business and from thence to France; he does not spend much time with the "gud wyffe," and one of his sisters is asked to visit her and keep her company.<sup>1</sup>

A boy, Patrick, is born to him and Ann Keith on Monday, 7th May in 1655: a sad accident happened to this only child in 1677. He is spoken of as having a "tutor"; at that date this term did not bear the same meaning as now, but referred to a "guardian" or "governor"; however that may be, the poor young fellow was accidentally shot by his tutor early in 1677, on the loch (probably out duck shooting). Sir James Johnston of Elphinstone speaks of the matter with great regret, "for he was a worthy, hopeful young man." But to return to his father, Patrick, now the eldest surviving son of Patrick Smythe and Katherine Græme.

His father writes from Meall to him on 10th Nov. 1654 a long letter full of business, tells him also that Ann Keith's (his wife) jewels are dis-

\* <sup>1</sup> See pp. 460, 461.

covered, they have been "hidden in a box in Orkney, it has been broken open and inventories" taken by Lord Dunferdin, etc., but a decret to obtain them must be procured.

He succeeded his father in April 1655, who was lost at sea either by accident or illness, and his son enters the note in the family Bible. November 1655 finds the new Patrick Smythe of Braco in Orkney, but no longer of Meall, having sold the greater part of his lands to his uncle Patrick of Rothiesholme and Græmeshall. See the "rymeing" letter of Sheriff Blair.<sup>1</sup> Orkney had no attraction for him as it had for his father!

On his return to Perthshire, he bought in 1664 the lands of Methven near Perth. These lands prior to 1323 belonged to the Mowbrays, whose ancestor Roger, came over with William the Conqueror. A branch of the family settled in Scotland, owning the baronies of Kelly, Eckford, Dalmeny and Methven. After a time they passed to the Crown. Robert II. granted them to Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl; again they fell in 1437 to the Crown, and became part of the dower land of the queens of Scotland. Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, widow of James IV. of Scotland, procured a peerage for her third husband under the title of Lord Methven, 1528. Queen Margaret died at Methven Castle in 1540, and was buried at Perth.

Their heir  
buys the  
Barony of  
Methven,  
1664.

Lord Methven then married Janet Stewart, daughter of Earl of Atholl, by whom he had issue, but his grandson *d.s.p.*, and again the lands passed to the Crown, until conferred on Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, in 1584; they were purchased in 1664 from the last Duke of Lennox by Patrick Smythe of Braco, grandson of Bishop George Græme of Dunblane and Orkney.<sup>2</sup>

In 1671, October, Patrick has sasine "of the Cuming Park lyand in Lo. and parish of Scone" disposed to him by Viscount Stormont; and the same date sasine to Anna Keith his spouse "in lands of Braco, Warkland in Holl, and ane Tenement in Land of Braco called St Catherine's, and ane other St Catherine's Croft lyand in Scone" disposed in lyferent by her husband.<sup>3</sup>

In 1676 Patrick Smythe is trustee with six other gentlemen (amongst

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 514, 515.

<sup>2</sup> Ordinance Gazetteer.

<sup>3</sup> Minute Book of Sasines, Perth.

them Haldane of Gleneagles,<sup>1</sup> Stewart of Ballechin, Murray of Keillour), all trustees appointed to look after the Marquis of Atholl's affairs and rebuilding Dunkeld House. They write asking for more money and Patrick adds a little postscript signed—

“May it pleas yor Lop we Presume to Beg oʀ most humble service and dewty with oʀ Blessings may be Presented to my Lady March<sup>ss</sup>.”<sup>2</sup>

When fifty-five years of age Patrick Smythe of Braco, and now of Methven Castle, married a second time Janet Haldane, only daughter of Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles; four sons and two daughters were the result of this marriage; just before it he was very troubled with fever and ague, as his old friend and cousin, Black Pate of Inchbrakie, was a few years previously.

Black Pate's son, the Postmaster-General, advises him on 19th December 1680, to try and cure it by keeping very warm.

Patrick also writes a long letter to the Marchioness of Atholl in 1685, dated from Inverary; he begs her to send for his “wyff, she is not a little afflicted at my being hier.”

This was Miss Haldane of Gleneagles, whom he had married three years previously; their son

#### DAVID, SECOND OF METHVEN CASTLE,

carries on the line of Smythe, marrying a grand-daughter of James, second Marquis of Montrose, he died 1732. Their son

#### DAVID, THIRD OF METHVEN CASTLE AND NINTH OF BRACO,

again seeks his wife among the Græmes, and chooses Mary, daughter of Sir James Græme of Braco Castle in Stirlingshire, descended from Gorthie.<sup>3</sup> (His second wife had no children; she was Elizabeth Campbell, daughter to the Lord of Session, Lord Monzie, who is mentioned so often as “Mons” in Sketch XX.)

<sup>1</sup> His second wife's father.

<sup>2</sup> Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families, by Duke of Atholl, K.T.

<sup>3</sup> See page 478.



His son, David, by Miss Græme, becomes Lord Methven as a senator of the College of Justice, and is tenth of Braco and fourth of Methven Castle. He marries twice; first, a daughter of Sir Robert Murray of Hillhead; and secondly, a daughter of Mungo Murray of Lintrose, and emulating his ancestor of Braco and Meall has a family of fifteen sons and daughters. He died in 1806. Robert, his eldest son, succeeds but dies *s.p.*, and his brother

WILLIAM, TWELFTH OF BRACO AND SIXTH OF METHVEN CASTLE,  
M.A., D.L., AND CONVENER OF PERTSHIRE,

becomes the owner; he marries Margaret, eldest daughter of James Walker, Esq., F.R.S. Their only daughter, Margaret, married James, Viscount Strathallan.<sup>1</sup> William Smythe married for the second time, Emily, daughter of Sir John Oswald, G.C.B., of Dunnikier. Four sons and a daughter were the issue of this marriage which took place in 1849. Their eldest son David we will speak of presently; their second son Charles J. was born on the 21st April 1852; and on the 17th August 1876 he married the daughter of John King, Esq., of Lynedoch, Natal, and settling down in that colony, his children are constantly reminded of the old Scotch county by the name of his residence "Strathearn." There a family have sprung up which will take strong root in our colony's soil and which have the best blood of Scotland in their veins; already Mr and Mrs Charles Smythe's first-born has proved it, for young David Smythe served in the defence of Ladysmith when only twenty-one years of age all through those weary weeks of bombardment and privation, with his corps the Natal Carabineers.

Descendants  
of Patrick  
Smythe and  
Katherine  
Græme in  
line.

Mr Charles Smythe is a distinguished member of the colony, Speaker of the Natal Legislation Assembly, he now holds the appointment of Colonial Secretary to that Colony.

Francis Henry Smythe, the third son of Mr Smythe twelfth of Braco and sixth of Methven, resides also at Strathearn, Natal; he was born on the 8th December 1853.

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XV.

Mr William Smythe and Miss Oswald's youngest son, born on the 7th January 1854, lives in England at Newcastle-on-Tyne; and their only daughter Emily Beatrice is unmarried.

COLONEL DAVID MURRAY SMYTHE,

THIRTEENTH OF BRACO AND SEVENTH OF METHVEN CASTLE,

the present owner of these estates, was born on 17th November 1850; he served in the Cameron Highlanders and in the Zulu War of 1878-79 and commanded the 3rd Battalion of the Black Watch till 1897.

Present representatives of the Smythes of Braco and Methven Castle.

Colonel Smythe is Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Perthshire; he married on the 17th of September 1898 Katherine, fourth daughter of William, third Lord Bagot.

Colonel and the Honourable Mrs Smythe have issue, a daughter Barbara.

We must retrace our steps to the point where (in order to conclude the line of Smythe of Methven) we left the children of Katherine Græme (the Bishop's daughter) and Patrick Smythe the sixth of Braco, and resume at their seventh child.

Younger children of Patrick Smythe and Katherine Græme, 1628-37.

VII. Marion was born 17th July 1628; she married Patrick Monteith of Egilshay and died the day after Christmas 1649, in her twenty-first year.

Her father felt her death much; he writes

“to my Loving sone,  
Patrick Smyth Merchant  
Burgess of Edinburg or  
in his absence to my loving  
cussing John Smyth, Merchant  
burgess of the same, dwelling  
in the West Bow.”

telling him of this sad event, and that his sister Marian has died. Sheriff Blair (that good friend of the Smythe family) and his lady were present, also Magnus Taylour and John Balvaird and “his bed-fellow” with himself were present. They all had great comfort in seeing her “go the Lord so holy and religiously”; if her husband was present his name is not mentioned; he may have been absent on business. On Monday, December 31st, they bore her “in great hazard of their lives to Kirkwall” and laid her as she wished beside her “guid dame”; so the grandmother Marion Crichton, and grandchild Marion Smythe lie side by side in Orkney Cathedral. At that season it was indeed at great peril they brought her from that northern island out into the North Sea and round to Kirkwall.

Patrick her father goes on to relate that "the child" was baptised the day of its birth, 23rd December, but "is waik"; he knows it will be sad news to "good Balgowan,<sup>1</sup> your sister and yourself," but begs them all to bear patiently what cannot be remedied, and beseeches "God to sanctify their hearts to make good use of their sorrows."

The "waik child" has been a son and married, for fifty years later we read in "Mr Thomas"<sup>2</sup> (who has been so helpful in elucidating many relationships) that on "the 29th June 1679 at midnight Margaret Monteath ane of the coairis of Egilshay<sup>3</sup> departed this lyfe and intered in St Magnus Kirk in Kirkwall ye second of July nixt yrafter being Wednesday."

VIII. William, born 11th June 1630; he died unmarried.

IX. Barbara follows on 10th May 1631; she is not the daughter chosen to join her sister-in-law Anna Keith at Scone during the long and varied journeys of her husband young Patrick, for she is far from well, and in the summer of 1553 she goes to Edinburgh and "if Ann Keith's treatment (!) fails," her father writes she is to be placed under some "honest skilful man quhar has knowledge therein to do her good gif it please the Lord be this instrument to grant her health and cuer hir off hir seeknes ye will heast her bak to me again for she hes haid the haill charge of my house this long tyme begone and I fear now in hir absence it be not so richtlie done as neid requires."

Barbara is cured and returns home again, but her father must promote Jean his only unmarried daughter to take "haill charge," for Barbara marries in the autumn of 1656 Mr John Gibson, minister of Holme. Her brother Patrick writes: "Barbara has married very well to our usefull friend in this place. Ane honest youth."

This was not Barbara's first choice; her cousin David<sup>4</sup> Græme, Patrick Smythe's chamberlain, had won her heart when she went south in 1653, but her father would not hear of it.

Barbara had no children; her husband, Mr Gibson, died in 1681 when she went to reside with her cousin James at Græmeshall.

In August 1689 she writes: "Truly, brother, I am growing weaker and weaker," and on 1690, October, "For now I am growing vere tender." She is but fifty-nine, but her days seem drawing to a close.

Between the year of Barbara's birth (1631) and that of her next sister in 1635, many things occupied Katherine Græme. In 1632 to 1633 her brother David of Gorthy was married and perhaps Patrick Smythe and his wife took a holiday and went "South" to the wedding; her mother's death occurred in April 1633, and Katherine must have been sadly cast down, though trying her best to comfort her beloved father the Bishop. Breckness House was now finished, and when the first load of sorrow was lightened in 1634 the house warming occurred and the older house of the "Palace yairds" was vacated. During these four years also, twins came to the House of Meall.

Their ninth  
child,  
Barbara,  
1631-169 .

<sup>1</sup> The Bishop's nephew and a companion of Patrick Smythe's boyhood.

<sup>2</sup> Diary of Mr Thomas Brown, edited by Francis Steuart, Advt., Kirkwall 1898.

<sup>3</sup> This Egilshay was the "waik" child.

<sup>4</sup> See the Bishop's sixth son Robert. P. 535.

History of  
their fourteen  
children  
continued.

X. Robert, died unmarried.

XI. Andrew, married Miss Stewart of Brugh ; interesting records of this family are given by "Mr Thomas" ; the entry giving the death of Andrew's sister-in-law is specially exciting, though it does not appear to have any direct association with the Stewarts ; for it the reader must refer to the volume itself.<sup>1</sup>

Andrew seems to have caused his father considerable anxiety for a time, owing to his extravagance, and much correspondence is carried on regarding his affairs between his father and his twin brother Robert, but he reformed in after years as the following extract from a letter shows : "I have no reason to complain upon yr brother Andrew since he came last home and I think you and his uncle Gorthie have principaled him something right, I desire you would wreat to him and approve of his taking my Lord Caithness for his debtor, he being Major, saens it prudens, it is more fit he be seeking his owne as I troubled therewith."

This is part of a letter dated 16th February 1657 by the eldest brother Patrick, to his younger brother Robert, twin with Andrew, who is now past his majority.

XII. Jean is born the 1st of June 1635. Her husband is Richard, brother to James Murray of Pennyland, Caithness ; in 1656 Patrick Smythe of Braco, her brother, writes to Robert Smythe their brother on this marriage ; he appears to be in Orkney concluding affairs after his father's death :

"Your sister Jean is Lyk to tak a spring of her own fiddle and marry R. Murray who is marchant" ; again he writes Robert in January 1657, "your sister Jean is to marry herself to Richard Murray in March, I pray God bliss them beyond my expectations I have made the best of a il game" ; again in 16th February 1657, "Direct with the bearer to Richard Murray who is contracted with your sister Jean and is to be married the middel of March next, Lasses must have their owne wills tho' the Lord knows my sadd heart wher with I doe things, seeming willingly, which uterwayes would be whether I wod or not."

Jean is a determined young lady and her brother is making the best of a marriage which he cannot approve of.

XIII. Margaret, born 16th May 1636, the namesake of the daughter lost in 1624 (see III.). It seems as if this Margaret was the daughter sent in her seventeenth year at her brother's request to be with his wife Anne Keith during his many and varied absences from home ; for she finds her husband in what Orkney people call "the South" ; she married James Drummond of Drummondernoch, Comrie (lineally descended from Sir Malcolm Drummond of Stobhall, brother to Sir Malcolm Earl of Marr). Their grandson, Patrick, was obliged to sell the property.

His son James was representative of the Drummonds of Drummondernoch and Comrie and adopted the profession of Writer to the Signet, and entirely remodelled the village of Comrie ; in 1800 the estate was sold to the son of Viscount Melville.<sup>2</sup> The property is well known as one of the most beautiful in the neighbourhood ; Duneira Castle by Comrie, Perth.

XIV. David's birth on 17th July 1637 brings a sad record with it ; the baby dies a month after his birth, and on November 18th, Katherine

<sup>1</sup> See Note 2, p. 531.

<sup>2</sup> Malcolm's "House of Drummond,"

Patrick  
Smythe's and  
Katherine  
Greame's 12th  
and 13th  
children.

Græme follows him.<sup>1</sup> Happy Katherine! She escapes much sorrow by her death in the prime of her wifehood and motherhood. The Bishop's deposition—the death of her two sons, George of Stronzie; and Henry slain at Marston Moor; both in the full flush of early manhood—Katherine is not called upon to bear; they lay her to rest in the churchyard at Holm where her tombstone still stands carved with the Græme arms; surely her father the Bishop had a hand in that carving!

Katherine  
Græme, wife  
of Braco, her  
death, 1637.

Patrick Smythe gives up her will in the names of most of their children, and a long list of lands is given, for which I refer those interested, to the original in the Register House, Edinburgh.<sup>2</sup> We cannot conclude this short account of Katherine Græme without relating shortly her husband's after life.

He married as his second wife at place of Burray 1639, Margaret Stewart, the widow of Hugh Halcro, younger of that Ilk, daughter of Harie Stewart of Killiemay, by whom he had three sons and five daughters; the third daughter was Anna,<sup>3</sup> wife to Græme of the Town Guard (son to Black Pate of Inchbrakie), and the mother of Frère Archange and Frère Alexis. Patrick left to this daughter her mother's diamond ring. One of Margaret Stewart's sons was called John of Houp. Patrick Græme of Rothiesholme was his curator.

Margaret Stewart, his second wife, predeceases Patrick Smythe, and for the third time he marries. The new wife is Isabella Anderson, and a son and two daughters complete a family of twenty-five children to this marvellous man. A severe illness attacks Patrick Smythe in the winter of 1653, and again in 1655; in November 1654 his letters make no mention of his health, but he writes in 1655 to

“The Richt Hon<sup>able</sup>  
and my special friend,  
The Laird of Balgowan.”

Meall, 13 Ap.  
1655.

<sup>1</sup> She was about forty years of age.

<sup>2</sup> Sketches XI and XII.

Patrick of  
Braco's death,  
1655.

that he is recovering from a long and dangerous illness and gives praise to God for his recovery, and is still "very unable and sicklie," but prays God to grant him patience to bear it. The letter is unlike him, there is none of the interest in men and things his letters usually display, and worry about Barbara who wishes to marry David Græme, "her servant (!)" occupy its pages. He may have left Orkney early in May, to go South about this matter, and was lost at sea on the 7th. Barbara did not marry David Græme, her first cousin.

It is almost needless to add that the Bishop had placed Patrick's Arms in St Magnus; they were carved in oak on a panel of the Bishop's Throne, St Magnus Cathedral, Orkney. Azure, a burning cup between a chess rook and an escallop in fess.<sup>1</sup> They are a mixture of Smythe and Græme, and must have been placed there to commemorate Patrick's marriage with Katherine Græme.

Patrick Smythe's will is interesting; it leaves a "furnished" bed and 500 merks to most of his children; to Anna, her mother's diamond ring; to his step-daughter, Jean Halcro, her mother's diamond ring and two bracelets, and to her and her sister Sibilla,<sup>2</sup> a "furnished" bed.

Mr Patrick Smythe's third wife married again after his death, and was again a widow in 1691, when her second husband dies between eleven and twelve at night; he is David Moncrieffe, brother to Sir Thomas Moncrieffe of that Ilk.<sup>2</sup>

#### BISHOP GEORGE GRÆME'S SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

We have already mentioned:—

- I. David of Gorthie, his eldest son (Sketch XXVIII.), now represented by Sir G. Græme Hamond-Græme.
- II. Patrick of Rothiesholme and Græmeshall (Sketch XXIX.), now represented by Alexander Malcolm Sutherland-Græme, Esq.
- III. Mungo we only know of in the Inventory<sup>3</sup> of 1615, when the Bishop calls him his third son, and leaves his 3000 merks to the Tutori of my

<sup>1</sup> Entry from Catalogue Heraldic (?) Exhibition, Edin., 1891.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Brown's Diary.

<sup>3</sup> The Bishop's Inventories.

Lord Piltoune and the Laird of Inchbrakie ; and by his death which occurred on June 24th, 1645, his brother Patrick was his heir.<sup>1</sup>

- IV. John of Breckness, now represented by W. G. T. Watt, Esq., of Breckness and Skail (Sketch XXX.).
- V. James <sup>2</sup> was a merchant in Edinburgh in 1647 ; he married Mary Hart.<sup>3</sup>
- VI. Robert is described on 21st April 1655 as " in Bolshan " son of George Bishop of Orkney, and " in Montrose," on 12th November 1668. He had five sons.<sup>4</sup>

1. David, lawful son to the un<sup>q</sup> Robert Grahame in Montrose ; this David was " Chamberlayne " to Patrick Smythe of Methven whom his daughter Barbara wished to marry ; he must have been a poor man, but his birth was as good as Barbara's own ! David died in 1698 ; his name is invariably spelt with the diphthong.

History of the Bishop's two younger sons.

2. Robert, a merchant burgher in Edinburgh on November 20th, 1668 ; described 21st June 1673 as brother to David, son lawful to the un<sup>q</sup> Robert Grahame in Montrose. In 1653 a Robert Græme is described as servitor to Alexander Johnston, Merchant in Edinburgh.

Robert Græme of Bolshan's three youngest sons were Henry, James <sup>5</sup> and John.

The Bishop's daughters were six in number :—

- I. Katherine, who occupies the first portion of this sketch.
- II. Elspeth ; there is mention of her name as his second daughter in the Bishop's inventories ; he leaves her 3000 merks and to the education of Dame Agnes and Sr Mungo.<sup>6</sup>
- III. Agnes, mentioned in " the Inventories," 2500 merks is her portion and to be left to the care of her mother. She married Adam Ballanden of Stennes, Orkney, and had issue.
- IV. Meriory (2000 merks), her mother is her guardian. This daughter of the Bishop and Marian Crichton had a long line of descendants who are represented by Blair Drummond and Abercainry. She married first, George Drummond, fourth Laird of Blair, on 17th August 1633 ; their son,

History of the Bishop's six younger daughters.

#### GEORGE DRUMMOND, FIFTH OF BLAIR, FIRST OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND,

was born at Blair in Stormount on November 29th, 1638 ; he succeeded

<sup>1</sup> General Retours, 3060.

<sup>2</sup> Called uncle to young Patrick Smythe in 1647.

<sup>3</sup> *Vide* a Summons, 7th Feb. 1656.

<sup>4</sup> Memorandum P. Smythe to David Graham, 13th November 1666, Methven Papers.

<sup>5</sup> Sketch XXXVII.

<sup>6</sup> Abercainry.

his father and sold Blair in Stormount in 1682, buying in 1684 from James, third Earl of Perth, the lands of Kincardine in Monteith. On these lands he built a house, to which he gave the name of Blair-Drummond, this afterwards became the designation of the family and the estate. This George (the Bishop's grandson) married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Gilbert Ramsay of Banff; he died June 24th, 1717, leaving seven sons and one daughter. The sons all died without surviving issue, except the eldest,

JAMES DRUMMOND OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND,

born September 2nd, 1673; he married Jean, daughter of John Carre of Cavers; died March 1739, and was succeeded by

GEORGE, LAIRD OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND.

He married secondly Frances, daughter to James Moray of Abercairny (who was grandson to Annas Græme, Black Pate of Inchbrakie's daughter); their son,

JOHN DRUMMOND, LAIRD OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND,

only survived his father ten months, dying while quite an infant, and Blair-Drummond reverted to his aunt,

AGATHA, MISS DRUMMOND OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND,

married 24th August 1741, Henry Home of Kames (Lord Kames as Lord of Session)<sup>1</sup>; he represented two baronetcies in the family of Home of Kames, which had failed in heirs male. Mrs Drummond-Home and Lord Kames were succeeded by their son,

GEORGE DRUMMOND-HOME OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND,

and tenth from Walter Drummond of Stobhall; married on 11th October 1782, Janet, daughter to the Rev. Dr Jardine (cadet of the family of Applegarth), Dean of the Chapel Royal, and had issue.<sup>2</sup>

GEORGE HOME-DRUMMOND, SIXTH OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND AND THIRTEENTH  
FROM SIR WALTER DRUMMOND OF STOBHALL,

married on the 11th October 1782, Janet, daughter to the Rev. Dr Jardine (cadet of the family of Applegarth), Dean to the Chapel Royal in the reign of George III. They had three children, two sons and a daughter:—

Henry who succeeded.

<sup>1</sup> Page 470.    <sup>2</sup> The preceding generations are taken from Malcolm's "House of Drummond."



John George of Abbotsgrange and Millearn, born in 1797. He married in 1837 Mary, daughter of Archibald Drummond of Rudgeway; they had no children; and her sister

Agatha, who never married, succeeded in 1848, when her brother John died, to Abbotsgrange and Millearn.

The house at Millearn stands on one of the most picturesque bends of the Earn and in the present day belongs again to a daughter of the House.

HENRY HOME-DRUMMOND, SEVENTH OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND,

who succeeded his father, the sixth laird, was born in 1783. He married in 1812 Christian Moray, a daughter of the House of Abercairny; it will be remembered that Sir Robert Moray, Great Baron of that house, had in the Royalist days married Annas, a daughter of Black Pate, Great Baron of Inchbrakie (she was widow of George Smythe of Rapness, a son of the younger ward of the Bishop of Orkney and cousin to Patrick Smythe of Braco and first of Methven). Christian Moray, wife in 1812 to the seventh of Blair-Drummond, was the eldest daughter of Colonel Charles Moray of Abercairny (a great-grandson of Annas Græme and Sir Robert) and his wife Anne Stirling<sup>1</sup>; this lady was daughter and heiress of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch; Anne Stirling brought the lands of Ardoch to the House of Abercairny; their daughter Christian, on succeeding to her brother Major William Stirling, who died without heirs, brought the lands of Abercairny and Ardoch to the House of Blair-Drummond; her husband, Mr Home-Drummond, was Vice-Lieutenant and Member for Perthshire and had three children; two sons; and an only daughter who married in 1839 George, Lord Glenlyon, afterwards Duke of Atholl. The Duchess, who was greatly beloved, was Mistress of the Robes, and was honoured by the personal friendship of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The sons of Henry Home-Drummond and Christian Moray his wife, the elder,

GEORGE STIRLING HOME-DRUMMOND, EIGHTH OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND AND TENTH OF ARDOCH,

married twice; his first wife was Mary, eldest daughter of William Hay of Drumelzier and of Dunse Castle; she died fifteen years after their marriage in 1855, leaving no children. In 1863, he married for his second wife, Kalitza, the eldest daughter of Robert Hay of Linplum, and the following year, Mrs Home-Drummond, his mother, died, and he succeeded to Ardoch where he resided for a time.

In 1867 he succeeded to Blair-Drummond on the death of his father, and a third and fourth estate followed on the death of his aunt Agatha—those of Millearn and Abbotsgrange. Mr Stirling Home-Drummond did not long survive the inheritance of his new estates; he built the new house of Blair Drummond, and died in 1876 without leaving any children. He was succeeded by

Descendants of Marion Græme the Bishop's daughter.

CHARLES STIRLING HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY, NINTH OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND, NINETEENTH OF ABERCAIRNY,<sup>2</sup> AND ELEVENTH OF ARDOCH.

He served in the Second Life Guards, and is remembered for peculiar charm of manner and grace of person. He married in 1845 the Lady Ann Georgina Douglas; she was the youngest daughter of Charles, fifth Marquis of Queensberry, K.T.

<sup>1</sup> Page 327.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch XXIV.

Those who had the privilege to join any of the many happy gatherings at Abercairny after 1864, when Charles S. H. Drummond Moray succeeded to that estate can well realise the blank his death caused to the large circle of relations and friends whom he and Lady Anne ever loved to gather round them at Abercairny and Blair-Drummond; he succeeded to the latter estate and to Ardoch, Abbotsgrange and Millearn on the death of his brother in 1876.

Marion's  
descendant  
purchases her  
father's old  
home of 300  
years before.

Mr Charles Stirling Home-Drummond Moray purchased the estate of Inchbrakie in 1883 from Patrick Græme, twelfth of Inchbrakie and twenty-seventh in descent from father to son from William Lord Graham, ancestor of the Dukes of Montrose.<sup>1</sup>

Mr Charles S. H. D. Moray and Lady Anne, his wife, had two sons and an only daughter; Caroline Frances who married in 1881, Arthur E. W. Forbes; he was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel John Forbes, Coldstream Guards (Forbes of Callendar). Mrs Drummond Forbes succeeded to Millearn on the death of her father in 1891. Mr and Mrs Drummond Forbes have two children:—Charles William Arthur, born 1885; Mary Christian.

HENRY EDWARD STIRLING HOME-DRUMMOND, TENTH OF BLAIR-DRUMMOND  
AND TWELFTH OF ARDOCH,

succeeded his father in 1891 in these estates; he served with the Scots Guards, in which regiment he was Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.

Present  
representative  
of Blair-  
Drummond.

Colonel Stirling Home-Drummond who married Lady Georgina Emily Lucy, third daughter of Frances, fifth Marquis of Hertford; is D.L., and was Member of Parliament for Perthshire 1878-80, and resides on his estate of Blair-Drummond. For particulars of Mr Charles S. H. D. Moray's second son,

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HOME-DRUMMOND MORAY.  
(See Sketch XXIV., p. 404.)

The above are the descendants from "Meriory" (as the Bishop called his fourth daughter) by her first husband to whom she was married but a short time.

The Bishop's  
7th daughter  
Marion's 2nd  
marriage to  
Drummond of  
Balloch.

On the death of her first husband, George Drummond, fourth of Blair, Marion Græme married second George Drummond the sixth of Balloch; he was the son of the Bishop's sister Beatrix (or as some records call her Cristane), and was therefore her first cousin. He took an active part in the great Montrose wars; he had been previously married to the sister of Lord Napier of Merchiston and his son by her was one of the defenders of Kincardine Castle with the Master of Napier and Black Pate of Inchbrakie.

Marion Græme his second wife had—

1. David Drummond.
2. Archibald Drummond.
3. William Drummond, and
4. Jean, married to William Stewart of Kinnaird in Atholl.

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 404 and 405.

It will be remembered that this Marion, Lady of Balloch, was sister to David Græme of Gorthie and that when he writes on 29th January 1653 to Patrick Smythe of Braco he is expecting every moment to hear of Balloch's death and that his sister is a widow.

Though for a time George Drummond of Balloch was succeeded by his sons as seventh and eighth of Balloch, the line died out and became extinct ; a daughter, the only surviving issue, married Græme of Garvock.

We return to the next and fifth daughter of the Bishop, Meriory's younger sister.

V. Margaret. The Bishop wills her 2000 merks to remain under the tutelage of her mother ; she married William Henryson of North Ronaldshay. The Bishop's two youngest daughters.

VI. Jean. "I leve 3000 merk tho' scho be put last let her be payd first and in the handis of Mr Jhon Rollok," she was six years of age.

This was the Bishop's youngest daughter ; he lost her on September 5th, 1623, aged fourteen, and she was buried in the churchyard of Sandwick, Orkney ; her flat tombstone records the fact.

All the six daughters had been born before George Græme and his wife Marion Crichton went to Orkney in 1615, but only three of the sons : John, James and Robert, were born after that date in Orkney.

## Sketch XXXII

Græmes of Drynie, descended from Montrose through Robert Græme, Archdeacon of Ross, Son of First Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven

THE life of the Archdeacon of Ross shows him to have been one of the most powerful men of his time, *circa* 1540 to 1661 ; his history is related in Sketch III. of this volume. The Archdeacon had married Marjorie, daughter of Dunbar of Albrach, and a large family is left ; on his son George's shoulders falls the burden of dowering them.

Children of  
the Arch-  
deacon of  
Ross.

George the second of Drynie was often at loggerheads with his north country neighbours ; we find his name appearing as cautioner in 1597 and 1598, when he must have reached man's estate, and in 1602 following on his father's death he executes a deed (on a decret arbitral pronounced by Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie and George Græme afterwards Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney his cousins), granting certain portions to his younger brothers David, Thomas, James and Robert. His sisters also are included in this.<sup>1</sup> In 1613 he is down in Perthshire and signs Marion Colville's<sup>2</sup> contract of marriage to Murray of Tibbermuir ; he signs his name Greme.<sup>3</sup>

We hear nothing more of the brothers and sisters, but the Inverness sasines state George married Helen M'Kenzie. The Drynie pedigree states she was sister of Lord Portmore.

George Græme had two sons by his marriage :—

Thomas Græme, who married Miss Mackenzie of Applecross, and died without male issue, leaving only a daughter Isabel, and Alexander, who carried on the line.

In 1607 we find George their father cautioner for 1000 merks at the

<sup>1</sup> This deed was not registered till 1640, Hay.

<sup>2</sup> Sketch V.

<sup>3</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

Chanoury of Ross ; he appears often to be in trouble. Poor George Græme, he has a high spirit and is amongst rather turbulent surroundings as we have seen in the sketch of the Archdeacon, and in 1612 the Queen's Chamberlain pursues him for debt to Her Majesty and what is more, Gordon of Buckie is denounced a rebel for not having "presented" George to the Council in November 1612.

The old feud between Græme and M'Kenzie seems in no way appeased by the marriage of George's son with Miss Mackenzie of Applecross ; at any rate, some branches are still irreconcilable ; we are rather glad to see George gets the best of it this time !

He appears as the pursuer against the servant<sup>1</sup> to John M'Kenzie, minister at Dingwall, whom he accuses out of hatred to himself and "without respect to that godlie, honest and peciable behaviour which besemeth ane of his calling," to have sent his tenant with a musket "chargit with a great number of bulletis to ane house to wait behind a dyke within the said George his owne towne of Drenie and attack said George."

George  
Græme, 2nd  
of Drynie,  
1612.

When Rorie, this tenant saw "George of Drynie single and him alane with ane boy onlie following him with his sword at his back going and walking furth the hie way," he shot him and seven bullets went into George, "of which five remain" ; Rorie seeing George fall, ran at him and felled him with the butt end of the musket, leaving him for dead ; no sooner did the servitors of John Mackenzie see George struggle to his feet than they "boden in feir of weir"<sup>2</sup> with derks and swords and targets and pistols on their bodies, rise out of their place where they "lay dernet"<sup>3</sup> and follow George with all speed and he barely escaped with his life. George Græme and the King's Advocate both appeared ; the accused not appearing were denounced rebels, and for once in a way George got the best of it.

The above is entered in order to show life in the Highlands at the period and the manner in which a gentleman walked out accompanied by his sword-bearer, for fear of attacks.

George holds his position as Commissioner for the County in spite of

<sup>1</sup> Means also tenant.

<sup>2</sup> Armed for warfare.

<sup>3</sup> Lay hidden.

all those feuds, and so does his son Thomas,<sup>1</sup> and also obtains passes from General Middleton; in 1647 the Acts of Parliament show George and Thomas pardoned and finding cautioners in 1647.<sup>2</sup>

George dies between this year and 1650, and some land is sold; some years later Barbara, Countess of Seafeld, leaves a ratification of land in favour of the poor of the Chanourie of Ross, and describes the field as bounded betwixt land pertaining some time to the deceased Robert Græme and now to Mr Alexander Mackenzie.

Thomas, 3rd  
of Drynie.

Thomas Græme died some years after, leaving no male issue; he had a brother Patrick who witnesses the will of Marion Crichton, the Bishop of Orkney's wife, in 1633,<sup>3</sup> and he is succeeded by Alexander, his brother, who has been a Commissioner of Excise in 1661; he married firstly, a daughter of Rose of Kilravoich, and had two sons, John and Alexander, both of whom died without issue. Alexander married secondly, Magdalene, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Suddy, who was grandson of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, fifth Baron of Kintail, by Lord Lovat's daughter. They had a large family:—

Alexander, 4th  
of Drynie,  
married twice.

Colin, afterwards fifth of Drynie.

William.

Isabella, married to J. Plumenn of Willston.

Magdalene, Jane, and Margaret.

In 1663 Alexander is Justice of the Peace and in 1690 Sheriff of Ross, and in 1692 he is served heir, right back to his grandfather, the Arch-deacon of Ross, probably because he succeeds to the lands of Drynie, after his brother Thomas' death, or possibly that of one of his nephews, for it must be borne in mind Alexander was the second son of his father George.

From this generation on, the Græmes of Drynie spell their name principally with the h; here and there the elder or a second son still retain the diphthong of the house of their descent, and wherever that is so the name is spelt as written in this Sketch.

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. vi. 1, 670, Acts of Parliament.

<sup>3</sup> Sketch VI.

## COLIN GRAHAM, FIFTH OF DRYNIE,

becomes the father of a race of soldier sons, grandsons and great-grandsons: to the third and fourth generations they go forth to the ends of the earth as servants of the King; he marries Anne, daughter of Shaw of Thornbeg (or Thornley), he is Lord-Lieutenant of the County, and in spite of it is very much harassed by the Mackenzie, for in the Montrose muniments we find him complaining to his Chief that his house is being continually raided, and that everything is being stolen by the Mackenzies who have already five times descended on Drynie, this letter is dated 1716.<sup>1</sup>

Colin, 5th of Drynie, oppressed by Mackenzies, 1716.

I may mention here that the spelling of Drynie is even more varied than the spelling of the surname. Dranie, Drymme, Drym, every alteration that two or one syllable can be converted into appears; but undoubtedly it signifies one property, that of Drynie, in the Black Isle, Ross-shire. Colin, the Lord-Lieutenant's family is—

I. George Graham, afterwards of Drynie.

II. Gordon Graham who married Miss Mackenzie; we find his services detailed in General Stewart's Sketches of the 42nd the Black Watch; Gordon Graham entered it as ensign in 1739; Lieutenant, 1743; Captain, 1747; Major, 1758; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1762. He was wounded, and retired in 1770 after thirty-one years' service; died 1784, leaving in the regiment his eldest son.

Children of Col. Gordon Graham, 2nd son of 5th of Drynie.

1. Charles Graham does not appear to have married, but devoted himself to his profession in the 42nd Regiment, rising in it like his father from ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel; entering it in 1760, Lieutenant in 1762, Captain 1771, Major in 1778, Lieutenant-Colonel 1782; he commanded it for fourteen years when he took command of a regiment serving in the West Indies in 1796.

In 1784 he is in the services of heirs as Charles Graham, Lieut.-Colonel of the 42nd to his father Gordon Graham, Lieut.-Colonel of the 42nd.

2. William Graham was second son of Colonel Gordon Graham of the 42nd; he married Isabella, daughter of Abernethy, Esq., and left issue:—

a. Charles Graham.

b. Abernethy Graham.

c. George Graham, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Rogers, Esq.

d. Jane Graham.

III. James Græme, an ensign in Harrison's Foot.<sup>2</sup> He appears to have had a son James afterwards in the 37th Infantry Regiment.

Younger sons of Colin, 5th of Drynie.

IV. Mungo, Colonel in the Scotch Brigade; he married Margaret of Abercrombie and of

<sup>1</sup> Hist. MS. Commission.

<sup>2</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

Brunstaine, widow of Seton of Meldrum (her daughter by her first marriage had married Fred<sup>k</sup> Halkett). It is to be regretted that we can relate nothing but the bare fact of Colonel Mungo Graham's services or those of his descendants. He and his wife who appear to have settled abroad, as did so many of the officers of the Scots Brigade in Holland had an only son, Colin Dundas Graham. With the Inchbrakie papers lies an interesting letter from this officer; he is home on leave and dates his letter from

Drumsheugh near Edinburgh; April 21st, 1792.

He writes to Colonel Græme of Inchbrakie the ninth laird and reminds him of the few days they spent together at Briell just before George Græme was leaving the Scots Brigade and adds that he himself still belongs to that "forlorn corps."

Colin Dundas speaks of Colonel Græme the eighth laird and of his early acquaintance with him and the kind notice he bestowed on himself and his father (the late Colonel Mungo Graham) while both were serving in the same corps in Holland.

His letter is written to ask for particulars of his family descent; they have already traced their descent up to the Archdean of Ross according to a Royal Charter the family hold of the year 1589, but can find no trace of whose son Robert Archdean was, though there is a strong conjecture that he sprung from Inchbrakie. Colin adds that his cousins Lieut.-Colonel Graham of Drynie and Lieut.-Colonel Graham of the 42nd are extremely solicitous on the subject; he concludes with kind messages and says that he relies more on the information that George Græme will obtain from his father Colonel Græme of Inchbrakie, than from George's own knowledge! He sends kind messages to his "worthy old friend Coll. Robertson of Struan" and to assure him of his sincerest good wishes.

If the Inchbrakies sent the correct information it was not added to the family pedigree.

Colonel Colin Dundas Graham married Mary Magdalene de Teustych a Dutch lady and had a large family:—

1. Margaret, married first to Sir Michael B. Clare, M.D., Knight of the legion d'honneur; he died on the 19th September 1832; she married secondly, General Sir Hugh Halkett, C.B., G.C.H., born in 1787, died in 1871. A handsome tombstone is placed to the memory of both her husbands by Margaret Graham in the family burial-place at Drynie. No issue is mentioned.
2. Georgina, married Lieut.-Colonel Balneaves, 27th Regiment; they had Henry, Michael, Frances and Mary.
3. Jemima Charlotte, married George Gunn Monro of Poyntzfield, and had issue, four children: Mary, married Colonel Mackay; Anne, married Henry G. Errington; George; and Innes, married Emily Mason.
4. Henrietta, married J. Hill.
5. Alexander Gordon Graham of the Hanoverian Grenadier Guards; he married his cousin Miss Nancy Graham and had issue:—
  - a. Mary, married Rev. J. A. Anderson; they had three children, Nancy Anderson, George Anderson, and Alexander C. Anderson.
  - b. Jane J. Graham.
  - c. Charles, born 1835; he died when three years old at Cromarty, 5th August 1838.

Colin, son  
of Colonel  
Mungo  
Græme, 4th  
son of Colin,  
5th of Drynie.

Children of  
Colin Dundas  
Græme  
grandson of  
Colin, 5th of  
Drynie.

Alexander  
Gordon  
Græme,  
Hanoverian  
Guards, great-  
grandson of  
Colin, 5th of  
Drynie.



*d.* Hugh Halkett, third son, born 1839, died at Auckland, New Zealand, in September 1870, aged thirty-one years.

*e.* George, born 1843, died at Cromarty on 1st August 1861, aged eighteen.

*f.* Colin Alexander, born 1848, who died at Winchester on 17th March 1870, aged thirty-two.

There is another son whose name is not given, their second son (for Hugh is called their third); Alexander Gordon Graham and his wife Nancy were sadly bereaved of their five boys and we are not told whether these elder boys had any issue.

*g.* Nancy Graham.

*h.* Henrietta J. Graham; and ninthly, Margaret, she married Bryan W. Donkin, Esq., and has issue, three children, Winifred, Constance, and a son, Bryan Percy.

Alexander Gordon Graham (the father of the above nine children and great-grandson of Colin, fifth of Drynie), and his kinsman, George tenth Laird of Inchbrakie, who was in the Hanoverian Guards, made acquaintance at Hanover.

A tablet in the burial-place at Drynie is erected to the memory of Alexander and his wife; he died a Captain in the Hanoverian Guards, born at Abconde, Holland, 28th January 1803, died at Cromarty, November 12th, 1878. Nancy his wife died at Cromarty, 22nd May 1883, aged seventy-eight.

6. Charles D., sixth child of Colin Dundas Graham, served with the 8th Light Dragoons in the Netherlands.

Colonel Colin Dundas Graham and his wife, Magdalene, both rest in the family vault at Drynie; he obtained the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of St Maws, and was a Knight of the Royal Order of William of the Netherlands; one is glad to think that he left "that forlorn corps" to which his letter alludes, and was buried at the home of his fathers. The memorial states he died in 1828, aged seventy-six, deeply lamented and deplored by his family who erect it, to his endeared memory and that of his wife, Mary M. Graham, who died at Cromarty, 1839, aged seventy-six.

We take up the Drynie family again at

V. Nelly, who was the fifth child of Colin Graham, fifth of Drynie and Anne Shaw his wife; she married William Munro of Munloch and has issue, two sons:

1. Colin, married a daughter of Chisholm and has issue William; and a second son, Colin Munro, Captain in W.I.M.

We now return to the eldest child of Colin Graham, fifth of Drynie, and Anne Shaw, his wife.

#### GEORGE GRAHAM, SIXTH OF DRYNIE,

married Anne, daughter of Monro of Basimore, and had issue:—

I. General Colin Graham, 21st H<sup>et</sup> Regiment, 7th of Drynie, *d.s.p.*, and the estate devolved on his brother Charles.

Children of  
Captain A.  
Gordon  
Graham,  
Hanoverian  
Guards.

Youngest son  
of Colin  
Dundas, the  
grandson of  
Colin, 5th of  
Drynie.

George  
Graham, 6th  
of Drynie, and  
his children.

II. George, *d.s.p.*

III. Gordon, *d.s.p.*

IV. Alexander Graham. Mr Graham was British Consul at Hayal (?) and married Donna Ighaive of Hayal, they had issue :

1. Francis married (he was her second husband) Jemima, his distant cousin, daughter of Colin Dundas Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel K.H. they had two children, Colin and Agnes ; both died young.

V. Charles Graham, who entered the profession of a merchant in London ; his three elder brothers leaving no male issue, he was in November 1799 retoured heir<sup>1</sup> to his brother, Colin Graham of Drynie, and became owner of the property as

CHARLES, EIGHTH OF DRYNIE.

8th of Drynie,  
1799

He married a daughter of Mackenzie of Haiburn, and had issue, an only son,

GEORGE GRAHAM, NINTH OF DRYNIE.

Mr George Graham married Mademoiselle de Clavy ; their issue, George, died in infancy, and the estates were left to a son, John C. W. Paul, who sold them, and died on April 13th, 1898.

Estates sold,  
1898.

In Mr George Graham, ninth of Drynie, the male line virtually ended. The family burial-place records the deaths of himself and his family.

VI. John Graham, a Major of the Royal Marines, was drowned in the *Royal George*.

VII. Elizabeth married Robert Gordon.

VIII. and IX. Anne and Janet died unmarried, the latter in 1829, aged eighty-five.

Thus ends the family of George Graham, sixth of Drynie, descended from the first Earl of Montrose and that nobleman's grandson Robert Græme, Archdeacon of Ross.

<sup>1</sup> Indices of the Service of Heirs.

## Sketch XXXIII

### Græme of Damside, and Græme of Duchray

FROM various wills and records which have been met with in the research for this volume, it seems to be likely that both the above families descend from Montrose and possibly from Inchbrakie.

We will take Damside first. Over the gateway of a house in Perth there is carved a representation of the arms of Gorthie; from an heraldic point of view these arms are not strictly correct, but that was very common in the seventeenth century; "devices" were used and the arms altered to suit younger sons without taking out an official "difference" from the Lyon Court; in fact the Lyon Court itself was not always actually correct, as may be seen from the various escutcheons drawn up for the birth briefs and funerals; that certain license was used may be shown by the arms of the Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney; and Smythes of Methven, where the former (in the many carvings of wood and stone with which he embellished his cathedral and his houses, and even his beds), places on the Inchbrakie Coat, a chessrook, one of the symbols from his ward's Coat; while Smythe of Braco carries an escallop of the Græme!

A certain Robert Graham, Town Clerk of Perth, and of Damside near Auchterarder, is the Græme whose forefathers I propose, at any rate to suggest, to those who are interested in research; it would appear from the arms over his gate that Robert Graham, the Town Clerk of Perth, not only considered he had a right to bear them, but that he wished to show his descent from Gorthie. Bishop George Græme, the son of the second Great Baron of Inchbrakie, was the first owner of Gorthie.

The Town  
Clerk's Arms,  
1699.

The earliest notice come to by the writer, of a Graham connected with Damside is in 1605, in the Register of the Great Seal, when a charter of confirmation by Edward Graham, son and heir of the late John Graham, portioner of Arbenny, is given to Lawrence Graham, tutor of Callender, with consent of Margaret Drummond his spouse, Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie, John Græme of Balgowan, and Andrew Graham, burgess of Perth (brother to Arbenny) of the lands of Arbenny in Maddertie; one witness is James Graham in Drumsad,<sup>1</sup> a Notary Public. This charter is quoted, but it must be observed that the witness is called "in," not "of," Damside, which may not prove ownership.

Witness,  
James in  
Damside,  
1605.

James again  
in Damside,  
1644.

The next mention is in 1644, when Mercer's Chronicle tells us that Murdoch, the servant of James Smythe, was "beheadit" at the "croce" at Perth for the slaughter of Muckrobie, servitor to James Graham in Drumside.<sup>2</sup>

Robert  
Græme of  
Damside,  
1667.

By 1676 a Robert Graham is undoubtedly styled owner of Drumsad;<sup>3</sup> for Anna Graham, daughter to the "umquhile Robert Graham of Drumsad," obtains sasine upon certain lands, houses, etc., lying within and about the burgh of Auchterarder; in 1677 on 12th June, Anna Graham, niece to the umquhile James Graham, minister at Glendevon, obtains sasine of forty shilling land of Drumsied, within the barony of Kincardine, from Sir William Graham of Braco and others, as factors to the Marquis of Montrose.<sup>4</sup> Before going further we may show what became of this Anna or her first cousin.

In 1682, December 29th, Anna Graham, daughter to the umquhile Maister James Graham, minister of Glendevon, with consent of Mungo Graham her husband,<sup>5</sup> makes a renunciation in favour of James Græme of Orchill of an a'rent of £32, out of the lands of Rohalloch within Blackford Parish. It should be mentioned that a very full pedigree of the Grahams of Callender lie before the writer, and the names mentioned above do not tally as to name and date with that family.

It is possible the above umquhile Robert Graham was a grandson of

<sup>1</sup> Register Great Seal, 1593-1608.

<sup>2</sup> Maitland Club.

<sup>3</sup> The old Rental of 1649, by William Gloag, styles him Robert Graham of Drumsade.

<sup>4</sup> See Extracts, Perth Minute Book of Sasines, in appendices at end of vol.

<sup>5</sup> Brother of James, fifth of Orchill.

Bishop George Græme of Orkney; anyone interested will find in Sketch XXXI. a short account of the Bishop's sixth son Robert; he had five sons, David, Robert, Henry, James, and John, and it may not be difficult to prove that the second Robert was of Drumsad.<sup>1</sup>

Certainly the daughter and niece of the Robert and James of the sasines was much mixed up with Orchill and Inchbrakie, which shows a certain amount of kinship; her name of Anna points to the latter family and this again shows kinship with the Bishop.

1676, was Robert Græme of Damside the Bishop's son.

The next sasine with regard to the Grahams of or in Aberuthven, brings us to Robert Graham, the town clerk who was probably son of the "Umquhill Robert" of the sasine of 1676, and we will give a slight sketch of him and his descendants.<sup>2</sup>

Robert Graham, Writer in Perth, was admitted in Edinburgh as a Notary Public on 12th April 1682; his age as "22 years or thereby"; in "his dockett" he styles himself "Clericus Dunblanensis dioceses"; this shows he was not a native of Perth, and Auchterarder and Aberuthven both lie in Dunblane. "Quoe vide testor" was his notarial motto.

1682, Town Clerk Robert, a great-grand-son of Bishop George?

Robert Graham was appointed Deputy Town Clerk in 1694, when James Oliphant, his predecessor in that office, died; Robert became "tutor" to the children of the late town clerk, this is stated in the Gask Charter Chest where lies a band given by the Laird of Gask to Euphame Watson, the relict of James Oliphant, dated 1701; these children were named Grizel, who married Andrew Darling; Margaret, who married Robert Oliphant; and Jean married a minister of the name of Irving.

Robert Graham took the oaths 15th Sept. 1694 at the "Gild seat"; he appears to have been possessed of a certain amount of estate, for he does not hesitate to accept the office though he has to pay 1000 merks, which the town has been owed for twenty-four years from various persons who held that appointment; they however enact that if he dies before 1697, the next town clerk takes up the burden.

On 23rd Sept. 1697 Robert Graham bought a tumble-down old house on the north side of the Northgate; here he built a handsome house for that period; the principal entrance remains untouched in this twentieth

<sup>1</sup> For further particulars of Robert see page 535.

<sup>2</sup> Many of the following particulars were given me by Colonel the Honble. Robert C. Boyle.

century. A pediment stone is carved at the apex with a rose, at the two base corners the escallop shell; this shows his descent from Montrose. On the keystone is a man's face (instead of a skull as in Gorthie's case) held between two hands crowned with a Marquis' coronet. The initials R. G. and E. C. with date 1699 finish the work;<sup>1</sup> this, I take it, proves descent from the Bishop who was owner of Gorthie. If Robert is a Royalist he has heard from his childhood of David of Gorthie's duty at the obsequies, and with his imagination fired by the deed and death of his kinsman, he would not stop to trace out the Bishop's coat (all the many carvings of it were up in Orkney) but take that nearest at hand from his kinsman Gorthie, the Bishop's son.

Robert  
Græme of  
Damside  
marries,  
1692.

Robert chose his wife from the Cunninghames of Coull, who rented an estate as portioners near his own home of Aberuthven; the estate of Coull was a bonny one in those days, a nice avenue still remains; Mr Cunninghame was the factor for Inchbrakie's Aberuthven estates, at any rate Elspeth's brother was, and Elspeth becomes Robert Graham's wife.

Their marriage contract has not been seen, but it is alluded to in the sasine of lands of Woodside of Kincardine made for a bond of provision to Elspeth in 1706; Elspeth had further in 1711 an annuity of £100, and William Cunninghame acts as her attorney. Eight children were born between the years 1692 and 1707; James, John, Mungo and David all bear the names given by the Bishop to his sons; Thomas is their youngest son; Helen, Isabel and Euphame are daughters.

In 1713 Robert makes a namesake; a young writer, who has been his servitor<sup>2</sup> for nine years; Town Clerk Depute.

The same year a Doctor George Graham who was an M.D. in Perth, is obliged to go to Orkney, and arranges with Robert Graham the Clerk Depute (whose wife was a Miss Balvaird), to gather in his debts which were of large amount; this George was a great-grandson of the Bishop and died in Orkney, 1715.<sup>3</sup>

By 1716 Robert the Town Clerk has bad health and retires; he pleads

<sup>1</sup> House now occupied by Mr Sturton Saddler, Perth.

<sup>2</sup> This expression in Scotland was largely employed when speaking of young relatives.

<sup>3</sup> Ochtertyre MS., for further particulars see page 502.

"becoming valetudinary tender by reason of the gout," he is repaid his 1000 merks and receives a pension of 200 merks yearly; the witnesses to the agreement are John and Mungo Grahame, his sons.

Robert, by this time designated of Damsyde, assigns to his eldest son Mr James Graham, a writer in Edinburgh, all debts "resting" to Robert on his decease and all rents of lands due to him.

Robert died in the year 1719; he had acquired at different times various land, Damside, Kirklands of Aberuthven, Woodside of Kincardine, Wester Linds and Baillic lands of Aberuthven. The latter he sold to David Haldane of Aberuthven, whose wife was Mary Græme; the Town Clerk did not fail to be bitten like his kinsmen with the Darien Scheme to which he subscribed £25.

His eldest son, James Græme, became of Damside and married as presently shown. James Græme  
of Damside.

There is a couple of services to heirs which make it appear that there may have been two James Græmes of Damside in succession; they are James Græme, W.S. "to his father Robert Graham, Town Clerk of Perth, Heir General, 28 July 1740,"<sup>1</sup> and "James Grahame<sup>2</sup> writer in Edinburgh to James Grahame his father, writer there," 13th Dec. 1758. Cum beneficio Inventorii.<sup>3</sup>

Of course it may be argued that no Damside is mentioned in the latter service, but neither is it in the former which is unquestionably Damside's; why a service was taken out so long after the Town Clerk's is shown presently.

In 1763 Mr James Græme of Damside, Writer to the Signet, is dead,<sup>4</sup> and on 6th March 1764, Bethia Græme is served heir to her father<sup>5</sup> James Græme, W.S., and in 1774 the *Scots Magazine* records her marriage at Edinburgh, September 5th: "Colonel David Hepburn to Miss Graham of Damside."

Miss Græme  
of Damside,  
1764.

The death is recorded at Luffness of a "Mrs Graham, widow of Mr James Graham of Damside on 5th June 1776";<sup>6</sup> this modern way of

<sup>1</sup> Indices to Services of Heirs, Reg. 1740, September 4, No. 2.

<sup>2</sup> This service may concern a grandson of the Bishop's; a son of James Graham who married Mary Hart.

<sup>3</sup> Indices to Services of Heirs, Reg. 1759, Jan. 11, No. 10.

<sup>4</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>5</sup> Heir Por. Gen.

<sup>6</sup> Reg. 1764, March 8.

recording the event prevents us being aware of her maiden name. She was probably his second wife, Miss Deans.

The above is all (except the Ochtertyre MS.) from public records ; from a private source a pedigree appended shows that James Græme of Damside married twice ; his first wife in 1728 being Christian Balfour, daughter of Balfour of Balbirnie, who had an only daughter Agnes. She married Mr John Simson of Bownton, County Fife ; her only son George Simson of Pitcorthie married and has issue. Mr Græme of Damside married secondly in 1740 (which would account for his being served heir in that year to his father) Bethia Deans of Woodhouselea. Once again James Græme is fated to have an only daughter, Bethia, who marries on September 5th, 1774, Colonel David Hepburn, second son of Hepburn of Congleton by his wife Miss Keith of the Earl Marischal's family ; their two sons continue the line of Hepburn and their youngest daughter Græme Hepburn is grandmother to the seventh Earl of Glasgow.

Her daughter,  
Græme Hepburn, grand-  
mother to the  
7th Earl of  
Glasgow.

The property of Damside passed into the hands of the Duncans of Galloford, Perthshire ; Patrick Duncan of Damside having died in 1798 leaving no children, his heir Mr James Beveridge of Blackheath, Kent, assumed the name of Duncan in compliance with his cousin's will ; Mr Beveridge Duncan left issue, a son and one daughter ; she married Warwick, third and last Viscount Lake, and had issue, two daughters. Mr Beveridge Duncan's only son married 1829 Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ross of Oakbank ; their only child and heiress Elizabeth married in 1856 Hector C. R. Macduff, Esq., and has issue besides daughters, a son, Hector Macduff Duncan of Kirklands, Aberuthven.

Mr and Mrs Hector C. R. Macduff-Duncan reside at Damside.

Macduff  
Duncan now  
of Damside.

There is a burial-place apportioned to Damside, in Aberuthven old church, of St Kattans.

The Dukes of Montrose, the Græmes of Inchbrakie, and Orchill, and Damside, all had rights of burial in that church.

It must be borne in mind that the writer of these suggestions as to the origin of Robert Graham, Town Clerk of Perth, only sets them down as suggestions and not in any way asserting them to be positively correct,







though admitting on the face of them it may be possible to prove his correct antecedents from this sketch.

GRAHAM OR GRAHAM STIRLING OF DUCHRAY, CADET  
OF INCHBRAKIE AS RECORDED 1978.

The above is a quotation from Burke's General Armoury for 1884. I give a few details of the family in the older generations below—the above heading is continued as follows in the Armoury. 1st and 4th. Or on a bend engr. az. between two roses gules three buckles or for Stirling. 2nd. Or a wall broken down in some parts Az. between a crescent in the collas point and a rose in base gules on a chief engr. sable three escallops of the field for Græme. 3rd. Or a saltire engr. azure on a chief of the last three stars of the field for Murray.

Crest an eagle displayed ppr. in his dexter talon a sword in his sinister a pistol the last.

Mottoes—"For Right" and "Noctes diesque præsto."

The first mention I find of Graham of Duchray is about the middle of the seventeenth century, when he is established as of Duchray, and marries Marion, the grand-daughter and heiress of Graham of Rednock (son of the fourth Earl of Menteith). This was the Graham of Duchray who raised the body of forty-two men who were never disbanded, and are now represented by the 42nd, the famous Black Watch. In my own mind there is little doubt that this was John the second son of Patrick Græme, the third of Inchbrakie,<sup>1</sup> he was the richest baron of that race, and well able to endow a son with the lands of Duchray.

John married the heiress of Rednock, and in consequence, obeyed the command of her chief, to raise the guard for the passes of Menteith and Aberfoyle. This guard<sup>2</sup> was known in the district as the "forty-twa." The name still sticks to the Black Watch, and it is said General Monck's order to Menteith to raise these men is in the Gartmore Charter Chest ;

<sup>1</sup> See page 90.

<sup>2</sup> Or "watch."

some of the Inchbrakie papers state he was killed in action ; the part he took in this matter would occasion very strained relations between him and his brother, George Græme, the fourth baron, and his nephew, Black Pate, the fifth of Inchbrakie, and thus little intercourse occur between Inchbrakie and Duchray or Rednock. However, Duchray took the new coat of Inchbrakie with the wall "broken down in some places" to show his descent from the latter house.<sup>1</sup>

"A gift of pension passed in Exchequer in favour of John Græme of Deuchrew," 1686, is an entry in the diary of Lord Fountainhall.

By 1704 Thomas Graham or Græme is the owner of Duchray and Commissioner for Perthshire.

In 1756 we find a strong clan of the Grahams of Duchray in the 42nd Regiment. Thomas Graham of Duchray is a captain (this must be the son of the Commissioner of 1704) and a younger brother John is ensign ; in 1758 the latter is a lieutenant, while in 1758 we find the regiment is commanded by Colonel Graham at the Battle of Ticonderoga ; in 1763 there are two John Grahams mentioned in the casualty list—a Lieut. John Graham killed, and a Captain John Graham of Duchray wounded ; below is given the account of Lieut. John Graham's death. He served abroad in America with the 42nd Royal Highlanders, Lord John Murray's Regiment as it was then called. His death is recorded in despatches in 1763.

At this time the Detroit Indians were giving trouble in North America, and had cruelly killed our garrison. Sir Jeffrey Amherst was Commander-in-Chief of the various forces in North America ; Colonel Bouquet with a force of 450 men set out for Fort Pitt, and in his despatch of August 5th, 1763, dated from Edgehill, which lay twenty-six miles from Fort Pitt, he states that at one o'clock that afternoon after a march of seventeen miles the savages suddenly attacked his advance guard, which was immediately supported by two companies of the 42nd, who drove off the enemy from their ambushade and pursued them ; but the enemy returning, Colonel

<sup>1</sup> Account of Earl of Glencairn's Expedition as General of His Majesty's forces in the Highlands, 1653-4, is said to be compiled by J. Graham of Duchray who joined that force with forty-two footmen.

Bouquet made a general advance and dislodged them from their heights without obtaining any direct advantage, for as soon as driven from one post they appeared on another, gradually surrounding the British and attacked their convoy in the rear. Captain-Lieutenant Graham and Lieutenant James Mackintosh of the 42nd were killed.

The enemy retired during the night, but the whole of the next day was spent in continual fighting, the handful of troops only gaining Fort Pitt on the 10th. The two actions are named as Edgehill near Bushy run.<sup>1</sup>

It is, however, just possible that the preceding refers to John Græme of Inchbrakie, a son of Patrick the seventh baron.<sup>2</sup>

Thomas Graham of Duchray was gazetted Lt.-Col. of the 42nd in 1770, and retired in 1771, having seen thirty years' service; we find his death recorded in the magazines of the year 1773, there is no mistake about the spelling here, "June 18th, at Stirling, Thomas Græme of Duchray, Esq., late Lt.-Col. in the 42nd Regiment; and in 1774 we find his brother John served heir to Colonel Thomas Græme, this John is styled John Græme, Captain of Deuchray, heir male special in Over Duchray, Stirlingshire, and in Easter and Wester Rednock, Perthshire,<sup>3</sup> while almost at the same period there dies in Bengal, Ensign John Graham, the son of Captain John Graham Duchrie! then in 1790 his youngest daughter Jean dies at his house of Rednock on Feb. 6th, and lastly, John Graham of Duchray himself, in October of the same year, departs at his house of Rednock, late captain in the 42nd.

John Græme or Graham, living until this date, confirms to me the fact that it was John Græme of Inchbrakie who was killed at Fort Pitt, and not John Graham of Duchray as stated in one of the histories of the 42nd Regiment. Captain John Graham had married Christian Murray, a daughter of the late Robert Murray of Glencarnock, Esq.; she died in Edinburgh, 17th Nov. 1792. Of their surviving children we know only of two sons—Robert, who succeeded and became a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh; he apparently died unmarried or childless in about

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Bouquet's despatch.

<sup>2</sup> See Sketch XIX. The John Gramahs of this period are difficult to unravel.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. G.S. 1777, Ap. 13, No. 4.

1818, and "Alexander Graham (Stirling), Lieut.-General of Duchray and Auchyle," is served heir to his brother Robert Graham, W.S., 27th Aug. 1818, and again on March 4th, 1819 he appears to have taken the name of Stirling in addition to Graham; we find him once more in the services of heirs on 28th June 1825, when his son Alexander Graham (no Stirling surname is mentioned), a lieutenant in the Royal Scots Regiment, has died in June 1825. One more record of this race of soldiers is found on a tombstone showing that the youngest son of the above, Lieut.-General Graham-Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle, has died.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS GRAHAM,

youngest son of General Alexander Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle and late of the 1st Royal Regiment, died at Haslar Hospital on his return from the Crimea, 2nd Nov. 1855, in the forty-sixth year of his age and the thirtieth of his service. His mortal remains rest in the family burying-ground, Port of Menteith.

If any of the descendants of the Grahams of Duchray survive, this short mention of that family will not have been in vain.

## Sketch XXXIV

Græme of Garvock, descended from Sir William Game of Kincardine, ancestor to the first Earl of Montrose by his second wife Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of King Robert III. of Scotland

THE Græmes of Garvock come of royal blood and bear on their coat of arms the double tressure as the proof. Their founder, William, was fifth son of Sir William Game of Kincardine, twelfth in line,<sup>1</sup> who married for his second wife the Lady Mary, daughter of King Robert III., and widow of George, first Earl of Angus; also widow of Sir James Kennedy of Dunure; she had been twice widowed when she married Sir William as her third husband, and at his death she married for the fourth time Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath.

Being unable to obtain access to the family papers of the House of Garvock, little can be mentioned beyond that already known in Burke's "Peerage" and "Landed Gentry"; some stray records have been found and are inserted.

### WILLIAM GAME, THE FIRST OF GARVOCK,<sup>2</sup>

was granted these lands for faithful services to his uncle King James I. of Scotland; he was a soldier and Garvock was confirmed to him in a charter, 1473; he lived to a great age, and dying 1502 was succeeded by his son,

William  
Game, 1st  
of Garvock,  
1473.

### MATHEW LE GAME, SECOND OF GARVOCK.

This Mathew who appears to have been an elderly man at his father's death lived but a few years and was succeeded by his son,

<sup>1</sup> See page xxxi.

<sup>2</sup> Burke.

## ARCHIBALD GRÆME, THIRD OF GARVOCK.

Archibald went out under King James' standard (who was his kinsman as well as king); he fought and died on Flodden Field with almost every relation that he had in 1513, including his chief and second cousin the first Earl of Montrose; his son,

## JOHN GRÆME, FOURTH OF GARVOCK,

was probably a minor when he succeeded to the estates in 1513. This John Græme is mentioned in a document called a letter by Queen Mary, dated 15th March 1553. It grants to John, Archbishop of St Andrews, certain fines; among these is "John Graham of Garnok was adujit for nonentre of James Edmeston father bruther to William Edmeston<sup>1</sup> of Duntreith 16th June the yier of God (15) xiv yeiris for the slaughter of James Stewart of Beith and mutilation of Wm. Stewart his brother."<sup>2</sup>

Here had been a fray indeed, and Garvock is fined for nonentre,—not appearing as a witness.

It will be remembered that the royal mother of the first Garvock had married for her second husband Edmonstone of Duntreath; thus the Græmes of Garvock and the Edmonstones became half-blood, and the kinship was again augmented by the second Earl of Montrose marrying a daughter of the House of Duntreith.

John Græme,  
4th of Gar-  
vock, marries  
twice.

John Græme was twice married: first to Mirabell, daughter of John Whyt of Lumbany, and second in 1545 to Katherine, daughter of Arnot of Arnot.

We are not told which of these ladies was the mother of his children, but he had two sons; it may be that each bore him one; they were—

1. James.
2. John, the founder of the Græmes of Balgowan.<sup>3</sup> John was succeeded by his elder son,

## JAMES GRÆME, FIFTH OF GARVOCK.

He married Janet, daughter to Bonar of Kelty, a small property lying on the Ochills adjacent to Garvock; the marriage took place in 1571 and there was issue:

<sup>1</sup> James was the uncle of William.    <sup>2</sup> Red Book of Menteith.    <sup>3</sup> See Sketch XXVI.



1. Ninian.
2. Patrick, who married and had a daughter named Elizabeth; she married in Auchterarder, Thomas, second son of Colin Drummond (and Christian Kippen) fifth Laird of Pitkellony; Elizabeth Græme of Garvock and her husband Thomas Drummond left a son David Drummond.

James Græme, fifth of Garvock, was succeeded by his eldest son,

#### NINIAN GRÆME, THE SIXTH OF GARVOCK.

Married in 1606 Elizabeth, a daughter of Lawrence Oliphant of Forgardenny; the author has not learned which family of Oliphants Forgardenny belonged to; in 1601 Condie had just been purchased from Colville of Condie by "Lawrence Oliphant sone lawful to the Unquhill Lawrence Oliphant some tyme of Newton."<sup>1</sup> In one of the deeds consequent on this sale and the marriage of Colville's widow,<sup>2</sup> there are, in 1606, a number of witnesses, amongst them are Bonar of Kelty, Wm. Graham of Garvock (a brother of the sixth laird?) also Ninian Graham of Garvock<sup>1</sup> himself. Ninian Græme's will is in the Register House, Edinburgh; he died February 1654, his "executor is ——? Livingston," the will is short, no relations are mentioned. He was succeeded by his son,

#### JOHN GRÆME, SEVENTH OF GARVOCK.

He married Agnes, the fifth child of George Drummond, sixth of Balloch by his first wife the Honourable Agnes Napier, sister to Lord Napier of Merchiston. Agnes Drummond's father, afterwards married Margaret Græme, daughter of the Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney and had issue.

The sixth Laird of Garvock and his wife Agnes Drummond were married in 1638. He was succeeded by his son,

#### JAMES GRÆME, EIGHTH OF GARVOCK.

He married Ann, daughter of John Stewart of Arntullie and Cardneys in

<sup>1</sup> "Oliphants in Scotland," see also page 31 this vol. ; Sketch XXII.

<sup>2</sup> Colville sold Condie to Oliphant; the former's widow was Lilius Græme of Inchbrakie, afterwards Mrs Oliphant of Gask.

James, 8th of Garvock, served heir to Balgowan. 1678. In 1677 he was served heir to John Græme of Balgowan. Garvock at this date considered he was heir male "filii fratri proavi" to John, second of Balgowan, who settled the estates of Balgowan on an only son of his, a good deal of irritation to Garvock was caused by this act, and there are memorandums in the Inchbrakie papers stating that the John Græme of Balgowan (to whom James the eighth of Garvock had himself served heir) was son of the brother of fourth of Garvock, and the opinion of a lawyer as to whether John Græme of Balgowan could dispose of his estates at will was obtained; it is not stated why, but the action was never brought, possibly because Balgowan possessed the greater part of his land by purchase not by entail, and could will it as he chose.

Marriage of his daughter, 1702. Margaret, third daughter of James, eighth laird, married John Drummond, first Laird of Kelty; he succeeded his uncle and father, both were ministers of Monzie; he purchased the estate at Kelty (presumably from the Bonars) in 1692 and married Margaret Græme of Garvock (29th April 1702); the marriage contract gives her a sasine on Kelty. They had a family of three sons and six daughters; their grandson, third Laird of Kelty married Euphemia Aytoun, Inchdairine; she was sister of Major-General Roger Aytoun of Inchdairine and Lady Rollo, wife of the seventh Lord Rollo.

Her descendants Aytouns and Drummonds. The third Laird of Kelty and Euphame Aytoun had a family of ten children: four sons *d.s.p.* and the remaining three were all distinguished for their gallantry, especially William, the sixth son, who obtained a sword of honour from the underwriters at Lloyds, for the gallantry with which he incited the defence against two French privateers of the M.S. *Fortitude* off Barbadoes, 1804. He married 1806, Sussana Catherina Wohlfart, relict of Mr Bogle Surinam.

The fourth Laird of Kelty held appointment of Surgeon-in-Chief at Bombay; was a literary man, and left a daughter Catherine, died unmarried. James, eighth of Garvock, was succeeded by his son,

#### JAMES GRÆME, NINTH OF GARVOCK.

This laird married Amelia Moray (she was the daughter of Sir

Robert Moray of Abercairny and Annas Græme his wife, the daughter of Black Pate of Inchbrakie,<sup>1</sup> by her he had—

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. James.  | 1. Anna.      |
| 2. John.   | 2. Elizabeth. |
| 3. Robert. | 3. Margaret.  |

This James married again a second time in 1720 Bettie Bell, sister of Charles Bell of Craigfoodie; by her he has no issue, and was succeeded by the youngest and only surviving son of his marriage with Amelia Moray of Abercairny.

An old story runs that Balgowan sent a message over to Garvock stating that Inchbrakie, Balgowan and Garvock spelling alike with the diphthong caused confusion in letters, etc., and suggested *Garvock* using the h. The request may have been made in all innocence, but a short and very convincing negative was sent over the Strath to Balgowan!

#### ROBERT GRÆME, TENTH LAIRD OF GARVOCK.

The grandson of Annas Græme and great-grandson of Black Pate was an out-and-out Jacobite; he went out in the 1745, and the "Jacobite Lairds of Gask" tell us how staunch he was in the service of Charles Edward. Gask, the old Jacobite laird, gave Robert Græme his sister Catherine in marriage in 1736.

"Glaud" the  
roth and  
Jacobite  
Laird.

Robert did not go South with the Gasks but we find his name in the list of the Perthshire Squadron as drawn up by Oliphant on 7th February 1745, and in the early summer of that year when Culloden had been fought and lost, a little ship laden with the "servants of the King" sailed forth to Sweden bearing on its decks Robert Græme of Garvock as "Glaud," the Gasks older and younger as Mr "Whyt" and "Brown," with Murrays and Drummonds, who were not to see their homes again for a score of years.

In 1750 Robert Græme goes to Boulogne and meets Mrs Oliphant of Gask who is arriving from a visit to her daughter, Leddy Inchbrakie, and escorts the lady to Paris.

1753 saw Robert of Garvock back in Scotland; he arrived at his own

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch XV.

home Garvock, which was held by his son James, who did not "go out," and was in peaceful possession of the estates.

10th Laird, "Glaud," imprisoned for loyalty, 1753-4. Robert Græme was however soon discovered by the officers of the English government, a hundred men were sent to take him and he was apprehended and placed in the Tolbooth at Perth. He had claimed his privilege as a French officer but to no purpose; and was detained there for two years, being permitted from time to time to walk on the "Inch" at Perth with a guard (for letter from him see Sketch XXII.).

The younger Jacobite Laird of Gask writes, still an exile, to his young wife at Gask in 1762; he sends remembrances to all "ould friends," and says "Black Pate<sup>1</sup> and Glaud will never be fort"<sup>2</sup> again, "I am sorry to hear Glaud's wife is so tender," and reverts to the family of "men and women" who have grown up at Garvock during the seventeen years since he left Perthshire.

All through Gask's Journals in France for the first eight years Glaud's name appears, and those interested in him should read that romantic story.<sup>3</sup>

Robert Græme (Glaud) and his wife, Miss Catherine Oliphant of Gask, had a family of six.

- |                                      |                       |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. James, afterwards eleventh laird. | 4. Robert.            |
| 2. Lawrence.                         | 5. Æmilia Ann Sophia. |
| 3. Charles James Stewart.            | 6. Margaret.          |

In only three instances do we know of their descendants, Lawrence, Robert and Margaret.

#### LAWRENCE, SECOND SON OF ROBERT,

the tenth laird, and Catherine Oliphant of Gask, his wife, married; some interesting facts of his daughter and her descendants follow:—

Grand-daughter of 10th Laird. Eliza Græme, grand-daughter of "Glaud," the tenth (and Jacobite) Laird of Garvock, married Captain John Weeks of the Royal Navy

<sup>1</sup> Patrick, eighth Laird of Inchbrakie, who in the Jacobite rising went by the soubriquet his great-grandfather bore in the Montrose wars.

<sup>2</sup> Strong.

<sup>3</sup> "Jacobite Lairds of Gask," T. Laurence Kington Oliphant, Grampian Club.

previous to 1811. There is a long letter from Eliza Græme's uncle (James Græme, then eleventh of Garvock) to her father, Lawrence Græme, his second brother ; it gives much insight into the family history.

“ To Lawrence Græme,  
93 High Street,  
Chatham.

From James Græme  
of Garvock,  
James Court, Edinburgh,  
15th May 1811.

“ My dear brother,

In answer to your letter of the 6th inst. I have to observe that I believe none of the heirs of entail will object to General Græme's<sup>1</sup> proposal of applying to Parliament for an act enabling him to sell part of the lands of Williamstoun and Sunnyside in lieu of parts of the lands and estate of Ardillia, and others lately purchased by him from Robert Smith of Methven, and to be entailed on the same series of heirs and under the same bond iliens of provisions as the lands of Williamstoun, Sunnyside, which he proposes to sell.

Letter to  
Laurence,  
son of the  
Jacobite  
“Glaud,” 10th  
of Garvock.

Mr Græme's<sup>1</sup> reason in wishing this exchange is on account of these lands he has purchased lying more convenient for extending his policy than those he proposes to sell in lieu of them, and I suppose none of the heirs of entail will object.

I am happy to hear of your son-in-law's promotion,<sup>2</sup> I esteem his situation better than if he were in a larger ship, as he would have a better chance for Prises were the Enemy carrying on any trade which they at present can only do in the coasting way.

I beg to be remembered to him when you write, as also to Mrs Græme<sup>3</sup> and daughter.<sup>4</sup> I hope you have enjoyed tolerable good health since I heard from you. My son Robert<sup>5</sup> has got a large family, five daughters and two sons, James and William. I have resided here for several years finding the air agree better with me here than in the country, so when you

<sup>1</sup> This relates to the purchase of Lynedoch ; General Græme of Balgowan was afterwards Lord Lynedoch.

<sup>2</sup> Captain Weeks, R.N.

<sup>3</sup> Laurence Græme's wife.

<sup>4</sup> Mrs Weeks.

<sup>5</sup> Afterwards twelfth laird.

have occasion to write me you will please address me in James' Court, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.

Your letter of the 6th having gone first to Garvock did not reach me until the 14th which is the cause of your not having an answer sooner. All our friends in the country were well a few days ago to whom I shall remember you when I write.

Mrs Græme<sup>1</sup> joins my best wishes to you and yours  
who ever am your most affectionate brother,

James Græme."

"Brother Robert is still at Montrose but has not yet learned economy. I have been sadly embarrassed of late getting his affairs wound up. . . . Immediately on the back of this he sent his son over here . . . with a view of making application to the Commander-in-Chief, . . . Lord Cathcart, he got a promise of an Ensignsay, but six or seven months having elapsed, he living here with me all the while and not knowing how much longer he might remain idle in that situation, I equipt him and paid his passage out for Jamaica with recommendations to two different gentlemen who would have given him immediate employ. . . . So you see, first and last, I have my own troubles with him and his son; but I am resolved to do no more for him happen what will, it would be doing injustice to my own family."<sup>2</sup>

Lawrence Græme, younger of Garvock, remembered well the arrest of his father the tenth laird on his return from France in 1753; he was a young lad at the time and when the troops entered the room where he was, seeing that he did not remove his bonnet to the English King's officers, one of them made a lunge at it with his bayonet, preparatory to throwing it out of the window!<sup>2</sup>

Lawrence Græme died at Chatham of pneumonia; his wife survived him; with them resided their daughter Eliza with her family, during the frequent absence of her husband entailed by his (sailor's) profession.

Captain and Mrs Weeks had seven children, whose names are given on next page. Their only son Edward Brenton died in infancy.

<sup>1</sup> His second wife, Miss Robertson.

<sup>2</sup> Græme-Roberts' family letters.

- I. Eliza Catherine, born 1809, married John Ishell Warden Roberts, surgeon in the Royal Navy and has issue :
1. Warden H. E. W. Roberts, born 1842, Assistant Paymaster, R.N., married Diana E. Thorndike, third daughter of Lieut. Charles Thorndike, R.N., and had two children. (1) Mary. (2) Howard Campbell, R.N.R.
  2. Lawrence Græme Allan Roberts, born 1844, Commander R.N. (retired); Priest in Holy Orders, Rector of Lillington, Sherborne, Dorset; married firstly, Miss Isabella Thorndike, eldest daughter of Lieut. Charles Thorndike, R.N. (decs.) they had three children. (1) Isabella Græme Roberts. (2) Georgina Græme Roberts, married the Rev. Achilles Daunt, M.A. (3) Lawrence Græme Roberts.
- The Rev. L. G. A. Roberts has married secondly Miss Constantia Zoe Paterson, daughter of Rev. Wm. Paterson, and has a daughter. (4) Zoe Constantia Græme.
3. Charles Fitzgerald Roberts, born 1845, married at Monte Video, both deceased. No issue.
  4. Arthur Edward Simmonds Roberts, born 1848, married firstly Miss Ella Betton Bright (decs.) has issue : (1) Catherine de Ferrieres. (2) Daisy A. Latour. (3) Charles Betton. (4) Cyril Græme. (5) Arthur Betton. (6) Constance Ella. (7) Albert. (8) Ethel Eliza.
- Mr Arthur E. S. Roberts married secondly Miss Margaret Sutcliffe, by whom he has three more children. (9) Dorothy. (10) Violet. (11) Edwin.
- II. Jane (deceased).  
 III. Laura (deceased).  
 IV. Emily, married William C. Van Goethem, widower, and had two daughters. (1) Constance (decs.). (2) Emily, married Rev. Henri Merle d'Aubugne and has issue.  
 V. Sophie, married Ernest Cherot, Esq., has issue. (1) Alice, married to Mr William Van Goethem, son of William C. Van Goethem above, by his first wife, and has issue. (2) Maxime, married Ida Labourette and has issue. (3) Albert, married Alice Wilson. (4) Ernest, married Marguerite Herbert and has issue.  
 VI. Olivia, married Charles Liosel.  
 VII. Sarah, married Charles de Larabrie and had three sons and two daughters. (1) Charles. (2) Georges, married Suzanne Forcade and has issue. (3) Sarah. (4) Edward, married Helene Forcade. (5) Alice, married to her cousin Leon Van Goethem.<sup>1</sup>

Great-grand-children of 10th Laird of Garvock.

Younger son of 10th Laird.

We return to Robert the fourth son of the tenth laird, his father's namesake; it will be remembered that he is spoken of in his brother James' letter to Lawrence Græme (Mrs Weeks' father) as having been in money difficulties. It was his son whom his brother James (eleventh of Garvock) had despatched to the West Indies.

The Garvock Græmes had in the two succeeding generations evidently some interest in the West Indies, as in 1746 Thomas Graham, Esq., is granted the office of receiver of the several duties payable in Jamaica.

<sup>1</sup> The preceding information and letters have been contributed by the Rev. Lawrence Græme Roberts, Rector of Lillington, Dorset.

1764, at Barbadoes, Colonel Graham, one of the Commissioners for selling the ceded islands.

1785, at Edinburgh, the death of Duncan Graham late of Jamaica is announced.

Death of  
the Jacobite  
10th Laird of  
Garvock.

Robert Græme of Garvock the tenth laird died on the 5th of May 1797.<sup>1</sup> His will is dated 7th March 1780, and has little of interest in it beyond that it confirms the names of his various children, to all of whom he is leaving small sums of ready money it mentions that Catherine Oliphant his wife is dead. A codicil dated 1788 shows his daughter Margaret to be still unmarried; he was succeeded by his son,

#### JAMES GRÆME, ELEVENTH OF GARVOCK.

Born 9th March 1737. He married in 1764 Mary, daughter of the Rev. Henry Nisbet of the family of Dean and had issue; he married secondly, Mary, daughter of Captain Robertson; the former died in February 1802, the latter *d.s.p.* in 1832.

James Græme,  
11th of  
Garvock.

It is this Mr James Græme who wrote the interesting letter to his brother Lawrence (on a former page) and who was so worried over his brother Robert's affairs; Mr Græme of Garvock mentions in it that he is living in Edinburgh finding it suits him better and the old house at Garvock is given up to his son Robert, whose flock of seven children must be filling it comfortably!

The eleventh laird dies the year following that in which he wrote Lawrence Græme (1812), and is succeeded by his only son,

#### ROBERT GRÆME, TWELFTH LAIRD OF GARVOCK.

12th Laird  
marries an  
Aytoun.

He was born in 1766 and was forty-seven years old when he succeeded to the family estates, which however had been his *de facto* for some years; in 1802 he had married Miss Aytoun, a grand-daughter of Roger the seventh Laird of Inchdairine; this Roger Aytoun had married Euphemia, daughter of Sir J. Ramsey of Whitehill; they had two sons; John the eldest, married a daughter of the fourth Lord Rollo and their

<sup>1</sup> *Scots Magazine.*



son Major-General Roger Aytoun married a daughter of Sinclair, a cadet of the Earls of Orkney and carried on the line of Inchdairine.<sup>1</sup>

Meantime William Aytoun the second son of the seventh Laird of Inchdairine had married Isobel, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Edmonstoune of Ednam and had three children; his eldest son Roger married Joan Kier (a cousin of Sir Walter Scott) and they were the father and mother of the famous Professor Aytoun and his sisters Isabella and Margaret; Miss Kier gave to her children the ring of romance which she brought from the Scott family; her son's ballads will never die as long as Scottish hearts beat, "The Execution of Montrose" and the "Burial March of Dundee" will find a place with Burns and Scott on their bookshelves.<sup>2</sup> At Mrs Aytoun's house used to assemble a brilliant coterie; all the wit and intellect which Edinburgh knows so well how to gather flashed and sparkled there, enhanced by her son's ever welcome presence and the charm of his sister's musical talents.

The "Lays of the Cavaliers."

It was William Aytoun's daughter Jane Anne, aunt to the Professor and grand-daughter of the seventh Laird of Inchdairine who married Robert Græme, afterwards twelfth Laird of Garvock; and in 1803 on July 23rd, we find James his son and heir is born, and between that year and 1811, seven babies have tumbled into Garvock one after the other and yet another making eight in all.

Children of 12th Laird, 1803-11.

In 1812 Robert Græme succeeded his father and became twelfth laird; he appears to have gone out to the West Indies; perhaps his cousin, the young lad whom Robert's father would not allow to hang about in Edinburgh waiting for his commission is doing well—any way Robert goes to see for himself, and returns from the West Indies in July 1813.

The following spring his uncle Lawrence dies; Robert is informed of the event by Captain Weeks, R.N., who is the husband of Lawrence's only daughter, and Robert writes the following reply:—

Letter from Robert Græme of Garvock dated at that Place.

27th Feb. 1814.

<sup>1</sup> See Fintry, Sketch XXXIV., for further descent.

<sup>2</sup> "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," by Professor William Edmonstoune Aytoun.

Written to T. Weeks, Esquire,  
90 High Street, Chatham.

Franked

R

3—March 3

1814.

Death of son  
of 10th Laird,  
1814.

My dear Sir, I received your letter of 18 Feb. announcing the death of my worthy uncle upon 26 Dec. last of an inflammation in his lungs, the effect of a violent cold; yesterday which is the first notice I have received of that melanchily event, so deeply afflicting to all his relations; it is however consoling that he was a worthy and good man which affords us the greatest of all comfort when we reflect of our friends that have gone to a happier world, give my kindest condolence to Mrs Græme, Mrs Weeks, and the rest of the family, and I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours sincerely and affecly.,

Robert Græme.

P.S.—I returned from  
Jamaica in July last.

R. G.

Mr Robert Græme's children by his wife Miss Aytoun were—

I. Robert, who succeeded.

II. William, born 1806, died when fourteen.

Younger son  
of 12th Laird  
of Garvock.

III. Robert Græme of Wellhall, Co. Lanark, Commissioner of supply; he was born in 1811, and married in 1843, Anne, third daughter of Patrick Seton, Esq., of Preston, Co. Linlithgow. Her brother succeeded to the estate and that of Ekolsund in Sweden; his son, Mr Seton of Ekolsund settled in Sweden, and marrying a lady of that country holds an appointment to the King of Sweden, and has several children. Mr Robert Græme and Miss Seton, his wife, had a son and daughter:—

1. Mr Robert Seton Græme who is unmarried was at Trinity College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar.

2. Agnes Frances Anne, married (1871) Captain G. C. Higgins of the 13th Hussars, and they have three sons and five daughters; (a) Charles Græme, born 1879 in 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry; (b) Robert Seton Græme, born 1882 in 3rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry; (c) Cecil Græme, born 1887.

Grand-  
children of  
12th Laird,  
1848.

<sup>1</sup> Letter in possession of Rev. L. Græme-Roberts.

Mabel Florence Aimee, married 1896, Andrew Cassels Kay, the son of Henry Cassels Kay and Jane Anne Aytoun, his wife; it will be remembered that a Miss Jane Anne Aytoun had married the seventh Laird of Garvock, her brother, James Aytoun, grandson of the seventh Laird Aytoun of Inchdairine had, like his elder brother Roger, three children. The eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Aytoun, R.A., has not married; the second son, John, married twice, and has several sons and daughters; the third child, and only daughter, was like her aunt, Mrs Græme of Garvock called Jane Anne, and is the mother of Andrew Cassels Kay who married Mabel, daughter of Miss Græme of Wellhall and her husband, Captain Higgins.

Great-grand-children of 12th Laird.

Mr and Mrs Andrew Cassels Kay have Henry Græme Aytoun, born 1897, and Alison Mary Liliias.

Captain and Mrs Higgins have four other daughters—Constance, Agnes, Maud, and Enid; Agnes married in 1902 Norman B. Dickson, Esq.

Mrs Robert Græme's memory will for ever remain fresh with those who had the privilege of knowing her; her sparkling wit and charm of manner endeared her to all, and one could have no greater pleasure than to visit her at the charming home at Wellhall, where her friends ever received the kindest of welcomes; she survived her husband for many years.

IV. Isabella Edmonstone died unmarried 1807.

V. Mary, married 1830 to Angus Turner, Esq., J.P., for the counties of Lanark and Perth; Mr Turner for many years rented Pitcairns (the old home of the Græmes of Monzie, Pitcairns and Orchill), one of the most hospitable houses in Perthshire, he was the first to open his doors to the future Laird of Gask, when as T. L. Kington, he came down to fight the seven years' lawsuit for his own estates, Mr and Mrs Turner's example was quickly followed and "Gask" was warmly welcomed.

Daughter of 12th Laird, 1830.

Pitcairns, which was purchased by Lord Rollo early in the nineteenth century, was near to Mary Turner's old home of Garvock, and later on Mr Turner purchased the estate of Kippen from his wife's nephew, the late Robert Græme of Garvock (in addition to the shootings of Glentyre which he had held for some time), on which he built a handsome mansion and greatly improved the demesne.

Mr and Mrs Turner had the sorrow to lose their sons in their early childhood. Two daughters survived:—

i. Jane Anne Aytoun, married in September 1857, Redmond Rideout Bewley Caton of the 1st Royals, only son of Richard Redmond Caton of Binbrook and Bishop Norton, County Lincoln. Lieutenant Caton had been wounded severely in the Crimea and never recovered the exposure of that campaign; he died in the year 1859, leaving an only son:—

Grand-daughter of 12th Laird of Garvock.

Redmond Bewley Caton, priest in holy orders; educated at Harrow; Exeter College, Oxford, M.A., Rector of Great Fakenham, Suffolk; he married his cousin Louisa Laura Warrant, daughter of the late Colonel Warrant of Bught, Inverness, and has—

Great-grandson of the 12th Laird

Richard Bewley, born 21st Feb. 1886, educated at Harrow.

Margaret Hawkesmore.

Dorothy.

<sup>1</sup> Sketch XXIV.

Grand-daughter of the 12th Laird.

- II. Mary Helena de Jersey, married first, Captain Luke Edward O'Connor of H.M. 76th Regiment, son of General Luke Smythe O'Connor, Commander of the Forces in Jamaica; secondly, Samuel Spofforth, Esq., of the Yorkshire family of that name.

Mr Turner died in 1882, his wife Mary Græme dying on 9th Sept. 1896, when Mrs Caton and Mrs Spofforth inherited as co-heiresses the estates of Kippen and Glentyre; these were sold in 1896 to John Wilson, Esq., M.P., of Aidrie House.

Daughters of the 12th Laird.

Jane Anne; Janet Rollo and Catherine Oliphant; the twelfth laird's remaining children, died unmarried.

Robert Græme died in March 1846 and was succeeded by his son,

#### JAMES GRÆME, THIRTEENTH LAIRD OF GARVOCK.

He married in June 1837 Helena, only child of Charles de Jersey of Grange Lodge, Guernsey, H.M.'s Attorney - General for that island.

Children of 13th Laird, James Græme of Garvock.

- I. Robert de Græme, born 1841.
- II. Charles de Jersey, born 1842, married Miss Seton, daughter of Mr Seton of Preston and sister to Mr Seton before-mentioned, of Ekolsund in Sweden (she died in July 1903).
- III. Frederic, Major of Royal Artillery, married Florence Bell, second daughter of Col. Bell, C.B., Swissville, Guernsey, and has two sons—(1) James Archibald, R.E., and (2) Ninian.
- IV. Mary, married Count E. de Lamothe, Sarlat, Dordoyne, *d.s.p.*
- V. Jane Anne Jessie, married Ed. Lindsay Ward, Asst. Commissary Genl.; and had two daughters—(1) Helena Elizabeth, married Capt. F. W. Dent, R.A.; (2) Henrietta Louisa.
- VI. Georgina Helena Caroline de Jersey, married Capt. Edward Thorpe, Madras Native Infantry; issue—(1) Ivan de Jersey, Capt. Bedfordshire Regiment; (2) Llewlyn, Lieutenant R.A.M.C.
- VII. Henrietta Matilda, died 1864.
- VIII. Agnes Rollo, married Lt.-Col. T. P. Powell, 83rd Regt.
- IX. F. Charlotte Elizabeth Hay, married Francis P. Hutchesson, Esq.; issue—Amy, Mabel, Thomas, Charles, Violet, Lillah, James.
- Mr Græme died in 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ROBERT, FOURTEENTH LAIRD OF GARVOCK.

He died May 1902, unmarried, in Ross-shire, and is succeeded by his second brother,

CHARLES DE JERSEY, FIFTEENTH LAIRD OF GARVOCK.

This line is, with the exception of Inchbrakie and Fintry, one of the few who have continued the descent from father to son from the parent stem of Montrose.

The House of Garvock stands on the nor'-eastern side of the Ochills and was visited by Prince Charles Edward during his stay in Perthshire.

## Sketch XXXV

The Græmes of Balgowan descended of Garvock from  
Lord William Græme of Kincardine, Ancestor to  
the Earls of Montrose

THIS volume would be incomplete without a reference to the Græmes of Balgowan from whom sprung Thomas Græme, Lord Lynedoch, and this must be the apology for venturing to touch on the hero of whom various histories have already been written by more competent hands.

This sketch will refer more particularly to the general history of his family than to Lynedoch himself, though through the kindness of the present Mr Graham of Fintry, I am enabled to give some original letters written to his great-grandfather Robert from Lynedoch, while on Sir John Moore's staff.

Royal  
descent by  
Montrose,  
1440.

The Græmes of Balgowan were descended from Montrose through Græme of Garvock.

William Græme, first of Garvock, was fifth son of Sir William Grame, Lord of Kincardine, and founding the family of Garvock, with the lands of that barony obtained from his uncle King James I. of Scotland, he had in descent—

Matthew, second of Garvock.

Archibald Græme, third of Garvock.

John Græme, fourth of Garvock, who married first Mirabell, daughter of John Whyt of Lumbany and secondly, Katherine, daughter of Arnot of Arnot.

Unfortunately I have not come across the record which would prove to which lady belonged the honour of being ancestress of Garvock and of Balgowan. It was the second son of the fourth Laird of Garvock, John Græme, who founded the family of Græmes called of Balgowan.

On referring to Sketch IV. the story of the marriage of John Græme, first of Balgowan, will be found ; his wife was Marion Rollock, widow of George Græme the second Great Baron of Inchbrakie and Aberuthven, and when John witnessed Inchbrakie's will in 1575 he is still styled "John, son of Græme of Garvock"; nine years after this he has married Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie, where the earlier years of their married life may have been spent, and obtains by purchase from Lord Innerneath in 1584 the estate of Balgowan ; and for his assistance and loyalty in the matter of the Gowrie conspiracy (some authorities state that it was this Balgoune who found the garter on that occasion) he obtained from James VI. several of the forfeited lands of Innerneath estate, Nether Pitcairns, Craigenhall, Half-lands of Ledqurie and half of Codrachie Mill with the patronage of the church of Monedie.<sup>1</sup>

1st of  
Balgowan  
marries 2nd  
Inchbrakie's  
widow.

The purchase of many other lands follow ; twelve years later a charter is granted him of Newraw, 1596,<sup>2</sup> when we find John Hay of Seyfield and Marjorie Keyth his wife, sell to John Graham of Balgowan and Marion Rollo, Lady Inchbrakie, the land of Newraw in the barony of Methven ;<sup>3</sup> Walter Rollox de Lawtoun, Lady Inchbrakie's brother, and her son Patrick, the third Baron of Inchbrakie, are witnesses.<sup>4</sup>

The same year John and Marion sign a receipt to Murray of Woodend on May 18th, 1596, for 400 merks ; the "unquhile" Patrick Murray of Newraw was heritable feuar of these lands ; this deed mentions Keillour and Tulliehand as lying within the barony of Methven. Marion's signatures to this document are in clear black letter type. It is dated at Balgowan. Alexander Maxtone, brother of Cultoquhey and "John Graham our lawful son" are among the witnesses ;<sup>5</sup> by this time all the Inchbrakie girls and boys, half sisters to John, are grown up ; the young Laird of Inchbrakie is now living at that castle ; many of Marion's and Inchbrakie's daughters married ; Liliass to Colville of Condie, and

<sup>1</sup> R.G.S. and Anderson's Scottish Nation.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. G.S. No. 1134.

<sup>3</sup> The Duke of Lennox had a charter of Methven in 1585-6. Reg. G.S. No. 957. Smythe of Braco bought Methven, 1664, see Sketch XXXI.

<sup>4</sup> Newraw is now the Home Farm of Captain Black of Balgowan.

<sup>5</sup> Inchbrakie documents.

Marjorie to Maxtone of Cultoquhey. This is the first of a series of marriages between the Cultoquheys and Græmes.

John, 1st of  
Balgowan,  
purchases  
many lands.

In 1601 John Græme is adding further to the lands of Balgowan. The Douglasses hold Keillour, that he cannot touch, and Bacheltoune is held by the Oliphants; so he stretches his hands right and left, and buys from Dunfermline Abbey lands, Meikill College in Perth, and "Scho gait" in Dalkeith on 23rd June 1601;<sup>1</sup> again "John of Balgowan, senior" (showing us Garvock's son still lives), and John Balgowan, junior, buy on 28th March 1605 from John, Earl of Atholl, in Baron of Invermay, the lands of Kippen<sup>2</sup> lying in the parish of Muckarsie, Co. Perth;<sup>3</sup> in 1610 his nephew, Ninian Græme of Garvock, sells some small portion of the Garvock lands to his uncle of Balgowan and his wife Marion Rollock; with consent of Elizabeth Oliphant his wife; these are "Wellhill & Drum in Nether Garvok."<sup>4</sup>

An idea of the many differences which occurred between landlords regarding their marches, may be obtained by the following. The lands of George Oliphant of Bachiltown and John Græme of Balgowan "marched," and contention arose to whom the corn grown on these marches belonged, it was claimed by both landlords. The corn, if allowed to stand while the law decided the question would have been wasted, so on the 26th September 1604, the Sheriff of Perth orders that the corn be "sheir and wyn"<sup>5</sup> and placed on Gorthie's<sup>6</sup> land who was a "neutrall" man.<sup>7</sup>

Another child of Marjory Rollo and step-child of John, first of Balgowan, of whom record has been met, is a daughter named Katherine; her marriage contract dated 14th of April 1602 states that Archibald Campbell (who has in 1601 been given a charter of the quarter lands of Monzie by Sir Duncan) with consent of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, his father, on the one hand, and Catherine Grahame, lawful daughter to Marion Rollo,<sup>8</sup> spouse to John Graham of Balgowan, on the other, are to be

<sup>1</sup> Reg. G. S. No. 1198.

<sup>2</sup> This must not be mistaken for Kippen near Dunning.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. G. S. No. 1589.

<sup>4</sup> Reg. G. S. No. 411.

<sup>5</sup> Cut and carried.

<sup>6</sup> Gorthie was at this date held by the Lundys. Bishop George Græme bought it in the early thirties.

<sup>7</sup> Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland.

<sup>8</sup> Perth Sas. Sec. Reg. i. 300. This was a daughter by her first husband, Græme of Inchbrakie, not mentioned in Inchbrakie records.



married, and he leases his said spouse in "All" and "Hail" the mains of Lagvinshach and "fourt part of Monzie," etc.<sup>1</sup>

John, first of Balgowan and Newraw, dies in 1625, and is succeeded by

JOHN GRÆME OF BALGOWAN, SECOND LAIRD, 1625-1689.

As shown by a retour<sup>2</sup> of October 4th that year, this was the "John, my brother," whom the Bishop, George Græme, speaks of in his inventories and letters, showing confidence in his opinion in all things (especially when the purchase of Gorthie for the Bishop's son was being discussed), and in the Methven papers he is constantly referred to as a "persona grata"; Patrick Smythe (the elder) of Braco writes to him only a couple of weeks before his death on a matter which is troubling him, addressing him as follows:—

John, 2nd of Balgowan, has many friends, 1655.

"to the Richt Hona<sup>ble</sup> and my special friend,  
the Laird of Balgowan."

"Meall, 13 April 1655.

From P. Smythe of Braco."

He writes he is recovering from a long and dangerous illness, and gives praise to God for his recovery and is still very unable and "seekley," prays God to grant him patience to bear it. His son Patrick has written him of a foolish contract, "My dau. Barbara has med" to match with her servitour, "David Græme."<sup>3</sup>

He is very much grieved at this and offended with her, and has written his son to take Gorthie's<sup>4</sup> and Balgowan's advice how to dissuade her from this course; he hears some of her friends in Strathearn encourage her, who they are he knows not, but does not think Balgowan is one. If she persist she shall not receive a grot from him, nor will he acknowledge her hereafter!<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Also p. 414. Inventory of Monzie papers, by kindness of Rev. Francis Grant.

<sup>2</sup> Abbreviato of Retours.

<sup>3</sup> This David Græme was a grandson of Bishop George Græme, and was Chamberlain to Patrick Smythe at Braco and son of Robert Græme in Bolshan.

<sup>4</sup> The Bishop's son, David.

<sup>5</sup> See page 531.

He concludes with his "dewtie" love and remembrancer to "yourself the young laird and his discreet Lady."

"Your reall friend and humble Set.

"at command,"

F. Smythe off Braco.<sup>1</sup>

John, second of Balgowan, married in 1605,<sup>2</sup> Isobel, daughter of Mr Bonar of Keltie (his uncle, Mr James Græme, fifth of Garvock, had married her aunt Janet in 1571), but appears to have had no son by her, for in 1638 we find a precept under the privy seal, granting Mr John Graham of Balgowan and Isobel Bonar, his spouse, in life-rent, and to John Graham, younger, his son and the lawful heirs male of his body, whom failing to David Grahame of Gorthie,<sup>3</sup> and the lawful heirs of his body, whom failing to Mr George Graham of Inchbrakie,<sup>4</sup> whom all failing to the said John Graham of Balgowan, senior, his heirs and assignees whomsoever of the lands of Balgowan in Methven, also Nether Pitcairns, Craginelt, and others, etc.<sup>5</sup>

The above charter, as mentioned in the sketch of Garvock, caused the seventh Laird of Garvock so much irritation, that it induced him to consult Inchbrakie on the matter.<sup>6</sup>

Daughter of  
2nd Laird  
marries  
Cultoquhey.

In 1659 there is a mention of a daughter of Balgowan, a child of the second laird, presumably by his wife, Miss Bonar; for on 5th March 1659, "Isobel Graham, Ladie Cultoquhey," gives up the will of her husband, John Maxtone of Cultoquhey.<sup>7</sup>

John Græme, younger of Balgowan, owes him money.

A second marriage of John, second of Balgowan, is mentioned,<sup>8</sup> to Helen, daughter of Blair of Balthayock, by whom he is stated to have had four sons and five daughters. John, the second laird's death, is recorded as

<sup>1</sup> Methven Castle Papers.

<sup>2</sup> The Bishop of Orkney's son.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. P.S., vol. 108, fol. 308.

<sup>7</sup> Perth and Dunblane Wills—Cultoquhey Pedigree—Burke.

<sup>8</sup> Burke, 1863. A Marriage with a Blair took place, but it was his son who married II. Blair.

<sup>2</sup> Perth Sas. Sec. Reg. iv. 278-281.

<sup>4</sup> George, fifth of Inchbrakie.

<sup>6</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

follows : " 1662 (sometyme) John Grame of Balgowan depairted and buried in the Kirk of Methven."<sup>1</sup>

#### JOHN, THIRD LAIRD OF BALGOWAN.

It is ventured to point out that it was this laird (the son of the second laird to whom the above charter gave the estates) who married Miss Blair of Balthayock, and *not* his father. This information is obtained in the document drawn up for Garvock (which lies with Inchbrakie Papers). Just before Black Pate's death, 1677, Garvock insists on serving himself heir to Balgowan (he was James, seventh laird of Garvock, and a young man in 1677), his father and mother were recently married when the Balgowan charter of 1638 had been granted, but the manner of the third laird of Balgowan's inheriting seems now to have come to light; young Garvock applies to his old kinsman Inchbrakie, and the reply written by a lawyer, probably a kinsman (the paper is unsigned), states the facts in plain language, adding that when John, the second laird of Balgowan, obtained the charter in 1638, he had resolved to marry this son, "to Balthay's daughter."

Miss Blair  
marries  
John, 3rd of  
Balgowan.

That a John succeeded in 1662 is proved by the following receipt:—

" Discharge  
Balgoune to  
Sir John Drummond off  
Logueamond, 1671.

" I, John Græme of Balgoune Grants me to have resaved fra S<sup>r</sup> Jo. Drummond of Logie Amond Three score 10 pund Scots in paiert of payment of ane yiers a' rent off two thousand merks resting be the said Sir John to me, and that from the terme off Martimas 1670 (fra 9th the bond termanath) to the term of Martimas 1671 yiers y<sup>r</sup> off I grant the resset protoscte (?) nilbitas (?) qrof this w<sup>t</sup>ness on wreting, subscribed with my hand at Pitmugthane,<sup>2</sup> 26 Aug. 1672.

J. Græme."<sup>3</sup>

This record is positive proof of the existence of a "John of Balgowan

<sup>1</sup> Mercer's Chronicle, Maitland Club.

<sup>2</sup> Pitmurthlie.

<sup>3</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

in 1671," as also the will of John Maxtone of Cultoquhey just referred to, that there was a "John, *younger* of Balgowan," in 1659; this is also proved by a charter, "John of Balgowan and Isobel Bonar his wife, and John, younger of Balgowan and Isobel Bonar his wife, have a charter of Pitmurchlie, 1644"—therefore, John, third, not only did marry, but married twice.<sup>1</sup> His first wife was a cousin of his, niece and namesake of his mother; she died early and we cannot say if she left children, but three years after the mention of her in the Perth sasine, John married secondly, Helen Blair of Balthayock (she is called future wife to John, younger of Balgowan, 24th March 1647),<sup>2</sup> and became the father of several sons, and a daughter Elizabeth, who afterwards married Moray of Abercairny; the following sasines show us further that in 1671, April, "I, John Graham of Balgowan," and Andrew his son obtain a sasine of ane a' rent 300 merks out of the "lands of Meckven lying in Monzievaird proceeding on ane heritable band be David Toschah of Monzievaird," and in October 1672: "John Graham of Balgowan and his spouse in lifrent, and Thomas Graham their son in fea, viz., to the said John and his spouse of the lands of over Pitcairns."

John, third  
laird, gives  
many sasines  
to his  
children.

John has sasine in 1673 of lands in Redgortoun from John Paterson with consent of Patrick Thriepland his tutor, Provost of Perth.

Another sasine in December 1675 from James Hay of Pitfour gives "John Graham of Balgowan in lyfrent and David his sone in fie ane a' rent of 320 lib. to be lifted out of lands of Pitfour and others lyand within parish of St Madoes proceeding on ane heritable band."

Thus it would appear that this John Græme, third of Balgowan, had a number of sons and a daughter. We have read from the sasines that these were:

1. Thomas.
2. James, married Marjorie Blair.
3. David, married Helen Blair, and had issue; his eldest son John adopts the sea for his profession; on April 19th, 1711, his will is proved.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Perth Sasines, xii.

<sup>2</sup> Perth Sasines, xi. 85.

<sup>3</sup> Edinburgh Com. of Wills, Reg. Ho.

4. Andrew,<sup>1</sup> afterwards of Jordanstoune near Alyth, died unmarried.
5. John, minister at Maddertie of lands in Barony of Cairdney, 1677.
6. Elizabeth, Mrs Moray of Abercairny.
7. Helen, Mrs Hering of Cally, 1698.

The latter are proved by others as follows: August 21st, 1677, James Græme of Balgowan and Marjorie Blair his wife of various lands proceeding on a charter to them by the said John of Balgowan, and in November of the same year two sasines by John Græme of Balgowan in liferent, and Elizabeth Græme of Balgowan his daughter, out of the lands of Donald and Laycock and Oswald, pertaining to Sir Robert Moray of Abercairny.<sup>2</sup> Thus Abercairny would appear to marry Elizabeth Græme, daughter of John of Balgowan, *not* a daughter of Thomas of Balgowan as hitherto stated.<sup>3</sup>

His second son, James, marries his cousin.

Balgowan's fourth son, James, married his cousin, Marjorie Blair. Now comes the sasine which proves the conjecture right that was made on a previous page that it was John, the third laird (not John the second) who married Helen Blair, daughter of Blair of Balthayock.

On July 5th, 1679-80, this sasine for a new charter of the whole barony and lands of Balgowan are given as follows:—

John's charter of barony of Balgowan and its many lands, 1679.

“Sasine John Graham of Balgowan and Helen Blair his spous, and Thomas Graham their son in liferent, and John Graham eldest lawful son of the said Thomas in fee of the whole lands and Barony of Balgowan, proceeding on a charter under the Great Seal.”

The third John is still alive in 1681, for David, son of John of Balgowan and Thomas, “fiar” of Balgowan, continue to hold sasines on lands. In 1687 John of Balgowan gets yet another sasine with his son (name not given) out of the lands of Little Dunkeld proceeding on a band by Thomas Stewart of Ladiswall.<sup>2</sup>

John Græme takes part in all the usual affairs of a county man, and when in 1689 the proclamation was issued for calling the Militia together, and in some counties the fencible men, John received the appointment

<sup>1</sup> The order in which these sons are born is shown in Reg. Mag. Seg., xvii. 105.

<sup>2</sup> Minute Book, Perth Sasines.

<sup>3</sup> Burke, 1863, see Moray of Abercairney, also Delavoye's Life of Lynedoch.

to nominate captains of foot, and lieutenants and cornets of horse;<sup>1</sup> a letter from him, dated September 29th, 1686, is written to Lord Murray on this subject; the result is that Lord William Murray (future husband to Margaret, second Baroness Nairne) is appointed a lieutenant to Lord Warden's regiment of horse.<sup>2</sup>

In 1694 John, third of Balgowan, appears to be dead, for his son by Miss Blair of Balthayock, Thomas of Balgowan, obtains sasine from the lands of Lawmill Trinity Gask, pertaining to Sir William Stirling of Ardoch; and "Mistris Helen Graham, lawful daughter to Deceist John Graham of Balgowan," obtains sasine of various lands, 13th May 1695,<sup>3</sup> this was Mrs Hering of Cally. And

#### THOMAS, FOURTH LAIRD OF BALGOWAN,

Thomas, 4th  
of Balgowan,  
marries, 1671.

reigns in his stead. He married first in 1671,<sup>4</sup> Anne Drummond; she was the younger daughter of Sir James Drummond, the second of Machany<sup>5</sup> (ancestor of the Viscounts Strathallan by his second wife Agnes, daughter of Sir George Hay of Keillar),<sup>6</sup> 2ndly, Christian Leslie, daughter of Lord Newark.

In 1698 Thomas obtains a sasine of lands from Sir W. Stirling of Ardoch; these were lands of Boighall and Myddlethird in Dunning parish, and had belonged to George Græme of Pitcairns of an a<sup>d</sup> of £520.<sup>7</sup>

Buys Lynedoch, 1703.

Then on 30th November 1703, Thomas Græme of Balgowan obtains sasine of the a<sup>d</sup> of 1000 merks forthcoming out of tops of Lynedoch and town and land of same given him by Patrick Craig of Lynedoch, and in 1705 a sasine on further lands of Lynedoch on a heritable bond which he has obtained from James Ireland of Drumsey and now produces at the Court himself. These are the lands owned for over a century by the Balgowan Græmes and from which Lord Lynedoch took his title when granted a peerage for his services in the Peninsula Wars; by this time the fourth laird's son John, is seeking a wife, and the marriage

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament.

<sup>2</sup> Chronicles Atholl and Tullibardine families.

<sup>3</sup> All these sasines are to be found in the Minute Book—Perth Sasines, Nov. 1660 to Dec. 1704.

<sup>4</sup> Burke's date.

<sup>5</sup> Malcolm's "House of Drummond."

<sup>6</sup> David Græme of Gorthie bought Keilor in 1694. Sketch XXVIII.

<sup>7</sup> Minute Book, Perth Sasines.

contract with Elizabeth Carnegie is followed by a sasine, 26th October 1702, of many lands,<sup>1</sup> while his daughter Liliás is, by February 1703, spouse to John Ramsay, "fiar" of Banff, who was afterwards the third Baronet of Banff, and their son became James, fourth Baronet.<sup>2</sup>

Three younger daughters, Anna married in 1706 Robert Stewart of Ardvourlich<sup>2</sup> (who is entered as unmarried in the family genealogies); he was succeeded by his first cousin. Helen Græme had kept house for her uncle Andrew at Jordanstoun, near Alyth; she married T. Whitson, Esq. of Parkhill; a house in Old Rattray bears their initials T. W., H. G., 1725;<sup>5</sup> and her sister Christian married Mungo Maxtone of Cultoquhey.<sup>6</sup>

On the 6th March 1706, Thomas lends Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie 1200 merks;<sup>3</sup> this is the seventh Laird of Inchbrakie, who is supposed to be out of the country on account of the fatal result of his fray with the Master of Rollo.<sup>2</sup>

In 1708 Thomas, the fourth Laird of Balgowan, is alive and a grandfather, for he grants various lands to his eldest lawful son John and his grandson Thomas. The lands have been granted to Thomas the grandfather by John Ramsay, "fiar" of Banff, Liliás Græme his wife, and Sir Alexander Ramsay of Banff.<sup>2</sup> The following record has been communicated from America, and it would appear to fit in about this period, and is inserted here with an extract from Mr Hardy's book:—

"Græme, Thomas; born Balgowan, Scotland, Oct. 20, 1688; came to America, 1717; physician, Philadelphia; Naval Officer, 1727-1741, 1761; Provincial Council, Feb. 1726; he was Justice Supreme Court, 1731; Physician, Philadelphia Hospital, 1751-53; Thomas Græme died at Græme Park, near Philadelphia, Sept. 4th, 1772.<sup>4</sup>

"Of American women, in the early days of Independence, only one is known to have used a book-plate; this lady was Elizabeth Græme, the youngest child of Dr. Thomas Græme, member of the Provincial Council and in other ways a distinguished and wealthy citizen, who owned Græme Park, an estate lying some twenty miles from Philadelphia.

Thomas  
Græme of  
Philadelphia  
Park,  
America.

"She was born 1737; at seventeen she was engaged to be married, but

<sup>1</sup> Perth Minute Book of Sasines.

<sup>2</sup> Perth Sasines.

<sup>3</sup> See page 411.

<sup>4</sup> He is in Delavoye's Pedigree of Lynedoch as "Dr Thomas."

<sup>5</sup> Communicated by Captain Hill-Whitson of Parkhill.

<sup>6</sup> Delavoye's Pedigree, see also page 588 of this vol.

her engagement was suddenly—why, we learn not—broken off. To divert her mind, Elizabeth set to work to translate Telemachus. She carried out the task but it was never published, and lies to-day as she wrote it in the Philadelphia Museum.

“ Her next engagement was to a man ten years her junior, a Mr Ferguson; him she married, but her husband taking the Crown's part, they separated.

“ By the time of her death in 1801, she had grown needy, despite the fact that she received money from her literary productions, which were numerous.

“ Though evidently a staunch Republican, she was the bearer of the famous letter from the Rev. Jacob Duche to Washington, in which the writer begged his correspondent to own his allegiance to the King.

“ The book-plate, which is in every way a curious and interesting one, is Armorial.”<sup>1</sup> Besides his heir Thomas the fourth laird had Robert and Patrick.

#### JOHN, FIFTH LAIRD OF BALGOWAN,

Marriage of  
John, fifth  
Laird.

succeeds to the Barony including Nether Pitcairns, etc.; Blair, etc., in Perthshire;<sup>2</sup> his wife was Elizabeth Carnegie; she died at Pitmurthly, Perthshire, in 1767.<sup>3</sup> They had four daughters and five sons, all of whom are stated to have died without issue except their eldest, Thomas. A daughter Jane married previous to 1737,<sup>3</sup> or about that year, Sir Alexander Murray of Melgund, and died in 1742,<sup>3</sup> and Marjory married James Rattray of Craighall in 1730.<sup>4</sup>

Their eldest son, who obtained the sasine of 1708 from his grandfather Thomas, succeeds John the fifth Laird, who died in 1748, as

#### THOMAS, SIXTH LAIRD OF BALGOWAN.

This laird is in the services of Retours as “ Thomas Græme of Balgowan to his grandfather Thomas who died July 1728,” and also as Thomas Græme of Balgowan to his father John Græme of Balgowan, who died in August 1748.<sup>3</sup>

Marriage of  
Thomas, 6th  
of Balgowan,  
1743.

He married at Hopeton House on 8th April 1743, previous to the death of his father, the Lady Christian Hope, daughter to the late Earl Hopeton.

<sup>1</sup> “ Book Plates,” by W. J. Hardy, p. 120.

<sup>3</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>2</sup> Indices to the service of heirs in Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> Delavoye's Pedigree.



Lady Christian in 1745 presented her husband with a son and heir at Balgowan on the 4th March, who was baptised John. The old laird John and his second wife were still alive, and the young couple, Thomas and his wife Lady Christian, lived with them ; in 1748 John died at "his seat of Balgowan," and that year Thomas enters on his lands as shown in the services of heirs. Some years after the step-grandmother of Thomas dies ; on the death of her stepson John in 1748, she moved into Edinburgh and resided there until her death is recorded, "Mrs Christian Leslie," daughter of the late Lord Newark and widow of Græme of Balgowan, 1752.<sup>1</sup>

A daughter, Elizabeth Græme of Balgowan, married, 24th June 1762, William Scott of Thirlestane ; he assumed the name of Scott-Kerr on succeeding to "Lady Chatto ;" one of their daughters, Jessie, married Sir Peter Murray Threipland of Fingask ; their surviving son Robert succeeded to the estates ; he married, 1806, Elizabeth, daughter of David Fyffe, Esq. of Drumgeith, Co. Forfar ; they had several children ; a daughter was named "Elizabeth Græme" after her grandmother ; their eldest son became representative of the Kerrs of Greenhead and of the Scotts of Thirlestane. The seats are Chatto and Sunlaws.

In 1756 Thomas and Lady Christian Græme lose their eldest boy John when eleven years of age ; a second Charles died in infancy ; and when in 1766, Thomas, sixth Laird of Balgowan, died, he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son Thomas, who became

THOMAS, SEVENTH LAIRD OF BALGOWAN,  
COLONEL GRÆME AND LORD LYNEDOCH.

Born in 1748 at Newton of Blairgowrie, where the family at that period owned land, his history has already been written so fully in other works, that it only remains to add a few lines to recall the General to our mind and the hero to the hearts of the nation.

Lady Christian Græme lost her husband (Lynedoch's father) when their boy was quite a lad ; in 1772 she is living at Balgowan and the Count de Guignes (Ambassador from France) visits her while there ;

<sup>1</sup> *Scots Magazine.*

previous to this she is in London and has had the boy painted by Romney ; he is represented as about fourteen years old, and is dressed in scarlet coat, embroidered satin vest and breeches, while the hilt of his sword is held lightly in his hand—a forecast of his future glory. The whole aspect of the boy represents a “dainty gallant little gentleman,” as the owner of the Romney<sup>1</sup> so aptly describes him. Romney himself was quite young when he painted the portrait ; he went to London in 1762, and soon after this Thomas must have sat to him.

Thomas Graham married on December 26th, 1774, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mary Cathcart.

Lynedoch  
four days  
after his  
wedding,  
1774.

Lord Cathcart in 1774 writes to his son from London and relates how on the 29th of December, as his daughters and Mr Graham were going to Lady Brown's in a coach, they were attacked on Hay Hill by footpads ; one opened the door and demanded money ; Mr Graham collared and upset him, then leapt out and secured him while the others fled.<sup>2</sup>

Balgowan and his wife had been married three days at the time of this exploit ! The wedding had taken place on the 26th. Then followed Mrs Graham's declining health, the journey abroad, the wandering from place to place in search of health, and the record of her death.

“Near Hieres, in the south of France, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mrs Graham of Balgowan, sister of Lord Cathcart, 1792.”

During the eighteen years of their wedded life Thomas Graham had her painted at least twice. The portrait of her in the simple girlish dress and loose bound hair by Gainsborough<sup>3</sup> pleases one most. The better-known full-length portrait by the same artist<sup>4</sup> represents perhaps a handsomer woman than the last, but the world (or perhaps her health) has left its mark, and discontent touches the lines of the mouth and dims its beauty.

When Mrs Graham died her husband (afterwards Lord Lynedoch) could not endure seeing the Gainsborough portraits of her. He stored them both in London, and as years went on they were forgotten.

<sup>1</sup> Mr Sanderson, amongst whose unique collection of gems the Romney finds a place and by whose kindness it is represented here. <sup>2</sup> MSS. Lord Cathcart.

<sup>3</sup> The property of Anthony Maxtone Graham of Cultoquhey, Esq. (grand-nephew of Mr Robert Graham), who also has portraits of Thomas and his wife Lady Christian by the artist Allan Ramsay.

<sup>4</sup> National Gallery, Edinburgh. For a time the Grahams of Fintry had charge of these pictures.



Thomas Graeme (Lord Lynedoch).  
*Romney.*



When his cousin Robert Graham inherited all Lord Lynedoch's effects at his death, he knew nothing of these pictures, and was surprised to receive a letter telling him that a case "containing portraits" had been stored for many years, and that on payment of expenses the case would be sent him.

The Gainsborough portraits.

Robert Graham sent the money, and the case was despatched to Lynedoch where he was residing. Meanwhile Graham (who had some sort of recollection of hearing that Mrs Graham had been painted by Gainsborough) was full of expectation.

Family tradition says that he rode out on the road to Perth from Lynedoch to meet the cart that had been sent to convey the case, and insisted on having it opened at once before it reached the house!

On Mr Robert Graham's death he bequeathed the large Gainsborough to the Scottish National Gallery, on condition that it was never to be allowed out of Scotland. The smaller one (now in possession of Anthony Maxtone Graham of Cultoquhey) he left to his four sisters for their lives. It hung for many years in their house, Heriot Row, in Edinburgh.

Some say Mrs Graham was made unhappy by the fact that her elder and younger sisters both took precedence of her in society; the elder, Jane, had been married on the same day as Mrs Graham, under rather sad circumstances, for the Duke of Atholl's sudden death seven weeks before cast a gloom over the family while it made Jane Cathcart unexpectedly a Duchess on her wedding day.

The Honble. Mrs Graham of Balgowan.

A letter from Sir James Adolphus Oughton to the Earl of Dartmouth gives a sad account of the death of the Duke of Atholl, and adds the poor "Dutchess" and family were to set out for London that day.

"Lord Cathcart and all his family are with me, and begin their journey to town on Monday. The young Duke is to be married as soon as the mourning will permit, and Mary Cathcart will be married the same day to Mr Graham of Balgowan, a young gentleman of very good estate and "a most excellent character."

This letter is dated 16th November 1774 and from Caroline Park near Edinburgh, once the home of the George Græme, sixth of Inchbrakie, and his heiress wife Miss Nicholl; it was then (1676) known as Royston!

The youngest of the three sisters married two years later David Viscount Stormont, who succeeded to the Earldom of Mansfield.

The three sisters all found their homes in Perthshire, the two younger were only separated by a few miles.

About the period of his marriage, Luncarty was added to the Balgowan estates and is the property, writes James Cant (in 1774) of Mr Græme.

It will be observed that the future Lynedoch's name in the above letters is always spelt Graham, whereas the Balgowans had always used the diphthong themselves.

In 1795 Thomas Graham raised his famous "Balgowan Grey Brecks" otherwise the 90th Perthshire Light Infantry (selling the Blairgowrie estate in order to do so); amongst them we find the following: 1795, Captain John Graham; 1795 to 1800—Lieutenant Oliphant; 1795 to 1805, Captain Thomas B. St George (a cousin of Mrs Lawrence Græme, daughter-in-law to the ninth Laird of Inchbrakie); 1797, Lieutenant David Graham; 1807, Quarter-Master Hector Graham.

Thomas  
Graham raises  
his "Grey  
Brecks," 1795.

This regiment was raised with the assistance of an old character, Sergeant Menzies, a man from the Atholl district. The warrant Graham appeared with to raise the regiment was speedily executed; the jails of Edinburgh and the Provinces delivered up their inmates (says George Penny), and in a few weeks on the Inch of Perth the "grey brecks" mustered 1500 strong. English, Irish and Scotch, broken-down gentry and pickpockets alike had to be strongly guarded lest they deserted. Graham placed Colonel Moncrieff in command. Huge oxen roasted whole, hogs' heads of porter on the Inch kept them in good humour, and they were shipped to foreign service without receiving any discipline, where the gallant 90th soon became known for their intrepid bravery.

Previous to this, Graham had been renowned for his riding and considered the first horseman of his county; he began his military life as a volunteer at Toulon, and at the Siege of Mantua, when the garrison were reduced to great distress, he escaped from the fortress through the French lines with despatches to the Austrians.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Traditions of Perth, 1836.





Colonel Graham, Lord Lynedoch.



Writing to his brother-in-law, Lord Cathcart, January 11th, 1797, he says, "On the 13th, if we carry the heights of Rivoli the bridge will be established for our artillery, and we shall push on for Mantua. Bonaparte will not quit his hold without a violent struggle; the garrison is at the last gasp." Colonel Graham adds he hopes to write from Mantua in a few days.

It is not within the scope of the author to write an account of his military achievements; Lord Lynedoch was presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh; he was greatly attached to and corresponded with Robert Graham, twelfth of Fintry, who after he sold his estate under its older designation of Linlathen, resided at Balgowan, or more probably at Lynedoch, while his kinsman was abroad on active service, and died there in 1815; Fintry's eldest surviving son served with some distinction under Colonel Graham in the 90th and 93rd, afterwards he served in the Kaffir Wars, and the capital of the Eastern Province of the Cape bears his name (Grahamstown).

In 1811 came the victory of Barossa on the 5th March:—

"Hark! Albuera thunders Beresford,  
And Red Barossa, shouts for dauntless Græme!"

A portrait is given here of Colonel Graham when commanding the 90th; the original is in the possession of Mr Graham of Fintry; owing to his kindness it is reproduced.

Thomas Graham, in recognition of his services, was created a Baron under the title of Lord Lynedoch in May 1814; and lived on his estates and in London.

Created a  
peer, 1814.

In former years one of his greatest pleasures was planting trees to beautify his grounds and parks, which at this date testify to his choice and taste in grouping; he was very fond of showing the results of his improvements to friends, and this, of course, became a matter of common note.

Abercairny and his brother-in-law, David Græme of Newton, were riding over to dine with Lord Lynedoch, then Mr Græme, at the end of the eighteenth century; Newton kept lagging behind, and Abercairny called out to him to come on or "the dinner would be spoiled"; "better

so," said Newton, "for if we are too early Balgowan will be showing us his planting!"

Anecdotes  
of Lord  
Lynedoch.

Many anecdotes are told of Lord Lynedoch's activity and vigour, which he retained as age grew on him.

Found the  
"Senior."

It is well-known that he was the founder of the Senior United Service Club, and took the greatest interest in its welfare; the more so, perhaps, because he had pushed the matter in face of strong opposition from the Iron Duke, whose manner of living had no sympathy with club life.

Lynedoch's  
portraits and  
death, 1843.

When Lynedoch was in his 90th year, hearing that an undesirable name was put up for election, he posted the 350 miles to London in order to blackball the unfortunate would-be member! It is needless to add that his influence had the desired effect! Many of Lynedoch's kinsmen and relations naturally became its earliest members, amongst them the writer's father.<sup>1</sup> There hangs in an honoured place the picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence of its founder, who sat for his portrait at least four times. Sir T. Lawrence painted Lynedoch a second time for the County of Perth, where that picture hangs.

On another page the portrait by Hoppner<sup>2</sup> is given, painted when Lord Lynedoch was Colonel of the 90th, also the Romney already alluded to, which represents him as a youth.<sup>3</sup>

It is stated Lord Lynedoch was in his ninety-second year, when he died in 1843; he left no issue, and his property passed to Robert Graham, his second cousin.

For the succession of the Balgowan estates we must now revert once more to Thomas, fourth Laird, who married Ann Drummond of Machany; his eldest son was John, who married Miss Carnegie and was fifth laird, father of Thomas sixth laird (to whom succeeded Lynedoch as seventh).

II. David who died *s.p.*; III. Robert (see over page); IV. Patrick who carried on the line male: Thomas Græme and Ann Drummond's daughters were, Lilia, Lady Ramsay of Banff; Anne, Mrs (Robert) Stewart of Ardvoirlich; Helen, Mrs Whitson of Parkhill; and Christina, Mrs (Mungo) Maxtone of Cultoquhey. Delavoye's Pedigree of Balgowan adds Anna, Mrs Carmichael of Balmeadie; and Elizabeth, Mrs (William) Moray of Abercairny.

<sup>1</sup> Major Lawrence Græme (Inchbrakie) of Fintry.

<sup>2</sup> Original in possession of John Graham, Esq., C.B.,

<sup>3</sup> The property of Arthur Sanderson, Esq.

III. Robert, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir D. Thriepland of Fingask, and had an only son (besides three daughters, Mrs Kerr of Chatto ; Mrs Hamilton of Redhall ; and Mrs Webster).

John Græme of Eskbank, he married Mary, daughter of Scott of Usan and had issue (besides four daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, Christina Hope, and Mary, who all died unmarried), a son,

Mr Robert Graham, who succeeds to Lynedoch as eighth laird.

2. Alexina, married 17th December 1816 her third cousin Anthony Maxtone, Esqre. of Cultoquhey, Co. Perth, and had issue besides a son John who died 1857 unmarried, Mary ; and Alexina, died unmarried, a son James Maxtone who, on succeeding to Redgorton, the disentailed estates of his uncle Robert, took the name of Graham in addition to Maxtone ; he also inherited many of the valuable family pictures and possessions as heir to his three aunts who died unmarried.

Mr Maxtone-Graham married 30th July 1851 Caroline Mary Anne, daughter of G. E. Russell, Esq., H.E.I.C.'s Service, and had issue :

- a. Anthony George, born 1854, the present owner of Cultoquhey.
- b. Robert, born 1856, married Julia, daughter of — Seward, Esq., 1902, and has issue.
- c. James, married 1893, Margaret Ethel, second daughter to the late Philip Kington Blair Oliphant of Ardblair Castle, by his wife, Henrietta Yaldwin of Blackdown (and niece of T. Laurence Kington Oliphant of Gask, Esqre.), they have issue : Anthony James Oliphant, born 1900 ; Ysanda Mabel ; Rachel Caroline ; Laurence Patrick, born 1903.
- d. Alexina Mary ; (e) Margaret Græme ; (f) Caroline Leonora ; (g) Elizabeth Christina ; (h) Georgina Marjorie Ramsay.

Mr Robert Graham of Balgowan, the only son of Mr Græme of Eskbank, appears like Lynedoch to have repudiated the correct spelling of the family name ; he succeeded as second cousin once removed, and heir in line male, to the hero of Barossa in 1843 ; owing to a flaw in the entail he was able to disentail the old Balgowan estates to meet Lord Lynedoch's obligations, but those lands bought by Lord Lynedoch remained entail. On Robert Graham's death *s.p.* in 1859 ; he was succeeded in the entailed lands by his heir male and first cousin (once removed), John Murray of Murrays-hall, who in accordance with the deed of entail added the name of Graham.

Robert Graham left Redgorton (which had been part of the Nairn estate) to his nephew (through the distaff), Mrs Maxtone's son James, as just recorded.

IV. Patrick, the fourth surviving son of Thomas Græme (fourth laird of Balgowan) and Anne Drummond of Machany ; and grand uncle of

Robert  
Graham  
succeeds to  
his cousin  
Lynedoch,  
1843, as  
8th Laird.

the above Robert Graham, married Janet, eldest daughter and heiress of Andrew Murray of Murrayshall (he was grandson to Viscount Stormont) and had two children. Marjory, married 1764 to James Maxton of Cultoquhey, son of Mungo of Cultoquhey, by Christian, daughter of Thomas Græme, fourth of Balgowan, their son James succeeded to the property left by his uncle Robert Græme; and Mr John Murray of Murrayshall, who appears to have dropped the prefix of Graham or Græme, married Janet, eldest daughter of Thomas Anderson of Newburgh, Co. Fife. He died in 1818, and was succeeded by his only son :

ANDREW MURRAY, ESQRE, J.P., D.L. OF MURRAYSHALL.

He was an advocate and sheriff of Aberdeenshire, born 13th August 1782; married 3rd October 1808, Janet, only child of Oliver Thompson, Esqre. of Leckiebank, Co. Fife, and dying 6th February 1847, left issue :

Succeeds  
as 9th in  
descent, but  
lands are sold.

I. John Murray Graham, who succeeded his second cousin Robert Graham in 1859 to such of the entailed estates of the Balgowan family as Robert Graham had been unable to disentail; he was author of an interesting volume on the life of Lord Lynedoch; and dying unmarried in 1881, was succeeded by his nephew Henry Stewart Murray Graham.

Andrew, 11th  
in descent.

II. Andrew Murray, C.B., Consulting Engineer to the Board of Admiralty, married in 1844, Marianne, daughter of Henry Francis, Esq. of Maize Hill, Kent; they had issue :

1. Henry Stewart Murray Graham, now of Murrayshall.
  2. Janet Francis.
  3. Mary Stewart, married W. Rickman, Esq.
  4. Elizabeth Josephine, married D. Munro, Esq.
- Andrew Murray died in 1872.

III. Thomas Graham Murray, W.S. Mr Graham Murray was the principal mover in the organization for collecting the necessary funds to erect the Memorial to the Great Marquis in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh. He married Caroline, daughter of John Tod, Esqre. of Rukhill, and dying in 1891 left issue :—





Lynedoch Cottage.

I. Andrew Graham Murray, Lord Advocate; he married, 1874, Mary, daughter of Sir William Edmonstone, Bart. of Duntreath. The Lord Advocate has issue: Three daughters and an only son, Ronal Thomas Graham Murray; who married in 1903, Evelyn, daughter of Sir David Baird, Bart. of Newbyth.

IV. Robert, Civil Engineer to the Board of Trade.

V. Anthony, Major-General of the Bombay Artillery.

VI. Grace, died unmarried.

VII. Janet, married Rev. A. Foote, D.D. of Risehill, Brechin.

VIII. Lucretia, married Sir Henry Welwood Moncrieff, Bart, D.D.

COLONEL HENRY STEWART MURRAY GRAHAM, MALE  
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FAMILY OF BALGOWAN,

married, 1875, Annie Elizabeth, daughter of John Sowerby, Esq. of Benwell Tower, Northumberland, is a Colonel, R.A., and has issue, his heir in line male to John, first of Balgowan,

Andrew John Graham Murray Graham, born 1878.

When Mr Robert Graham disentailed and sold part of the family estates on succeeding, Balgowan and Keillour were purchased by Mr J. Maitland Thomson, who greatly improved these properties. His surviving son, Mr J. Maitland Thomson, is now the able Curator of the Register House, Edinburgh. The writer well remembers Balgowan and the walk to Lynedoch Cottage, which was then standing, and appeared to her girlish mind glorified by having been at times inhabited by the great Lynedoch. The Lynedoch portion was sold to Lord Mansfield, and the old house was pulled down.

On Balgowan again appearing in the Market, it was purchased by James Black, Esq., in 1883, and it is owing to his kindness that a copy of the old House of Lynedoch can be represented here; the estate of Balgowan which was purchased by John, 2nd son of Græme of Garvock in 1854, is also in his possession.

Henry S.  
Murray  
Graham, 12th  
in descent.

James Black,  
Esq., present  
owner of  
Balgowan.

## Sketch XXXVI

The Grames, Greymes and Grahams of Callendar ;  
Aberuthven, Kernock, Kinross and Cossington,<sup>1</sup>  
descended of Montrose through George Game of  
Callendar, brother to the first Earl of Montrose

GEORGE GAME of Callendar was the second son of William second Lord Game (fifteenth in line) and Lady Anne Douglas<sup>2</sup>; his marriage remains in obscurity as authorities differ; in Burke Elizabeth Oliphant is mentioned as his wife; while other pedigrees name a daughter of the Morays of Abercairney. A discharge dated 4th March 1499<sup>3</sup> is signed by John Murray, son of Patrick Murray of Auchterarder (the Morays' name was thus constantly misspelt) and grants to have received from George *Game* of Callendar, brother to William Lord Game, seven merks in full, being all the said John Murray could claim of right to a "mansion house and tenement" in burgh of Auchterarder disposed by him and his father to George Game; whether this points to marriage with a Murray remains to be proved.

George Game went with brother the Earl of Montrose to Flodden where both lost their lives in 1513; his son

WILLIAM GAME, SECOND OF CALLENDAR AND OF SOUTH KINKELL, was living in 1551-2; he married Janet Schaw "infest with her husband"<sup>4</sup> in the lands of South Kinkell, 31st Jan. 1551-2. They had at least three sons, John and George and Robert; their mother Janet renounces her right to the above lands in favour of the elder John and his affianced spouse Barbara

<sup>1</sup> The research required for the first portion of this sketch has been greatly lightened by valuable notes accorded me from Colonel the Honble. Robert Boyle.

<sup>2</sup> Page xxxiii.

<sup>3</sup> Hist. MSS. Com. Montrose Papers.

<sup>4</sup> R.G.S., xxix. 195.



Murray; their second son George, styled Burgess of Auchterarder, is proved twice; by his will given up 31st August 1579<sup>1</sup> by "John Grahame appearand of Callendar his brother" and John Drummond of Pitkellonzie, in name and behalf of his three children, John, Liliias, and Agnes Grahame; his wife is not mentioned, she was a daughter or grand-daughter of John Drummond, fifth of Pitkellonzie (see Malcolm's "House of Drummond"); George was referred to as Burgess of Auchterarder nine years after his death, in a curious old entry of that town dated 1598.

Robert is stated to be youngest son of William, second of Callendar, and was alive on 1st May 1611.<sup>2</sup> His father, William, was still alive in 1602; he was succeeded by his eldest son,

#### JOHN GRAME, THIRD OF CALLENDAR.

His marriage contract is dated 8th October 1552; and his father held the lands in 1577 when, on the 20th October that year, Violet Mar was tried for witchcraft<sup>3</sup> in Kildees, in the Barony of Methven where a chapel stood called Kildees; for the names on the Assisa are "William Drummond of Milnab, John Graham, appearand of Callendar, David Murray of Galdwald" (query—brother-in-law to John Graham) and others; the names of the jury show the prisoner was a woman of good birth.

In 1602 a John was still "fiar" of Callendar, as is shown below when his son David is mentioned, and the date of his death, with that of Barbara Murray his wife, is as uncertain as that of his accession to the lands of Callendar; we know he had a son David who was granted in 1598 and 1599 the Kirklands of the Vicarage of Comrie, Co. Perth, and lands in the town of Crieff;<sup>4</sup> while in an assignation to the Laird of Glenurchie of the tak of the teind sheaves of his lands in Comrie called Kingart, and of Fintilloch in Glenlednock, he was styled "David Greyme, son to John Greyme fiar of Callendar," 28th June 1602<sup>5</sup> which pointed to the fact that William, second of Callendar, was still alive.

<sup>1</sup> Register House, Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup> Pedigree College of Arms.

<sup>3</sup> Page 407.

<sup>4</sup> R.G.S. xlvi. Nos. 472-525.

<sup>5</sup> Old Inventory Penes,

LAURENCE, TUTOR OF CALLENDAR AND OF ABERUTHVEN<sup>1</sup>

carries on the line but whose son he was I have not proved; from the term "Tutor," there must have been an heir to whom he was guardian; it may have been that the notices of John, third of Callendar, apply to two owners of that name, and that John, the son of William and husband of Miss Murray, has died leaving a son John to whom Laurence is tutor in 1600, who also dies (leaving no issue) and thus enters on the lands of Callendar, this would explain "John" being so long "Fiar," and fifty years was a long period for William to live after his contract of marriage.

If this surmise is correct then Laurence must have been a son of William the second of Callendar and brother of John.

The first record is that he was Chamberlain to the Earl of Montrose, who on the 22nd March 1597-8 grants him the lands of South Kinkell,<sup>2</sup> and in 1602 Sir Duncan Campbell of Monzie gives "Laurence Greyme tutor of Callendar" a discharge of the evidents of the Kirklands of Monzie.<sup>3</sup> Later on we find he is factor to the Earl of Montrose, who writes to Laurence Graham on the 28th Jany. 1625, addressing the letter to Laurence, his factor, at Kincardine.<sup>4</sup>

Some pedigrees state that Laurence had an elder brother William, but as nothing appears regarding him the suggestion has possibly occurred to account for his being tutor of John; but the lapse of years make it doubtful Laurence could be brother of William, second of Callendar.

Laurence's wife must have been Miss Murray of Kinkells mentioned a few lines further on in Agnes Grame's contract. The line of Grame of Callendar is carried on by Laurence's eldest son,

## WILLIAM, FIFTH OF CALLENDAR,

who, on 16th of August 1632, is served heir to Laurence Græme of Callendar, his father, in all the lands of South Kinkell and Kinkell, and

<sup>1</sup> Lands of, not to be confused with the Barony of Aberuthven granted to Inchbrakie.

<sup>2</sup> R.G.S. xlvii. 313.

<sup>3</sup> Old Inventory Penes.

<sup>4</sup> "Parish of Strathblane," by Guthrie Smith.

on 2nd Feb. 1633 he is retoured as heir to all these lands,<sup>1</sup> and with him we leave the direct line of Callendar and follow Laurence Graham's second son John, who inherits the lands of Aberuthven owned by his father, just glancing at James and Agnes his younger brother and sister.

James, third son of Laurence fourth and Tutor of Callendar, is called of, or in, westsyde of Kincardine and was party to a Bond at Auchterarder on 19th July 1633 for 500 merks,<sup>2</sup> with his brother-german, Mr John Graham, minister at Auchterarder and Aberuthven.<sup>3</sup>

Agnes, their sister, was contracted in marriage with John Bonar, younger son of John Bonar, portioner of Kilgraston, on 16th and 23rd Aug. 1634 (probably of the family of Ninian Bonar who held the lands of Keltie in 1507), her dower is 2600 merks and the unpaid annual rents settled on her with the consent of David Murray of Kinkells in a contract between "the deceased Laurence, her father, and the deceased David Murray of Kynkells."<sup>4</sup>

JOHN GRAHAM, SECOND OF ABERUTHVEN, SECOND SON  
OF LAURENCE, FOURTH OF CALLENDAR,

was assigned to the ministry of Auchterarder, the Assembly deposed him in 1644 as being favourable to his cousin the great Marquis of Montrose.

John married Egedia or Giles, daughter of Hamilton of Blair (descended of John Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews<sup>5</sup>), she is proved to have been a widow in December 1674;<sup>6</sup> he had died *ante* to 1668.

Their only daughter is stated to have married the divine, Mr John Wilkie.

John their eldest son is mentioned<sup>7</sup> as endeavouring to rescue the great marquis in 1650 when taken prisoner; he was killed in the attempt, and his younger brother Robert had sasine of the lands, and became

ROBERT GRAHAM, THIRD OF ABERUTHVEN.

He is described as "Robert Graham, lawful son of the late John Graham, minister of the church of Auchterarder" and has sasine<sup>8</sup> of lands with his

<sup>1</sup> R.G.S. liv. 104, and Abb. of Heirs.    <sup>2</sup> Commis. Records of Dunblane.    <sup>3</sup> P. 122.

<sup>4</sup> Deeds.

<sup>5</sup> *Vide* the late Mr Reid, F.S.A., Auchterarder.

<sup>6</sup> Commis. Deed of Dunblane.    <sup>7</sup> In Family Records.    <sup>8</sup> Sasine Register, Perth, vol. iv. fol. 2.

wife Margaret Hay of Strowie in 1667, as well as the lands of Aberuthven; both Robert and his wife Miss Hay were alive in 1694, but were both dead in 1703; they left three children, John, James, and a daughter Giles; the latter married her cousin Hay of Strowie, the contract is dated 23rd January 1696,<sup>1</sup> this sasine does not name her parentage, in the contract she is called sister of Mr John Graham who gives his consent thereto.

James Graham, second son of Robert the third of Aberuthven, was called of Kincardine and his descent we will continue presently.

#### JOHN GRAHAM, FOURTH OF ABERUTHVEN,

the eldest son of Robert Graham and Margaret Hay of Strowie, was given in 1694 sasine of the lands of Aberuthven;<sup>2</sup> he married Isabel, daughter of David Moir, Esq. of Leckie; and sold the lands of Aberuthven to the Marquis of Montrose in 1703;<sup>3</sup> a family MS. signed by his nephew John Graham, December 4th, 1764, gives as a reason for this step, that the lands were so heavily burdened for his brother and sister that a sale was unavoidable; and adds that John bought afterwards the estate of Boquhaple in Menteith and left a son,

#### JAMES GRAHAM OF BOQUHAPLE.<sup>4</sup>

He married Catherine Govane of Park or Drumquhartle, and had a son Robert when John Graham writes his MS. in 1764, he states that the lands of Boquhaple were enjoyed by

#### ROBERT GRAHAM, PROFESSOR OF BOTANY OF BOQUHAPLE AND LECKIE.

Burke states that Robert was also styled of Callendar, if so, the line of Callendar had failed in direct heirs male and reverted to the Grahams of

<sup>1</sup> Fife Sasines, xvii.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. Sasines Gen., vol. xii., part i., fol. 69, Perth Sasines Minutes.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. lxxxiii., fol. 216.

<sup>4</sup> The remainder of this sketch is composed of information derived from various descendants of the Cossington Branch of the family whom I have to thank for the kind assistance they have given.

Aberuthven. Robert Graham's present representative is Mr Alastair Erskine Graham Moir, married Winifred Edith, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., P.C. and M.P., and has issue a son Charles William, born in 1898. Mr Alastair Graham Moir of Leckie represents the Grahams of Callendar, Aberuthven, and Boquhaple from George Grame, brother of the first Earl of Montrose in elder line male.

We now return to

#### JAMES GRAHAM OF KINCARDINE,

the second son of Robert, third of Aberuthven by his wife Margaret Hay of Strowie, had been like his elder brother John, who carried on the line of Aberuthven, educated for the Church, but on the commencement of the Revolution in 1688 this intention was abandoned; he married Grizel, a daughter of Andrew Kyppen of Ballied by his wife Miss Glass of Sauchy.

James was alive in 1694<sup>1</sup> and was succeeded by (apparently) his only child born 6th March 1698,

#### JOHN GRAHAM OF KERNOCK,

who was a merchant in Edinburgh; he married twice; his first wife Agnes (daughter of Mr Robert M'Farlane, minister of Buchanan), became his wife in November 1728; there were three sons, the two younger died unmarried, the eldest was

#### GEORGE GRAHAM OF KINROSS.

He was born 17th May 1730 and became a merchant, but travelled further afield than his father; establishing himself first in Jamaica and then in Calcutta where he amassed considerable wealth. On his return to Scotland in 1777, he bought the estate of Kinross and received the appointment of Lord-Lieutenant for that county.

George Graham never married, but left Kinross to his son James on condition that he married Anna Maria his niece, the child of Thomas his half-brother, failing this marriage the estate of Kinross was left to Thomas

<sup>1</sup> Sasines, Co. Perth, vol. xii., part i., folio 69.

Graham her father ; the marriage was never consummated, but Thomas Graham generously paid James half the money value of the property, who then left the country and settled abroad.

Meantime, George Graham's mother, Agnes M'Farlane had died, and John Graham of Kernock his father, married again ; his second choice fell on Helen, sister of Sir William Mayne, the first Lord Newhaven, three sons and a daughter were the result ; the latter, Jean, married Lieut-Colonel Park of Lochern, but died without issue in 1802 ; passing over Helen's eldest son John, we take the second son Robert, born in 1751, who became a banker and died in Bengal, he had married but had no children ; his widow survived him.

Thomas Graham the fourth and youngest son of John Graham of Kernock (Helen's third son) was born on the 5th October 1752, he also went to India and was member of the Supreme Council of Bengal ; he married Ann Paul, a daughter of Henry Paul, Esq. ; Mr Strangeways writes of her and her sister (who became the wife of George Templer Esq., of Shapwick, Devon, which estate he purchased from the Rolls on his return from India) they were the most beautiful women ever married in India.

Thomas, on his return from India with his wife Ann Paul, bought the Manor of Burleigh and also succeeded to the estate of Kinross from his half-brother George Graham (as mentioned on pages 597-8), an only son and two daughters were born of the marriage—the son born in 1784 was brought up by his aunt, Mrs Templer of Shapwick, he unfortunately lost his life in 1808 when on his way to India at the taking of the "Kent."

Thomas Graham, who had by that date inherited Kinross, left that estate to whichever of his two daughters should first have a son ; both married ; the eldest, Ann, became the wife of her cousin the Rev. G. H. Templer, Rector of Shapwick (son of George Templer and the lovely Miss Paul), their daughter was named Sophia and married H. Strangeways, Esq., and has issue. The younger daughter of Mr Graham of Kinross and Ann Paul was Helen, she married Sir James Montgomerie of Stobo Castle, Baronet and M.P. for Perthshire, and becoming the mother of a son brought the estate of Kinross to the Montgomeries of Stobo Castle, who thus represent the Grahams of Kinross.

We now take up the eldest surviving male line of John Graham of Kernock and Helen Mayne his second wife, in the eldest son of that marriage,

JOHN GRAHAM, FIRST OF YATTON, BORN 1741, A MEMBER OF  
THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF BENGAL,

who went to India and was elected to that important post while quite a young man. He married Mary, daughter of William Shewen of Thistleboon, near Swansea, by his wife a daughter of Ph. Williams of Duffryn; suffering from the Indian climate John Graham returned from India, and died at the early age of thirty-five in sight of Majorca on a voyage from Marseilles to Lisbon for the benefit of his health; his body was conveyed to London and buried in St Peter le Poer in 1775; his wife died in 1798 at sixty-one; they had four sons and two daughters; the elder, Mary Helen, was educated by her relations, Lord and Lady Newhaven; she grew into a very beautiful woman, her portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds is at Cossington. Miss Graham had the honour to be chosen as the governess to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of King George III. (and heir to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland), during which appointment she married Sir H. W. Dashwood of Kirklington, Baronet and M.P. for Woodstock; Lady Dashwood died in 1796, leaving issue who hold that baronety. The only information I have obtained of her sister is the following notice of her marriage in the *Scots Magazine*:—

1794, Nov. 16th, at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, William March, Esq., of Knightsbridge, to Miss Graham of Epsom, daughter of the late John Graham, Esq., member of the Council of Bengal, and niece to George Graham, Esq., of Kinross, M.P.

JOHN GRAHAM, SECOND OF YATTON,

was the eldest son of John and Mary Shewen his wife; he inherited the fine estate of Yatton from his father: educated at Harrow and Cambridge he, in his future career, showed the loss of a father's restraining care; he

became a friend of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., and as a result had to sell Yatton for the sum of £180,000; he then went to the Hague where he became a diamond merchant; two portraits exist of him, that by Sir Joshua Reynolds was painted when he was at Cambridge for Dr Heath the head-master of Harrow; the second by Kettle shows him as a child full length with a greyhound beside him.

John never married; it is said his extravagance was the reason that his half-brother, George Graham of Kinross, passed him over in his will, leaving the estate in reversion to a younger brother.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, SECOND SON OF JOHN GRAHAM OF YATTON, was educated at Harrow and Cambridge; he took holy orders, and was about to be married when a few days before the ceremony he was killed by his horse falling at the corner of Manchester Square.

There is a half-length portrait of him by Romney.

GEORGE EDWARD GRAHAM OF CHAYLEY IN SUSSEX; HE ALSO ASSUMED THE SURNAME FOSTER-PIGOTT,

and was the third son of John Graham of Yatton and Mary Shewen; he was educated at Harrow, and entering the 3rd Dragoon Guards he served in Holland.

When covering the Duke of York's retreat there, his captain, Granado Pigott, received a mortal wound; George Graham gallantly carried him off the field, and after Captain Pigott's death Graham, according to a special request, took home his effects to his sister who was the sole heir to the Abingdon Pigott estate, Co. Cambridge; this lady was married to Dr Foster, Fellow of Eton and owner of Merryworth in Kent.

Colonel George Graham married Mary, only daughter and heir of John Foster, D.D., and his wife Miss Pigott, and the Abingdon estate fell in to her in 1827, when George Graham and his wife added (by royal licence) the surnames of Foster-Pigott to that of Graham.

Colonel George Edward Graham Foster-Pigott purchased the estate of Chayley in Sussex and was Colonel of Militia in that county; on his death



he was buried at St Peter le Poer, London, where his father was also interred.

On the death of his wife, Mary Graham Foster-Pigott in 1858, the Graham pictures passed to the son of her husband's youngest brother (Graham of Cossington).

The line of George Edward Graham is represented by his grandson, William Graham Foster-Pigott of Abingdon-Pigotts, Rector of that parish, who represents the eldest surviving male line of John Graham of Kernock descended of Montrose through George Graham, brother of the first Earl of Montrose.

#### ROBERT GRAHAM OF COSSINGTON

was the youngest son of John Graham of Yatton and Mary Shewen; he was posthumous and born in 1775; was judge at Joanpore, East Indies, in 1793; and married in 1802, Sarah, daughter of Stephen Paul of Monkton (brother to the two beautiful Miss Pauls) his first cousin; after his return from India in 1810 he was induced to enter into some speculations which failed and necessitated his return to that country; he died a few days after landing there in 1815. His wife Sarah Paul had inherited the estate of Cossington through her cousin the Rev. Thomas Hobbs, which was then on the lines of a model farm. Their eldest son,

#### GEORGE TEMPLAR GRAHAM OF COSSINGTON, SOMERSET,

was born in 1806. He married Francis Golightly, she died in 1845, leaving an only son and daughter; Mr Graham died in 1870.

Helen married in 1862 Tristram Kennedy, Esq., M.P. for Co. Louth. He died in 1886; his wife survives him and they had the following surviving family:—

1. Horace Graham Kennedy, born 1863, married in 1886 Laura Henry; they have issue: Helen, born in 1887; Olive, born in 1889; Horas, born 1891.
2. Tristram E. Whiteside Kennedy, born 1866.
3. Pitt S. P. Kennedy, born 1868.
4. Francis Malcolm Evory Kennedy, 1869.
5. Caroline Marie Dorothea Kennedy.

ALLEN DOWDESWELL GRAHAM, NOW OF COSSINGTON, the son of George Templar Graham and his wife Miss Golightly, is the representative of the youngest branch-in-line male of John Graham of Kernock, descended of Game of Callendar, brother to William, first Earl of Montrose.

The younger children of Robert Graham, first of Cossington and of Yatton, and Sarah Paul his wife, are :

2. William Dashwood Graham, Colonel of the Bombay Fusiliers, who married Susan, daughter of General Sir Thomas C. Downman, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General of the Royal Engineers and had issue :

(a) William Douglas Graham, 105th Madras Infantry. He died at Winchester leaving no issue by his wife L. Y. Welman, daughter of General Welman, A.D.C. to the late Queen.

(b) Charles Downman Graham, *d.s.p.* 1855.

(c) Bessy Mary Fanny Graham, died in infancy.

(d) Amy Margerette Mary Graham, died at Murree, India, 1805, leaving by her husband, Captain J. R. Dick, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, an only son Robert Duncan Graham Dick, born 1885.

(e) Susan Eliza Georgina Graham, second surviving daughter, is unmarried.

(f) Helen Sarah Letitia Graham, eldest surviving daughter, married in 1866 H. W. Nicholson, Captain in the 82nd P.W.V. ; they have issue a daughter Edith, married in 1888 to T. H. F. Clarkson, Captain of R.A.M.C., who have issue a daughter Hermione E. H. Clarkson, born 1902. Captain and Mrs Nicholson's only son, Graham H. W. Nicholson, was born in 1869, he is Brevet-Major Royal Field Artillery and married in 1897 Helen Isobel Gordon ; they have issue a son Cameron Gordon Graham Nicholson, born 1898.

(g) The eldest surviving son (third child) of Colonel W. D. Graham and Miss Downman is George Dashwood Graham, Esq., Dep. Inspector-General of the Bengal Police. He married Rosa Sabine, daughter of General Bendyshe Walton, C.I.E., late of the 53rd and 38th Regiments ; and has a son Roland Cecil Douglas Graham, born in 1881, an officer in the Royal Artillery.

3. Marianne, the eldest daughter of Robert Graham of Cossington and Anne Paul his wife, married in 1828 Alexander Sutherland-Græme of Grameshall—see that family.
4. Amelia Letitia Graham, married William Dowdeswell of Pull Court, Worcestershire, and has left issue a son Edmund Richard Dowdeswell of Pull Court.
5. Elizabeth Graham, married E. B. Lennard of Swan River, Western Australia, and left three children :

(a) Barrett Lennard, Esq. of Swan River.

(b) Fanny Helen Barrett Lennard, married Frederick Morton Eden, eldest son of the late Bishop of Moray and Ross, Primus of Scotland ; of this marriage two sons and a daughter survive, Rowland Frederick Eden ; Algernon Graham Eden ; Dorothy Jane Helen, married January 1st, 1902, to Arthur Dalrymple Forbes Gordon, Esq. of Langlee, Roxburghshire.

(c) Rosa Georgina Barrett-Lennard, married in 1868 the Rev. B. N. Cherry of Brickenholme Grange, Hants, and Rector of Clipsam, Rutland. Three sons and a daughter (Mary Georgina Cherry) are the result of the marriage ; the sons are :

1. Lennard Cherry of Hermer Green, Welwyn, Herts, he was called to the Bar in 1893, and married in 1895 Laura Mary, daughter of R. H. Ganken, Esq., they have issue a son and three daughters.
2. Harold Edward Cherry, born 1875.
3. Hubert D. Cherry, he married in 1901 Adeline Rachel, only daughter of Colonel Hanbury Barclay, and has issue a son, Hubert, born 1902.

The above can all claim descent as cadets or through the distaff from George Grame of Callendar, brother of the first Earl of Montrose ; George Dashwood Graham, Esq., Dep. Inspector-General of the Bengal Police being the male representative of the youngest son of Robert Graham of Cossington.

John Graham of Yatton (the eldest surviving son of John Graham of Kernock) from whom all the above descend, had his arms registered at the Lyon Court in 1764 as follows : Argent a man's heart quar. ensigned with an Imperial crown proper on a Chief sable three escallops or. Above the shield an Helmet befitting his degree with mantle gules doubling Argent on a wreath of his colours is set for crest an escallop as the former. Motto : "Spero meliora."

The portraits of John Graham and his wife, Mary Shewen, by Kettle are at Cossington.

The author possesses two original letters written by the Grames of Callendar to George Græme the Bishop of Orkney on matters connected with lands of Callendar, part of which was in the Bishop's hands on bond.

John Grame wrote in June dated from Lairgie 1629 and he signed himself J. GRAME. This was the minister at Auchterarder<sup>1</sup> (second son of Laurence, Tutor of Callendar).

The second letter bears the same date 9th June 1629, but is from a member of the previous generation. It is written from Kinkell, and signed by David GRAME<sup>2</sup> of Callendar who had been granted the Kirklands of the Vicarage of Comrie in 1598. This is another confirmation of the author's opinion that all branches of Montrose originally spelt their name Grame.

<sup>1</sup> See page 595.

<sup>2</sup> See page 593.

## Sketch XXXVII

### Grahams of Airth and Graham-Stirling of Strowan

THESE families are descended from a certain Robert Graham of Boshelholme, which designation, I believe, stands for Bolshan. If such a surmise is correct, further search may prove this Robert to be descended of Inchbrakie through the Bishop of Orkney and Dunblane; the name of "Robert Grahame, merchant in Edinburgh," appears in an inventory of the goods of Patrick Grahame of Rothisholme in 1665 as owed money by Patrick.<sup>1</sup> Robert of Boshelholme had at least two sons, Henry and James, the former became a Writer to H.M. Signet, and in the Book of Writers he is described as the son of "Robert of Boshelholme." Henry Grahame married Marion Hamilton; their contract of marriage is dated 22nd Feb. 1677; he died on 23rd May 1699 and his will,<sup>2</sup> dative of that year, makes his brother James his executor; no children are named, and as on the 30th May 1700 we find the retour of James Grahame, Bailie of Edinburgh, "to his brother Henry Grahame, W.S.," in an inventory,<sup>3</sup> it is very probable Henry Grahame had died without leaving heirs. Three more sons of Robert's will be proved later on.<sup>4</sup>

James Grahame, the elder son of Robert of Boshelholme, is designated as merchant, burghess, and bailie of Edinburgh and of Poltoun; he had also a house in the Luckenbooths, then a fashionable quarter of Edinburgh.

The Coltness Papers mention him as partner in the firm of Henry Stewart (fourth son of Sir James Stewart of Coltness), one of the most

<sup>1</sup> Page 499.

<sup>2</sup> Register House, Edinburgh.

<sup>3</sup> Indices to the Services of Heirs, Signet Library.

<sup>4</sup> This sketch having gone to press these proofs will be given at its conclusion.

successful wine-merchants of that date in Scotland, and whose executor he appears to have been in 1671.<sup>1</sup> In none of the Public Records so far searched, is mention made of the lands of Boshelholme or Poltoun, but his relation to his brother Henry, who is stated to be son of Robert Grahame of Boshelholme, is clearly proved.

The Stewarts were connected with James Grahame's wife, Agnes Denholme (whom he married in 1666<sup>2</sup>) in the following manner :—

Marian, the eldest sister of James the first Lord Carmichael, married first, James Stewart of Allerton, by whom she had two sons; on his death she married in 1610, James Denholme or Denham of Westshields, "a Robust, Austere and awful man," by whom she had three children.

The eldest boy, John, became Bailie Denholme of Edinburgh, who by his wife (her name I have not learned), had a family of one son and seven daughters, of these latter the eldest married Hamilton Hamilton of Pressmennan, Lord of Session.

The second became Lady Elphinstone, wife of Sir James of Logie.

The third married James Graham the subject of this sketch, and the fourth daughter of the Denholmes married Mr Wellwood, a large owner of coal mines.

Amongst the roll of bailies in Edinburgh is the following entry :—  
"James Grahame, baillie in 1678; at the end of six months he refused to take the oath of supremacy to Charles the Second, and so was deposed."

Amongst the Edinburgh Register of Births appear the following entries :—

2nd July 1671, James Graham, merchant, and Agnes Denholme, a son named Robert. Witnesses were Robert Hamilton, Clerk of Session; Archibald Hamilton, baillie; Harry Stuart, merchant; James Nicholson, and Harrie Graham, writer.

23rd June 1672, James Graham and Agnes Denholme, a son named Henrie. Witnesses, Robert Hamilton, Clerk of Session; Robert Denholme of Muirhouse, and others, with H. Graham, W.S.; but these represent only a very small number of the family of twelve children which were the

<sup>1</sup> Coltness Papers, Maitland Club.

<sup>2</sup> Family Bible at Airth Castle.

result of the marriage of James Graham of the Luckenbooths and Agnes Denholme; the Airth Bible tells us that of the sons only one survived; James, born in 1676 (another son John had been baptised in Edinburgh in 1669), and three daughters reached a marriageable age, viz. :—

1. Elizabeth married to Colonel John Forbes of Pittencrieff, Co. Fife, he was born in 1658 and was eighth son of John Forbes of Culloden, Provost of Inverness, and grand-uncle of John Forbes of Culloden, the Royalist. Colonel Forbes carried (without knowing its contents) the order from London to Sir John Hill for the massacre of Glencoe.
2. Rachael married to Lumsdaine of that Ilk and of Blanerne (which family is now represented by E. R. Sandys Lumsden of Lumsden and Blanerne, Co. Berwick, and of Innergellie, Co. Fife), this lady was of a very sturdy temperament, and her descendants relate an anecdote when surrounded by a number of young people, among whom a discussion had arisen as by what term they should address their husbands after they were married "my love" or "my dear," etc., they appealed to Miss Graham who appears up to that point to have been silent, "What would you call yours, Miss Graham," "Just plain John Lumsden" came the quick reply!
3. The third surviving daughter married Glen of Ecclesmanglen; an interesting record of one of their daughters may be mentioned here: Miss Glen married Mr Gordon of Ellon Park (the name of a Gordon of Ellon appears as a trustee with Graham of Airth among the family documents) and was known in the family as Mrs Glen Gordon, she lived in the palace of Linlithgow; her relations, the Linlithgows, had charge of it; the soldiers after the Battle of Falkirk lit fires on the hearths which endangered the palace. Mrs Glen Gordon appealed to the General (who had been defeated in the engagement), but he replied that in war "everything is permitted," "Very well," she answered, "thank God I can fly from fire, as well as you did the other day." The palace was burnt down!

Mrs Glen Gordon's family consisted of four very handsome daughters and two sons; on George III. ascending the throne, Mrs Glen Gordon went to court; she was still a most beautiful woman and had been quite a *Ninon de l'Enclos*, she told the King she had a daughter married in each of his four kingdoms. "I have heard of three," he said, "but never of four." "Did your Majesty never hear of the Kingdom of Fife," was Mrs Glen Gordon's reply!

To return to the father of the three ladies above-mentioned, Bailie Græme, the other records of him have been already referred to in his brother Henry's will and the retour; then in 1704 he dies, and that event is proved by his will<sup>1</sup> with the marginal date of Sept. 26, 1704, in which he is styled merchant and burges only, not bailie, owing to the fact previously mentioned.

<sup>1</sup> Register House, Edinburgh.

This will is given up by Mr James Graham, Advocate, his eldest son; he is creditor to his father for 7000 merks and the plenishing of the house (Luckenbooths?) is valued at £1157; there are also three shares in the Bank of Scotland, then valued at £120 each; Andrew Grahame is mentioned as cautioner. The line is now continued in the third generation.

JAMES GRAHAME, THIRD IN DESCENT, FIRST OF THE TOWER OF AIRTH,  
DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ADVOCATES, AND JUDGE OF THE COURT  
OF ADMIRALTY.

The Airth Bible states he was born in 1676, and in 1700 he had married his first wife (who was also his first cousin<sup>1</sup>), Marion Hamilton, daughter of Lord Pencaitland; of this marriage there were three sons who all died early, James, the eldest, died at the age of nineteen in Rome in 1723. Hugh, of whom we know nothing more than his birth, and John born in 1707, died in infancy; the surviving daughters of James Grahame and Marion Hamilton were Agnes, who married her cousin, Arthur Forbes of Pittencrieff, Co. Fife, and Marion, who married in 1729 David Bruce of Kinnaird, and died in 1733; her child was James Bruce who became the noted Abyssinian traveller.

Twice we meet the Judge Admiral's name in the Retours<sup>2</sup> as heir-general to his father in 1705 (Sept. 4th), and as heir-special to his uncle the late Henry Graham, the W.S. (who died 1699), in the lands of Gilchriston in Haddington, this service occurs in 1707,<sup>3</sup> and by 1717 he had purchased Airth and altered the Tower of Airth into the Castle. In maps of 150 years ago it is shown as the Tower of Airth; it is about twenty-five miles from Edinburgh.

The Judge's first wife, Marion Hamilton, having died, he married secondly, Lady Mary Livingstone,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Alexander the third Earl of Callendar, by his wife the Lady Anne Græme, daughter of the second Marquis of Montrose (the gallant little prisoner of 1645<sup>5</sup>); Lady Mary

<sup>1</sup> Family information.

<sup>2</sup> Indices Services Heirs, Sig. Library.

<sup>3</sup> In 1682 these lands were in possession of John Græme (Inchbrakie), Postmaster-General of Scotland, p. 222.

<sup>4</sup> Sister to the Earl of Linlithgow.

<sup>5</sup> Page 149.

added fresh vigour to any royalist inclinations shown by her husband and their children, of whom there were—

1. James, the eldest son, went out in the '45; a devoted adherent of Prince Charles Edward, he went abroad with his Prince after Culloden and, as his name was on the list of attainder, he could never return or take up his estate; he died like many of his compatriots at the Scots College in Paris where he held the rank of colonel; a man of almost unprecedented strength, it is related how he would lift between his teeth the large round mahogany table that stands in the lobby at Airth, or taking the kitchen poker he would twist it round his wrist, or round the necks of two Highlanders!

2. A son buried in Holyrood Abbey in December 1727.

3. Another son buried there in Jany. 1728.

4. William, who carried on the line.

5. Elizabeth, who married William Macdowall of Castle Semple, he was born in 1700, and purchased the family estate of Garthland from his cousin who died unmarried (their eldest son also died unmarried, and was succeeded in the Garthland estates by his nephew Henry, the son of Day Hort Macdowall and his wife, Miss Wilhelmina Graham, daughter of William, second of Airth), and is now represented by Henry Macdowall of Garthland and Carruth, Co. Renfrew, J.P. and D.L., who married in 1885 Eleanora Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell, sixth Baronet of Montrieth.

6. The younger daughter of the Judge Admiral and Lady Mary married Thomas Dundas of Fingask, but died without leaving issue.

Judge Graham, unlike his father, was a Royalist; in the list of Council<sup>1</sup> held at Holyrood by Prince Charles Edward, we find his name; the names of peers attending come first, then follows Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees; Wauchop of Niddree; Hamilton of Boag; M'Leod of Minavonside; Stirling of Keir; Graham of Airth and Lord Provost Stewart,<sup>2</sup> etc. Lady Kincardine in a letter to Lord Aylesbury, relates how Judge Graham had gone to London "at his own charges" to defend some of the Jacobites taken prisoners at Preston;<sup>3</sup> the judge was guardian to Lady Kincardine's children.

When he drove into Edinburgh, the start would take place at six o'clock in a coach and six and all the country people would bring one a peat,

<sup>1</sup> Scottish Hist. Soc. vol. xxiii. 1897.

<sup>2</sup> See the Provost's "Coch," p. 290.

<sup>3</sup> In the possession of Mrs Cumming Bruce.



a stone to mend the roads. The judge was a pious, good man, he used to attend Linlithgow Church; the minister of that period showed great individuality in remarks he used to introduce into his sermons, "It is law, my friends, as well as gospel, and if you winna believe *me*, here's Judge Graham, ask him."

Another time he saw some of the magistrates were napping, "Whisht," he said, "and dinna waken the magistrates of Linlithgow." Up spoke one of them, "you need not be so hard on us, your own wife is sleeping."

"What, Janet," he addressed her, "are ye sleeping too? A'body wha sees ye kens I didna marry ye for your beauty, and a'body that kens you, kens I didna marry ye for your siller, for ye hae na siller! and if ye havena the fear of God in your heart—wow, wow, but I ha'e gotten a pair penny worth o' ye!"

The judge liked to retire to his room at six o'clock for the rest of the evening, but his beautiful niece, Mrs Glen Gordon, used to go in and induce him to rejoin the family circle.

On his death in 1746,<sup>1</sup> he was succeeded by the second surviving son of his second marriage,

WILLIAM GRAHAM, FOURTH IN LINE, SECOND OF AIRTH CASTLE, who was born in 1730 and succeeded his father in 1746. He married in 1760, Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch; Sir Henry Stirling was brother-in-law to Græme of Braco, who had married his sister Catherine Stirling, and his daughter, Mrs Graham of Airth, was first cousin to Mary Græme, Mrs Smythe of Methven Castle, and to General David Græme of Braco;<sup>2</sup> their ancestress, little Meg Murray of Strowan (near Crieff), had married Stirling of Ardoch at the age of thirteen in the reign of James VI.; the child-mother used to be playing at bogle round the stacks when called away to nurse her child; it is said she was the mother of thirty-one children!

When William Graham was ten years old, Viscount Kilsyth (his

<sup>1</sup> This date differs from that in Burke, but is given by the family.

<sup>2</sup> See pp. 478, 479.

mother's cousin) left by his will, dated 1740, his estate to his name son; both were forfeited, so Mr Graham only succeeded to that part of it held by the Earl of Wigton; the latter being Lord Superior, took possession and sold it to Judge James Graham for a nominal sum, these lands were called Inchbellie, and were sold in after years by William Graham.

Under the short mention of Graham of Claverhouse will be found the incident relating to the death of Viscount Kilsyth's wife and child. When their bodies were found in perfect preservation years afterwards,<sup>1</sup> Lady Kilsyth was dressed with pink ribbons, the baby lay between her knees; there was a small piece of sticking plaister on her forehead.<sup>2</sup> Mr William Graham and his wife, Miss Stirling of Ardoch, had a family of seven sons and eight daughters.

Of the sons, five died young: Henry, born in 1766, Captain in the 42nd Regiment, died in 1787; William, born 1767, died 1768; John, Charles and Bruce all died when children. The two surviving sons succeeded in turn to Airth; before giving any particulars concerning them mention may be made of the daughters:

1. Anne, married in 1781 David Erskine, W.S. (he was fourth son of the Rev. John Erskine of Cardross, D.D., and Miss Anne Stirling of Keir, his second wife), their issue is now extinct in the male line but represented in the female line by David Erskine of Linlathen, Co. Forfar;<sup>3</sup> Mrs Erskine died in 1836.

2. Mary, married in 1781 John Stirling of Kippendavie (he had purchased the estate of Kippenross from Mr William Pearson<sup>4</sup> in 1778); they had thirteen children, of whom eleven married, and the line is now represented by John A. Stirling of Kippenross and Kippendavie, born 1881, elder son of Patrick Stirling and Margaret Mary, daughter of Rear Admiral John Leith by his wife Miss Margaret Forbes of Blackford, Co. Aberdeen. Their younger son, Patrick Douglas, was born in 1886.

3 and 4 were twins, Elizabeth and Christian; the latter died unmarried in 1848-49; it is to this lady the family are indebted for many of the interesting reminiscences mentioned in this sketch; Elizabeth married on October 16th, 1794, James Dundas, Esq., of Ochertyre, Co. Stirling, W.S.; they had five sons: (a) William, who succeeded and died leaving no issue; (b) James R., *d.s.p.*; (c) Sir David, K.C., who succeeded and also died without issue; (d) George, Lord Manor, who married Elizabeth Mackenzie (Portmore); they had five sons—(1) James, Captain in the R.E., V.C., *d.s.p.*; (2) Colin Mackenzie Dundas, Commander R.N., now of Ochertyre, Co. Stirling, he married Agnes, second daughter of the late Samuel Wauchope, Esq., C.B., who died in 1902, leaving him with

<sup>1</sup> P. 640.

<sup>2</sup> This fact was related to Miss Anne D. Stirling by her grandmother, the late Mrs Sylvester Stirling of Glenbervie, whose mother, when a young girl, had been taken to see the bodies; the sticking plaister made a great impression on her.

<sup>3</sup> Formerly Fintry, see Sketch XXXVI.

<sup>4</sup> He was a nephew of Mrs Græme of Inchbrakie, see pp. 268-70.

two sons, James Colin Dundas, R.F.A., and David John Wauchope Dundas; (3) George R. Dundas, *d.s.p.*; (4) Wm. J. Dundas, C.S.; (5) David Dundas, K.C.; (e) John Dundas, C.S., married Jemima Christian Macdowall of Garthland, and has a son Ralph Dundas, Esq., C.S., who married Emily Bridget, daughter of the late Robert Robertson of Auchleeks, Perthshire; their surviving son is Robert William Dundas, their eldest son John, *d.s.p.*; (f) Thomas Graham Dundas, *d.s.p.*

5. Jean, died unmarried in 1850.

6 and 7 both died in infancy; one of these were named Seton; the eighth daughter and fifteenth child of Mr William Graham and Miss Stirling of Ardoch was named Wilhelmina, she married in 1791 her first cousin Day Hort Macdowall of Walkinshaw; their eldest son succeeded to Garthland and Castle Semple on the death of his uncle; he died without issue and was succeeded by his younger brother their son Henry in 1810, who is now represented by Henry Macdowall of Garthland as stated on page 608; their daughter Elizabeth married in 1824 Sir Henry Ingilby, first baronet of Ripley Castle, Co. York, who had two sons; the elder, Sir Henry Day Ingilby, married in 1862 Alicia, daughter of Lord Majoribanks, and has a daughter, now deceased. Their second son, William Ingilby, born in 1829, late of the Bengal Artillery, married in 1874 his cousin Eleanor, the second daughter of Henry MacDowall of Garthland and Isabella Denistounne of Golf Hill his wife; their sons are—

William Henry Ingilby, R.N. (see Burke Baronetage).

John Uchtrid MacDowall Ingilby of the Gordon Highlanders.

Mr William Graham, fourth in line, the father and ancestor of the preceding, took a keen interest in the tomb of Sir John de Grame at Falkirk. In 1772 in order to protect the original slab (said to have been placed there by Sir William Wallace), he directed a second slab to be placed over it, in such a manner as to defend it from weather without concealing it from view; on the new slab he engraved the original inscription found on the older stone which may be read on page xxiv. of this volume. William Graham died in 1790 and was succeeded by his eldest son,

#### JAMES GRAHAM, FIFTH IN LINE, AND THIRD OF AIRTH CASTLE,

who was a Bengal civilian. He died in 1805 leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his surviving brother,

#### THOMAS GRAHAM-STIRLING, SIXTH IN LINE AND FOURTH OF AIRTH CASTLE AND OF STROWAN,

who married in 1807 Caroline Mary, only daughter of Major Home (by his wife, Miss Perchard, of a Jersey family). He was son of Colonel James Home

of the Royals and grandson of Sir John Home of Blackadder and Miss Mary Dundas of Arniston. Three sons and a daughter were born to them; the daughter Mary died young. William succeeded; the second son, Thomas James, we will take presently; the third, Carolus James Home, lived to a good age but never married, he was a well-known figure in Edinburgh, and County society. Their father, Thomas Graham,<sup>1</sup> succeeded to the property of Strowan (by Crieff, Perthshire) through his maternal uncle. He was Convener of the County of Stirling and died in 1836, leaving the property of Strowan to his second son as shown hereafter. He was succeeded in the estate of Airth by his eldest son,

WILLIAM GRAHAM, SEVENTH IN LINE AND FIFTH OF  
AIRTH CASTLE, J.P. AND D.L., M.A.,

born in 1808. He married in 1839 Elizabeth, the third daughter of Sir Alexander Anstruther, Kt. of Thirdpart, County Fife, they had two children and a daughter Janet Caroline who survives.

Mr William Graham died in 1883, his wife Elizabeth survived him and died in 1895. He was succeeded in 1883 by his only son,

MR THOMAS PHILIP GRAHAM, EIGHTH IN LINE AND SIXTH OF  
AIRTH CASTLE, COUNTY STIRLING,

who entered the army in 1862, was Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Guards. He married in 1873 Jemima Barbara, daughter of J. Clerk-Ratray of Craighall Ratray. She died in 1878, and Mr J. P. Graham died at Florence in 1898 leaving two daughters, Helen Christina, and Agnes; the property of Airth fell to the elder who succeeded her father in 1898. We will return to

THOMAS JAMES GRAHAM-STIRLING, J.P., D.L., OF STROWAN,  
SECOND SON OF THOMAS GRAHAM-STIRLING, FOURTH OF AIRTH,

who was born in 1811. He succeeded to the property of Strowan, near Crieff, on his father's death in 1836. He married firstly, his cousin Mary,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For other particulars of this gentleman, see pp. 373 to 375 and 396.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 396.

daughter of Mr William Stirling of Kenmure House (second son of Stirling of Kippendavie). She died without leaving children in 1847. Mr Graham-Stirling of Strowan married in 1858 for the second time Jane, daughter of William Hugh Hunter of Auchterarder, and niece of Colonel Hunter of Auchterarder House; he served in the 42nd Highlanders, and by his second wife had four sons and three daughters—Alice Elizabeth, Florence Kate, and Maud Mary. Their eldest son, Thomas James, was a lieutenant in the "Black Watch," his father's regiment; he lost his life gallantly at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir in the Egyptian Campaign. Colonel D. R. Williamson of Lawers went to Egypt and conveyed the body home for interment. Another son, William Evan, died in infancy; and their third and fourth sons are Carolus Home, and Ernest Henry.

Mr Graham-Stirling died in 1896, when he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

CAROLUS HOME GRAHAM-STIRLING, SECOND OF STROWAN, J.P.,

who was born in 1866; succeeded to the estate of Strowan in 1896 and married in July 1903, Sybil, daughter of the late General Kirkland of Fordell,<sup>1</sup> County Perth. Captain Graham-Stirling holds a commission in the 3rd (Militia) Battalion of the Black Watch, and is a Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire. He now represents the male line in descent from Robert Grahame of Boshelholme, grandfather of James Grahame, Judge Admiral, first of the Tower of Airth.

In the first generation, the family of Boshelholme and Airth spelt the name with the termination of e, but it was latterly abandoned.

Since writing the preceding pages I find there is further evidence to prove my surmise on the first page that the Grahams of Airth descended from Robert Græme the sixth son of George Græme (Inchbrakie), Bishop of Orkney and Zetland. This son of the Bishop was, on 21st April 1655, described as "in Bolshan" son of "George Græme, Bishop of Orkney," and as "in Montrose" on November 12th, 1668.

A manuscript written on 13th November 1666<sup>2</sup> makes various re-

<sup>1</sup> See wife of Patrick Græme, third of Inchbrakie.

<sup>2</sup> Family Papers, Methven Castle.

ferences to his five sons. The writer is Patrick Smythe of Braco and Methven (grandson of George Græme, Bishop of Orkney, and nephew of Robert "in Bolshan"), and he is addressing his first cousin and chamberlain to his estates, David Græme, the eldest son of the said Robert. Four sons are mentioned besides David,<sup>1</sup> who died in 1684 and invariably spelt his name with the diphthong; the second is Robert, a Merchant Burgess in Edinburgh on November 20th, 1668, he is described on 21st June 1673 as brother to David son lawful to the umq<sup>1</sup> Robert Grahame in Montrose; the three younger sons were Henry, James, and John. Bolshan<sup>2</sup> is situated in that part of Kinnell which was anciently in the diocese of St Andrews; and the ancient spellings were Ballician, Ballischan, and Bollishan; whether this could further be corrupted to the Boshelholme in the Writer to the Signet book is a question.<sup>3</sup>

Henry, the third son is, in my opinion, the Writer to the Signet styled son of Robert Grahame of Boshelholme and who is undoubtedly proved brother to James Graham, founder of the Grahames of Airth as stated in the opening sentences of this sketch. In his protocols he further styles himself clerk of the Diocese of Brechin; and in his testament dative already alluded to<sup>4</sup> his widow Marion Hamilton was his executrix to various bonds and mortgages due by persons in the neighbourhood of *Montrose* to the deceased Henry; it has already been shown that this Henry died childless, as, firstly, his brother James in 1700, and then his nephew James (afterwards Judge Admiral and of Airth) in 1707 is served heir to him; I venture to think still further proof of my surmise is brought by the decret obtained 6th March 1700, by his widow against Robert Grahame, *merchant in Edinburgh*, and James Grahame, *late bailie there*, "brethren to the defunct Henry" (it will be remembered the father of the Judge Admiral was deposed after holding that office) who, with a sister Jean Grahame was relict of the late Mr James Guild,<sup>5</sup> minister at Strickathrow, are described as "the only nearest of kin."

<sup>1</sup> See page 535.

<sup>2</sup> See Southesk Book, and Retours.

<sup>3</sup> My repeated thanks are due to the Curator and Sub-Curator of the Register House, Edinburgh, for various points of the following evidence.

<sup>4</sup> Page 604.

<sup>5</sup> Jean Graham married in 1644. Her husband, Mr James Guild, died in 1676. She died in 1790 leaving a son Henry Guild, writer in Edinburgh, and a daughter Catherine. Scotts Fasti, also Commissariat of Brechin Testaments, vols. viii. and x. She had a sister Elspeth (see next page).

David the eldest son of Robert of Bolshan died in 1698, and never married so far as we know, after his romance with his cousin Barbara;<sup>1</sup> Henry died as above in 1700, Robert and James are mentioned in the above decret;<sup>2</sup> and John appears also to have been dead in 1700, and to have left no issue. Thus we find that Henry and James who are proved unquestionably the sons of Robert Grahame of Boshelholme are also shown to be brothers of Robert Grahame, Merchant Burgess in Edinburgh,<sup>2</sup> who (in the Methven Papers in 1666) is styled brother of David Græme and son of the umq<sup>l</sup> Robert Grahame "in Bolshan" and "in Montrose." John Grahame is not yet proved brother to Henry Grahame, W.S., and the Judge Admiral; but we find that of five men, all bearing the Christian names and professions of the sons of the Robert Grahame "in Bolshan" and "in Montrose" (sixth son of Bishop George Græme); two are shown to be sons of Robert Grahame of Boshelholme.

The failure in this evidence is the difference in pronunciation and spelling between Bolshan and Boshelholme. A further search may forge the link by showing that it is owing to the varied spelling of that period, which I venture to suggest, though not more unlike than that of many other proper names,<sup>3</sup> is the weak spot in the surmise which I think points to the descent of the Grahams of Airth and Graham-Stirling of Strowan being in line male, direct through Inchbrakie from William, first Earl of Montrose.

The latest information obtained (Sept. 6th, 1903) gives the link; the Will Dative of David Græme is found in the St Andrews Testaments,<sup>4</sup> he is styled "lawful son of Robert of Bolshan" within the parish of Methven, and died 1684; it is given up by "Mr John, Robert, James, and Henry, Elspeth and Jean Grahames," "lawful brothers and sisters to the defunct, his executors." The Will is not confirmed till 29th May 1693, his brother Henry Grahame, *W.S.*, swearing to the Inventory on behalf of his brothers and sisters; Patrick Smythe of Methven, who owes his Chamberlayne £400, is cautioner to the Will. Thus the statement I deduced appears a fact, and Carolus Home Graham-Stirling of Strowan is so far proved; after Inchbrakie; cadet in line male through that House to the first Earl of Montrose.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pp. 531, 535.

<sup>2</sup> Decreet, 6th March 1700.

<sup>3</sup> See Drynie called Drymme and Drym, Cultmalundie called Coppelundie, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Comst. St Andrews Testaments, vol. xv.

<sup>5</sup> Pp. 302-304, 306, 446.

## Sketch XXXVIII

The Grahams of Fintry, Great Barons descended of Montrose from Sir William Grame, Lord of Kincardine, *circa* 1404-1424

LIKE the Inchbrakies and Garvocks this ancient family has descended in line male to the twentieth century without a break.

Sir William  
Grame, Lord  
of Kincardine,  
1407.

For its descent from the founder we refer the reader to the "Sketch of Descent" where it may be traced from the fifth to the fifteenth centuries, when Sir William Grame Lord of Kincardine, married, for his second wife, a Princess of the Blood-Royal Mariota, daughter of King Robert III.; Crawford tells us this lady had first married George, Earl of Angus, "a valiant man"; the Lady Mariota was left by him a widow with a little boy William, who became Earl of Angus, and a daughter who became ancestress, by her marriage with Sir William Hay of Lockhart, of the Earls of Tweedal. On his death, she married Sir James Kennedy; the Lady Mariota married for her third husband the ancestor of the Grahams of Fintry, and for her fourth, Sir William Edmonstone of Dunreath!

Sir William Grame of Kincardine and his second wife had five sons. The eldest was

ROBERT OF STRATHCARRON, FIRST GREAT BARON OF FINTRY IN  
STIRLINGSHIRE.

For this Robert, exchanged the lands of Strathcarron for those of Fintry; these latter lands were in turn exchanged for others in Forfarshire of a different name; it appears the Grahams of Fintry always retained that designation no matter what lands were sold or exchanged. It is stated



this concession is in the original charter, and when the first Duke of Montrose in the reign of Queen Anne, took with other titles, that of Baron Fintry, a courteous request was made to David Graham, then tenth of Fintry, regarding the matter.

An indenture between Patrick, Lord Graham, and Robert Graham, styled "of Ballargus in 1460, grants to Robert the Lordship of Fintry."<sup>1</sup> It is a matter for regret that masses of the family documents are in Capetown and inaccessible for this work, so that many facts of interest are necessarily excluded from this sketch which must remove the personality from much of the history of the family, but owing to the assistance of Mr Graham of Fintry many of the documents in England have been placed at my disposal.

Robert, first of Fintry, married Jonete; she was the daughter of Richard Lovel of Balumlie in Forfarshire, by his wife, Catherine, the famous daughter of Sir Henry Douglas of Lochleven. She it was who thrust her beautiful arm into the bolt of the door in her endeavour to prevent the assassins reaching King James I.; her daughter, Jonete Lovel and Robert Graham had three sons and two daughters; we pass for the moment Robert and his heir and take the younger children. (David his eldest son died without issue.<sup>2</sup>)

Robert, 1st  
of Fintry.

John Graham of Balorgus, his second son, became ancestor of the Grahams of Claverhouse and of Duntroon.

Cadet of  
Claverhouse.

Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, married John Erskine of Dun; and his second daughter Margaret, married Andrew Haliburton of Pitcur. Robert Graham married a second time, a lady of the name of Matilda, by her he had no children.

Amongst the family papers is a letter from "Ballumie," dated April 1699; a printed notice is affixed which states that Mr Erskine (who purchased Fintry from the twelfth laird, altering its name to the older one of Linlathen) has placed a stone coffin slab, bearing the arms of Fintry and Lovell of Ballumie in the burial-place of the Fintry Grahams. This memorial in stone commemorating the marriage of the first laird of Fintry was discovered built into the "Castle of Mains."

<sup>1</sup> Fintry Documents.

<sup>2</sup> Pedigree of Graham of Fintry.

## ROBERT, SECOND GREAT BARON OF FINTRY.

His seal in the year 1478 is represented in Mr D. Laing's ancient Scottish Seals, and was exhibited in the Heraldic Exhibition of Edinburgh, 1891.

Robert, 2nd  
Great Baron  
of Fintry,  
1478.

He married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Sir George Douglas, "a man of great parts," as Crawford tells us. He concluded a peace at Berwick between the English and Scotch, and was made Warden of the East and Middle Marches; in 1457 James II. sent him to subdue the Earl of Douglas, then in rebellion, for his services in this matter and many others, Sir George was given a grant of the Barony and Lordship of Douglas,<sup>1</sup> and succeeded his nephew as Earl of Douglas. Robert Graham's indenture or contract of marriage is between himself and the Lord Douglas, Earl of Angus, his future brother-in-law; this points to the fact that the fathers both of bride and bridegroom were dead at the date of the marriage.

The contract goes on to state that "Robert of Fintrie" has to wife Elizabeth of Douglas, sister to the Earl; or failing her, Margaret; whom failing, Pelys; whom failing, Elysoun; and that should Robert predecease the marriage, then David, his brother-germane should marry whichever of the four sisters was "most expedient." The document which I have seen is dated 1476.<sup>2</sup>

Robert's marriage with Elizabeth took place. Her elder sister Anne had married William, Lord Grame, Robert's second cousin, and became the mother of the first Earl of Montrose.

The unusual point in the indenture is that the contract is between the second son Robert in the first place, David, who is the eldest son (as stated above) coming second. As Robert is styled "of Fintrie" in the contract, it would appear that David must have been a younger and not an elder brother as stated in the family pedigree.

## DAVID, THIRD GREAT BARON OF FINTRY.

It is stated that this David's marriage took place with a daughter of the first Earl of Montrose, by his first wife,<sup>3</sup> and he was put in possession or

<sup>1</sup> Crawford's Peerage.

<sup>2</sup> Fintry Family Papers.

<sup>3</sup> This marriage is not in Crawford, Burke, or Malcolm's "House of Drummond."

had sasine of "Fyntre," Stirling, in 1495, and "Bocklivy-Graham and Fyntre" in 1500,<sup>1</sup> and had by his wife at least one son,

WILLIAM GRAHAM, FOURTH GREAT BARON.

He married firstly, Katherine Bethune,<sup>2</sup> daughter of John Bethune of Balfour, and sister of David, the famous Cardinal Archbishop of St Andrews, and Chancellor of Scotland. William Graham and his wife Katherine had three sons, of whom we know David succeeded; Walter and James were the two younger.

William, 4th  
Baron of  
Fintry, 1541.

William married secondly Katherine Murray, but we know of no children by her; he was given charters of many lands, notably that of Bocklivy-Grahame, with its Milltownes, lands, etc., lying in the lordship of Menteith, which the King, for good service and for money paid, erected into the barony of Bocklivy-Grahame, 13th July 1541. William's eldest son was

SIR DAVID GRAHAM, FIFTH GREAT BARON.

He was knighted by one of the James's, kings of Scotland (probably James VI.) and married Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of James, fourth Lord Ogilvy, and by her had a family of three sons and one daughter, David, William, and James; their daughter Alison married John Crichton of Innernyte.

A letter dated at the Castle of Stirling 1584, bearing the autograph of King James VI. states, that understanding Sir David Graham of Fintry, Knight, is "aiget and subject to divers infirmities and sickness of body where withall he may not sustain the paines and travells of our wars without extreme personal danger," the king, with consent of his Secret Council, grants permission to David to remain at home provided he sends his sons for him accompanied by his usual armed attendants.

DAVID, SIXTH OF FINTRY,

married Barbara, daughter of Sir James Scott of Balwearie. This lady, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Sir Michael Scott, was a cousin of

<sup>1</sup> Exchequer Roll of Scotland, vol. x., p. 77 and vol. xi., p. 465.

<sup>2</sup> Pronounced Beaton.

Margaret Scott (the heiress of Monzie, who married first Drummond of Carnock and then Patrick the third Great Baron of Inchbrakie).<sup>1</sup> David had two sons, David, and James who was called "Captain James Græme of Monorgan" and Craigo; he is mentioned in the Register of the Privy Council.<sup>2</sup> It will be remembered these lands of Craigo had been held by the first Great Baron of Inchbrakie. This David, the sixth, unhappily became involved with his kinsman the Earl of Angus, and the Earl of Errol, with other Roman Catholics, to overthrow the established religion of the country; this plot was called the "Spanish Blanks." Previous to 1578, Robert Græme, younger of Inchbrakie,<sup>3</sup> Archdeacon of Ross, David of Fintry's kinsman, had been cautioner for him to the tune of 5000 merks, in company with William Graham of Claverhouse and Robert Graham of Thornik.<sup>4</sup> David Graham must have been a man of fine intellect; anyone who has seen the quaint little album on which are emblazoned the coats and signatures of his friends (probably also his fellow-conspirators), must feel that he had more cultivated tastes than were usual at that period; he paid the penalty of his conviction or temerity, and a quaint old journal records that on "Thursday, Feb. 15th, Sir David Graham of Fintry was capitally convicted and on Friday was beheaded at the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh, 1592." William Guthrie continues if Sir David had not made "his confession he would have been tortured as poor George Ker had been and he therefore chose the more easy death by execution."

Sir David,  
6th of Fintry  
dies, 1592.

Fintry's  
Cadets, early  
17th century.

By this date, Fintry had several cadets established in various parts of the country. We have already mentioned John Graham, son of the first of Fintry who founded the House of Claverhouse, from whom spring Duntroon and Balorgus. There had also been younger sons of William the fourth of Fintry, Walter and James, and also William and James of the fifth of Fintry; of course it was not necessary that each of these should have founded a house; but an old genealogy of Orkney states that besides those already mentioned, the Grahams of Pottento, Gogar and Claypots were all descended of Fintry,<sup>5</sup> while James the second son of this David the sixth is styled of Monorgan and Craigo.

<sup>1</sup> See Sketch VII.

<sup>2</sup> July 1610.

<sup>3</sup> Page 15.

<sup>4</sup> Sketch III.

<sup>5</sup> Nicholson's MS., Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.



Sir David Graham, 6th of Fintry.  
*By Zuccaro.*



The eldest son of Sir David, sixth of Fintry, succeeded as

DAVID, SEVENTH GREAT BARON OF FINTRY.

He was a devoted Royalist, and James VI. granted him a charter of all his lands in 1594 (two years after the unhappy death of his father in Edinburgh). He married Mary, a daughter of James Haliburton of Pitcur; they had two daughters, Margaret married to William Mackintosh of that Ilk; and a second married to James Kinloch of Kinloch who succeeded his father in 1617; this lady's Christian name has not come down to posterity. Like the Græmes and Grahams, the Kinlochs were Royalist, with the result that attainder followed and family papers were hopelessly scattered, but the above presumption that it was the daughter of David, seventh of Fintry, whom James Kinloch married is based on the fact that his son Sir David Kinloch the first baronet is stated to "have married his cousin Margaret Graham of Fintry," she was daughter of the Royalist James eighth of Fintry; and it is most likely that James Kinloch would call his eldest son David after his wife's father, Graham of Fintry. Two sons were born to David seventh of Fintry and Mary Haliburton; John and James who succeeded in turn to the lands of Fintry; it is in 1626 we again meet David's name, attending the funeral<sup>1</sup> of his chief (the father of the great Marquis) who died on 12th November of that year, and in 1629 when the young earl is visiting his various kinsmen and friends, Fintry is one of the country houses where he is a welcome guest. At this period Fintry is one of Montrose's curators and sends him the gift of a hawk, the messenger gets 29s. Od.<sup>2</sup> 1594 to 1655

David's signature is on a discharge in 1632, by Montrose to the lands and barony of Culgask, which now belonged to the Oliphants of Gask;<sup>3</sup> he spells his name David Grahame of Fintre, and he is still alive in 1666, as we shall show later on; meanwhile he was devoted to the royal house of Stewart and (like all Montrose's kinsmen) to his chief.

Charles I. sends him the following (David was granted Sheriff of

<sup>1</sup> Memorials of Montrose, by Mark Napier.

<sup>2</sup> Montrose House Book, Maitland Club.

<sup>3</sup> Gask Charter Chest.

Forfarshire in 1637 and is desired to do his utmost to put down the unlawful meetings in that country ; it was one of the strongholds of the covenanting party.)

CHARLES R.

King Charles  
I.'s Com-  
mission,  
1639.

Trusty & welbeloved We greet you well. Hearing of some unlau<sup>ll</sup> meetings & convocations of our subjects within the Sherriffdom of Fforfarr: Our pleasure is that by y<sup>e</sup> charge you have of Us as Sherriff thereof you stopp all such unlau<sup>ll</sup> meetings within the same, and in so far as in you lyeth, all such Companies of people not being warranted by lau<sup>ll</sup> authoritie as intend to pass through the same, or any part thereof, And to this effect that you raise to yo<sup>r</sup> assistance all o<sup>r</sup> good subjects within that Shire, whereof do not you fail, as you will answer at yo<sup>r</sup> highest perill. We bid you farewell. From o<sup>r</sup> Court at Whitehall 27 February 1639.

To o<sup>r</sup> <sup>1</sup> trusty and welbeloved  
Our Sherriff of Fforfarr.

Again, while Charles I. is staying with his court at Oxford, from whence he despatched Montrose to Scotland, he sends David the following letter,<sup>1</sup> it is addressed—

To our Right trusty and  
well beloved Councillour  
David Graham Laird of Fintry.

(Signed) Charles R.

Fintry's  
autograph  
document of  
King Charles,  
1643.

Trusty and well-beloved Councillour We greet you well. Whereas there is a desperate Rebellion burst forth in that Our Kingdome by the Procurement of some few that have so farre prevailed with divers of O<sup>r</sup> subjects there, as to make them ryse in Armes and enter into this Kingdom to give Ayde and Assistance to such as have rysen up against us here ; We are constrained (for eschuing the imminent and unavoydable Dangers, wherewith, by this means the subjects of both Kingdomes are threatened) to employ the Power and forces of such, as, Wee are confident,

<sup>1</sup> Fintry Papers.



have in horrou and detestation those treacherous and disloyall Proceedings against the Violence and malice of those that ayme so directly at the Ruine of Us and Our Authority. Wherefore being particularly informed of your good affection towards Us and Our service We behoved to take speciall notice thereof, and withall to incite you to give Prooffe and evidence thereof at this tyme, by concurring and helping those that Wee have authorized with Commissions within the bounds wherein you shall have your residence, Whensoever any Opportunity shall be offered and you required by them for that effect. Wherein not doubting but to find your forwardnesse, and in all things else to be imparted to you from them, concerning the good of our Affayres, We bid you heartily Farewell. Given at our court at Oxford the 5th Day of February in the Nynteenth years of our Reigne.

This letter was written about 1646.

About the same period Montrose is staying at his house of Kincardine, he writes to David Graham of Fintry's brother who, it will be remembered, is called James Græme of Monorgan and Craigo, and desires his assistance for arranging matters at Old Montrose.

To my loving cossing—Mr James Græme of Craigo.

Loving Cossing,—There be so much amiss and so many abuses committed touching my directions ther at Old Montrose (as Robert Græme in the same will show you at greater length) as I must intreat you to take the peanes to goe and put ane order to them—in such ane way as you shall think most fitt—for the particulars I will be sparing and only remitt you to what you may leave att greater length and continu—

yr very loving chieff,

Montrose.

Kingcardine.

October 20, 1642.

I must earnestly intreat you to contrive that Mackintosh doe not dishonor himself and wrong us all by being thus abused with Argyle.

James of  
Craigo, 1642.

<sup>1</sup> Fintry Papers.

Montrose (afterwards the Great Marquis) is much annoyed with this Mackintosh who is married to a daughter of David, seventh of Fintry, and the niece of James Græme of Craigo, and who inclines to follow Argyle.

It is strange that most of the cadets of Fintry spelt their name correctly (as shown by the above letter), but the head of that house spelt it with the "aha."

In 1647 David is a creditor of Montrose with James Graham of Monorgund. Montrose has left the country by this date and no doubt settlements of various kinds are in progress. All the Græmes and Grahams had, in 1645, obtained a remission in favour of any debt Montrose owed to them previous to the forfeiture of the Marquis's estates.<sup>1</sup>

It is to this matter that the following letter refers, written and addressed to Montrose's kinsmen by himself :—

Honorable and loving Friendes—

Letter from  
the Great  
Marquis,  
1647.

Tho' I refrained hitherto writing from the apprehension that I had that it might doe you wrong, yett being obleidg to it by this exigent I could not conceave that any can mistake themselves or me so far as to ground any exceptions upon it to your prejudices. Wherefor I must take hold of this opportunity to show you the astonishment I have that peoples malice should be so unjust and endless that after I have suffered them (by my obedience to his Mas. commands, and willing desyre to the peace and quiyett of that unhappy kingdome which they will have, yett still to be miserable) to ruine and sak my oune fortunes, that yett they wold cast also gainst all those of my freindes, to smart me more than by my oune wounds, as particularly appears by their procedure against my nephew the Lord Napeir, whose father being bound with others for some of my debts, they yett (and tho absent from the country) perseus for the whole not out of any favour they intend to others, but making this one a preparative they will use this as a leading case to fall on every one of you for the same kind, and study your ruines to satisfy their malice against me, and meantyme reserve my estate to be disposed on att ther oune pleasure whill according to all laues both deviyne and humaine, itt should att the

<sup>1</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.

worst be employed for satisfaction of creditors and liberating of all parties burdened, which is all I desyre for if non suffer injustly for me, what they can doe against myself cannot move me much, Wherefore I most earnestly intreat you that as you tender my honor and your oune creditts and saifties to use all possible meanes to resist this, and pleade that all may be taken in according to justice and equity, and my estait burdeinged with it till it be consumed or the last farding defrayed—for you may with much raison make account that if please God I live but so little I shall have very bad fortune to be put from my estait and not repaire it, and on the other part if ther be ane other fatality (as I am confident ther will not) then injustice must prevaile and you cannot be able to stop its current. So lett me again intreat you to save yourselves, and let no man be sufferers for me, so far as my oune can go (chiefly in this particular) and trust me to God and my oune fortunes which cannot disappoint. Wishing your people ther may calme ther malice and lett ther experience make them more wyse, for if innocency and patience cannott prevaile, itt may be I light upon a vertus that will be found fitter for ther temper.—So wishing you all happiness, I am,

Your most loving chieff,

Montrose.

Orleans,

October, 1647.

For my honerable and luving friendes the Lairds of Fintry, Morphy Inchbrakie, Gorthy, Balgowan, Craigo and others.<sup>1</sup>

What a quaint turn in the sentence where he trusts “your people may calme their malice!” Montrose will not touch a penny of his estate until his kinsmen are freed from their burdens.

In 1650 the Great Marquis is murdered for loyalty to his king, and after that we find David’s name in a will of Forret’s (Montrose’s old tutor) in 1652, to whom he owes some money; and again when he writes a letter to “his brother the Laird of Monorgan,” dated from Kirre<sup>mur</sup> the 4th of August that year.<sup>1</sup>

In October 1654 Cobbet grants at Dundee a pass to James Graham,

<sup>1</sup> Fintry Papers.

the second son of David, who has found obligations that he would remain passive, this Captain James figures again as a witness in the following document, when David Graham of Fintry<sup>1</sup> "gives a charter with John 'fiar'<sup>2</sup> of Fintry, with consent of Dame Jean Scrimgeour wife of John," to James Graham of Monorgund, of the lands of Erlestradiche in the regality and barony of Kirriemuir, Forfar; and one of the witnesses is Captain James Grahame, David's second son. It would appear from this that Monorgan was not yet in the hands of Fintry's son, but in his uncle James's.

When the Great Obsequies of Montrose occur, it is this David, seventh of Fintry, who bears the Purse, and James, his second son, now called James Graham of Bucklyvie who bears the Arms in mourning.<sup>3</sup> Once more we meet David Graham, seventh Laird of Fintry, his estates have been much wasted by the Montrose wars, as have been those of all his kinsmen; he sells the Barony of Bochlyvie-Grahame, with all its towns, lands, etc., to James Græme, the second son of Græme of Monzie (a grandson of Inchbrakie and Miss Scott of Monzie), this with the consent of his sons John, "fiar" of Fintry, and James Graham (now) of Monorgan, his second son; the original charter with the remains of the Great Seal attached, lies before me, 8th Feb. 1666.<sup>4</sup>

Sale of  
Bucklyvie to  
Inchbrakie's  
son, 1655.

By this date James, first of Monorgund, is dead, for David's second son James has succeeded to those lands; and on 15th December 1664, Agneta Grahame had been retoured heir to her father James Grahame of Monorgund; and four years later (1669) we find the same lady is the spouse of William Lindsay "fiar" of Edzell.<sup>5</sup>

In 1666 David of Fintry must have been well on in years, he had succeeded his father in 1592 and was, we believe, married at that date; but his successor and eldest son is not served heir to his father David till Sept. 11th, 1675.<sup>6</sup> Of this

#### JOHN, EIGHTH OF FINTRY,

there seems little to relate. One of the pedigrees state "he was a man of profuse and lavish disposition, and spent a great part of his patrimony

<sup>1</sup> Calendar of Laing's Charters, Rev. J. Anderson.

<sup>2</sup> "Younger" or heir-apparent.

<sup>3</sup> See end of Sketch XI. for detail of the Great Obsequies.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 421.

<sup>5</sup> Retours Inq. Gen.

<sup>6</sup> Inquisitiones General, xxxii. 304.

John, 8th of  
Fintry.

during the Civil Wars therefore impoverishing his estates"; that may be, but it depends upon the view taken of the Civil Wars whether the motive which animated him was worthy or not; his father appears to have done much the same. John married Jean,<sup>1</sup> a daughter of the Hereditary Constable of Dundee and Royal Standard Bearer, Sir James Scrimgeour; Sir James was afterwards raised to the Peerage as Viscount Dudhope in 1641; his grandson was created Earl of Dundee; these titles are in abeyance, represented by Frederick Scrymgeour of Wedderburn and Birkhill.<sup>1</sup> It was while the "boy Earl" of Montrose was staying with John Graham of Fintry's father-in-law, that we find in him that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. Sir James's gardener supplies a flower for "my Lord on Sunday," and gets 12s. for his pains, and the Earl goes, bedecked as a young gallant should be, to church at Dundee, where he bestows his alms! We can picture him clearly at this age by Jamieson's portrait of him when a bridegroom of nineteen.<sup>2</sup>

Visits of  
the Great  
Marquis,  
1629.

In 1654, while John was still "fiar" there had been "articles" between General Monck and "Sir Robert Graham, Laird of Morphie," for the second Marquis of Montrose, known as "James the good" (the boy who refused his release from the Tolbooth of Edinburgh),<sup>3</sup> which are also signed by the heir of Fintry.

John Graham and his wife Jean Scrymgeour had no surviving issue, and he was succeeded by his brother,

#### JAMES, SECOND OF MONORGAN, NINTH OF FINTRY.

Like his father David, the seventh of Fintry, James was a close adherent to the royal cause, and the trust and confidence reposed in him by the Great Marquis is apparent in the following letter:—

James of  
Monorgan and  
9th of Fintry,  
brother to the  
8th Laird.

Most loveing Cossing,

Tho' I have judg'd it against the tymes to hazard any correspondence of this kynde, yett being informed of all your peanes and endeavours in all my affairs ther, I cannot but adventure to give you

<sup>1</sup> See Charter on previous page.

<sup>2</sup> "Memorials of Montrose," Maitland Club.

<sup>3</sup> See Sketch XI.

thanks—and with all desyre (that since it has pleased God my children doe come for your disposing that ar my friends) you may be pleased to take such present cair so as they may be in the pour of non but your selves (as I make no doubt but you have already done) untill I be able to acquaint you with my further resolution—so with my wishes for all your wealdfairs I am your most loveing Chieff,

Montrose.

Vien—Austria.

Jan. 24, 1648.

For the Laird of Monorgan.

It is possible that the above letter was written to the James of Monorgan who was in the charter of 1655, and uncle of this James, ninth of Fintry, but it cannot be better placed than here, nothing can detract from the undoubted loyalty of the nephew afterwards ninth of Fintry as shown by the following permit given him in 1654 from General Monck, and other papers.

Monck's Pass,  
1654.

Permitt the berearer hereof—Captain James Graham, sonne to the Laird of Fentry the elder (who is included in the earl Marquis of Montrose's capitulacon) to passe to his father's house, or elsewhere in Scotland; and to repasse without molestation —He doing nothing prejudiciall to the Commonwealth—and to have with him his servants, horses (not exceeding the value limited by proclamation) his sword and necessaries.

Given under my hand and sealls at Dalkeith

21 Novbr. 1654

George Monck.

To all officers and soldrs and other whom these may concerne.

Like Oliphant Laird of Gask, Graham of Fintry and Monorgan is a Roman Catholic; in the year 1662 he also is granted a Lenten dispensation "with those at his own table" to take meat during the season of that fast. It is dated at Edinburgh, Feb. 1662, and signed by Blakall.

His loyalty is again shown by Charles II.'s Commission to him as Major of the Forfarshire Regiment (under Lord Southesk); his brother John is still laird of Fintry.

(signed) Charles R.

CHARLES THE SECOND, by the Grace of God, King of Scotland,



James Graham of Monorgan, 9th of Fintry.  
*By Kneller.*





England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved, James Graham of Monorgan, Greeting—We do hereby constitute and appoint you to be Major of that Regiment of foote appointed to be raised—within the shyre of Forfar, whereof the Earle of Southesk is Colonell. You are therefore carefully and diligently, to discharge the duty of a Major, by exercising the said Regiment in armes both officers and soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline. Commanding them hereby, to obby you, as their Major, And yourself to observe such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from your Colonell, or other superior officers according to the discipline of Warre. Given at Our Court at Whitehall the 2nd day of Decr. 1669, and of Our reigne the 21st years.

By His Majesties Command.

(signed) Lauderdeall.

At the head of the original document is Charles's handwriting ; it is on parchment and has a well-preserved seal attached. Later on he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in place of Carnegie of Bonnymoone when the Earl of Kinghorne was Colonel.<sup>1</sup> James Graham of Fintry and Monorgan married Anne, daughter of Hay of Keilour ; Keilour lies close to Balgowan and was owned by the Hays for a time ; it was bought from them about 1700 by one of the Græmes of Gorthie ;<sup>2</sup> the Hays of Keilour were a branch of the Earls of Errol and ultimately succeeded to the title.

James and Anne Graham appear to have been holding the position of guardian or curator to James the third Marquis of Montrose, who in 1678 seems to have taken French leave and is bent on going abroad, a step which Monorgan has not hitherto approved. The following letters bear apology on their face !

London, 7th of March.

Madam,

I should not leave this place without acknowledging the great obligations I owe your Ladyship particularly for the extraordinary care you have had of my sisters' education—I cannot be unsensible of the

Charles  
II.,'s Com-  
mission, 1669.

Letters from  
the third  
Marquis of  
Montrose,  
1678.

<sup>1</sup> Fintry Papers.

<sup>2</sup> Sketch XXVIII.

continuell trouble they give you but I know your generosity to be such, that you will undergoe that trouble which will so much advantage them, and so infinitely oblige

Madam Yr most humble and faithfull servant

Montrose.<sup>1</sup>

For the Lady Monorgan.

1678.

London, January 27.

Sir,

I was very much troubled that the advertisement I got to come hither should have been so suddain and unexpected that I had no time to aske your advice anent my coming, but it troubles me a great deale more that I could hav no occasione to know your opinion anent my going abroad for since I can get nothing done in my business at this time, & considering the many advantages of travell and the great repute it is in here, it is almost everybodys opinion here that I should go for some time to France and therefore I being very confident that since the case is thus fare altered you will be of ane othere mind than you were formerly of. Am resolved to see Paris but where ever I be I shall always continu—

Your most affectionate cousin and servant

Montrose.

Be pleased to present my most humble to yr Lady & to conceal this from my ant and sisters till wt the next post I shall be able to give them an account of it—

For the Laird of Monorgan.

In the letter to "Lady" Monorgan the Marquis refers his sisters; the youngest, Grizel, married afterwards William, second son of Lord Cochrane and was the mother of Mrs Smythe of Methven Castle.<sup>2</sup>

The children of James, 9th of Fintry. James, the ninth Laird of Fintry, and his wife, Miss Hay, had five children; (1) David, their heir; (2) a son William, who in 1691 married Agnes, daughter of Sir William Foulis of Ingelby, Yorks; (their daughter married George Gray of Huntingdon); this

<sup>1</sup> Fintry Family Papers.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 528.

William was a military man and attained the rank of Colonel ; the daughters of the ninth laird were (3) Isabella, married to Mylne of Mylnefield ; (4) Jean, married to Fletcher of Balinash ; and (5) Margaret, married to her cousin, Sir David Kinloch of Kinloch, first bart. The Brechin records in April 1698 speak of a Hendrie Graham of Monorgan, god-father of Henry Edgar of Kaythick, afterwards third and last Bishop of Fife, he must have been second son of the ninth laird.

It is stated that James, ninth of Fintry, refused a baronetcy from Charles II. ; it is certain either he or his father did so ; these baronetcies were offered by Charles after 1662 ; David of Fintry his father was then alive, and would more probably be the recipient ; like Græme of Inchbrakie he declined it ; the prefix of " Sir " in the seventeenth century had no attraction for the great barons of Scotland.<sup>1</sup>

He refuses a  
Baronetcy.

James of Monorgan died and was succeeded by his eldest son,

#### DAVID GRÆME, TENTH OF FINTRY.

This baron of Fintry received a bond of relief of various large sums of money from many of his kinsmen ; besides James, Marquis of Montrose, Earl of Kincardine and Lord Graham and Mugdock, the names of the following Grahams figure in the deed : John Grahame of Killearne, James Graham of Orchill, Mungo Græme of Gorthy, John Graham of Dougaldston, David Græme, tutor to Gorthie, Clerk of the Bills, James Græme of Bucklyvie (of Inchbrakie), John Graham, son of the deceist John Graham, Commissary Clerk of Dunblane and " Director depute of the Chancellorie " ; and state that they have " paid and contented. " Mr William Graham of Kilmarnock 50,000 Scots, and to James Boswell of Auchinleck, £13,000 sterling, English money, it is signed by the Marquis on the 15th April 1704. Amongst the witnesses are Thomas Graham, late brigadier in the Horse-Guards, and Mungo Buchanan, W.S. David the tenth of Fintry married Anne Moray of Abercairny ; she was the eldest daughter of Annas Græme (daughter to the famous Black Pate of Inchbrakie who was the bosom friend of the Great Marquis) and Sir Robert Moray of Abercairny,<sup>2</sup> one of the wealthiest of the great barons of Perthshire ; her younger sister married Græme of Garvock, thus the Abercairny, Fintry, and Garvock,

David, 10th  
of Fintry,  
he marries  
*circa* 1675.

<sup>1</sup> See page 172, note.

<sup>2</sup> Sketch XV.

and Inchbrakie children were all (early in the eighteenth century) first cousins to each other and to the young Margaret, Baroness Nairne, who married in 1693 Lord William Murray, son to the Marquess of Atholl.

David Graham and Anne Moray, his wife, had thirteen children; only one son survived; the daughters were Anne, married Gardyne of Middleton and Sutton; Margaret, to Carnegie of Balnamoor and secondly to Nairne of Dunsinane; Isabella to Duncan of Ardownie; Agnes to Robertson of Carnoustie; Jane to Rutherford; Grizel to (?) Graham, she left no issue; Mary to Guthrie of Cleppington; Elizabeth to Stewart, who left no issue, and Liliás to Wallace who had no issue.

There appears to have been another daughter whose name is not given in the pedigree quoted from; "The Lives of the Lindsays" tells us that Sir Alex. Carnegie (brother of the first Earl of Southesk and Northesk and of Sir Robert Carnegie of Dunechen) married Giles, daughter of Blair of Balthyock and became the first Carnegie of Balmanoon and Carestown (Miss Blair was a sister-in-law of Græme of Balgowan, L.G.). Their eldest surviving son John married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Carnegie of Pitarrow, and in 1700, the son of this marriage James, married "a daughter of Graham of Fintry." James Carnegie died in 1707; James Carnegie his son by Miss Graham, went out in the '45; the pedigree above may refer to Pitarrow when saying Balnamoor.

David the tenth of Fintry appears to have gone out in 1715 against William of Orange. His protection from the Duke of Argyll dated at Dundee, 4th February 1715, is among the Fintry papers.

#### ROBERT GRAHAM, ELEVENTH OF FINTRY,

Robert, 11th  
of Fintry,  
marriage,  
1735-

the only son of David and Anne Moray, was married the 20th of Feb. 1735 at Dundee to Margaret Murray of Ochtertyre; she was born in 1716 and was one of the nineteen children of Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre (tenth in line and third baronet), and Mrs Catherine Fraser, daughter of Lord Lovat. I give their children as written in an old MS. pedigree of Ochtertyre most carefully kept, and which has generally been found correct; the marriages, etc. in brackets attached to their names, are from a family pedigree of Fintry which gives no dates.

Ann, born at Dundee, January 1736 (married Fletcher of Balanisloe); Katherine, born at the Mains, 1737 (she died unmarried at Linlathen the residence of her brother, April 13th, 1764, and is called Miss Katy Graham,<sup>1</sup> second daughter of the late Robert Graham of Fintry). Elizabeth married Douglas of Brigton.

Margaret, born at the Mains,<sup>2</sup> 1739 (Alex. Bower of Kilcaldrum).

Amelia, born at Foulis, November 1740 (not mentioned).

<sup>1</sup> Obituary notice, *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>2</sup> See Robert, first of Fintry.

Helen, born at Foulis, 1742 (died unmarried).

David, born at Foulis, 1744 (H.E.I. Company's Service).

This pedigree omits Robert's birth (afterwards twelfth of Fintry) which probably occurred in 1741 or 1743; there was also a son James, born in 1756; he died at Naples in 1779, a captain in the Atholl Highlanders.<sup>1</sup>

Their grandmother, Catherine Fraser, had been the daughter of Lord Lovat by the Lady Amelia Murray, daughter of the first Marquess of Atholl, whose wife, Lady Amelia Stanley, was daughter to the Earl of Derby and his Countess, Charlotte de la Tremouille, Queen in Man; the Grahams of Fintry own a piece of the wedding dress of this celebrated lady who commanded personally the defence of Lathom Castle during the absence of her husband, the Earl of Derby.

These marriage connections account for the following among the Fintry papers.

In 1663 Mungo Murray, brother to the Earl of Atholl, signs a bond in 1663, at the Canongate, Edinburgh, for money due by him to Wm. Murray of Ochertyre.

Also there is a bond which details the purchase of a horse by Lord Mungo Murray from William, Lord Nairne, "our brother German," which costs 100 merks on 23rd June 1799.

Another and more interesting paper gives a full account of the battle of Galashiels, when the Chevalier St George acting with the Spanish, failed in an invasion of Scotland in April 1719. Their force consisted of 400 Spanish and 1000 Highlanders. The Marquis of Tullibardine (the Jacobite son of the Whig Duke), the Earl Marischall and Seaforth were leaders.

Robert Graham died at his house of Linlathen, Forfar, on October 21st, 1756, aged fifty-five, and was succeeded by his son; his widow died at Bridgetown, 24th January 1793.

#### ROBERT, TWELFTH AND LAST OF FINTRY LANDS.

The first notice I find is on March 10th, 1773. A county meeting is held at Forfar and Robert Graham of Fintry and Mr Graham, younger, of Methie, Robert, last  
Great Baron,  
1773.

<sup>1</sup> Obituary notice, *Scots Magazine*.

are publicly thanked for their spirited behaviour in assisting to stop the outrages of the mob.

He married a second cousin of his own<sup>1</sup> (the grand-daughter of Miss Isabella Graham, sister of tenth Laird of Fintry), by name Margaret Elizabeth Mylne of Mylnefield,<sup>2</sup> "At Dundee, Robert Graham of Fintrie to Miss Peggy Mylne, second daughter of T. Mylne of Mylnefield, Esq., April 12th, 1773."<sup>3</sup>

Sale of  
estates and  
resides on  
Balgowan.

The family pedigree states this laird was very improvident and sold the estates. Fintry was sold to Mr David Erskine and the stipulation was made it should be called by its original name of Linlathen, the family retaining in this manner the designation "of Fintry." Robert Graham then resided at Balgowan where he may have acted as supervisor to that estate during the long and continued absence of Thomas Græme, Colonel of the 90th Regiment, afterwards Lord Lynedoch. There is a mass of correspondence between Thomas Græme and this Robert, twelfth of Fintry, which I have not seen, so am unable to throw any light on his reason for residing at Balgowan, beyond the fact that they were great friends; in the cursory search time has permitted, no relationship is traced of blood between Robert and Thomas Graham. The following letter from Lord Lynedoch is given as being of a specially interesting nature, recording as it does the death of the great General, Sir John Moore; Lynedoch, who at this time commanded the 90th Regiment, was near him, John Graham<sup>4</sup> being his aide-de-camp.

On Bd. *Audacious* In the Channel,

Sunday 22 January /9 (180).

Lord Lynedoch's letter  
describing  
death of Sir  
John Moore,  
1809.

I had not time nor the power, to write from Coruna my dear Graham—for I was almost blind with an attack of Ophthalmia, but I directed Ld. Cathcart to communicate to you what I said to him in two lines.—Before this can reach you, Hope's report to Sir D. Baird will have informed you of what happened on the 16th.—But for the sad loss of the most perfect soldier and gentleman I ever knew, it was a most fortunate circumstance that the enemy made the attack.—It was what he (Sir J. M.) earnestly wished.—I never saw him in such spirits as when their columns were advancing and that it was evident the attack was to be a serious one—and he only regretted that there would not be daylight enough to profit much of the advantages he anticipated as certain.—

His features were so little affected by the pain of a wound which broke the upper

<sup>1</sup> See p. 631.

<sup>2</sup> See Burke.

<sup>3</sup> *Scots Magazine*.

<sup>4</sup> Robert of Fintry's eldest son.

ribs and almost tore off the left arm that I could hardly believe he was struck, till I got off my horse to help to lift him against a Bank, and saw with horror the state of the wound which was evidently mortal—he lived however above two hours—was carried back into Coruna in a Blanket (near 3 miles) and spoke to Col. Anderson with perfect recollection about different things—particularly enquiring about the result of the action and expressing his satisfaction at having beaten the French—asked after me and all his aide-de-camps by name, said that Anderson knew that that was the kind of death he wished for—sent messages to his family and friends in England—and hopes his country would be satisfied with his conduct—in short, his death like his life, was most exemplary—bespeaking that consciousness of rectitude and that invincible firmness of mind which characterised him on many occasions.—I have since reproached myself a good deal for not having remained with him—but the case seemed desperate—it was of much consequence to inform Hope that the command had devolved on him, and I left him in the hands of others, and was surprised to hear after the action was over that he was still alive.—The enemy did not expect to meet with such a resistance their attack was impetuous—entirely directed against one point (our right) in the first instance, and was in fact defeated by Lord William Bentinck's Brigade with the left of which Sir John remained—speaking to the 42nd, and reminding them of what they had done on former occasions—while it lasted the fire was extremely hot—the enemy had great advantages in artillery—most of ours was embarked, theirs entirely commanded the right of our bad (but necessary) position, and it was admirably well served—with some hours of daylight I have no doubt but that a complete victory would have been obtained, as Paget's division had nearly turned their left and might have been supported by Fraser's—not at all engaged—our left was so strong as to be almost inattaquable and therefore many men might have been drawn from it in the advance—the whole of the enemy's position was strong—but their left was least so—adieu.

Ever yrs.,  
T. G.<sup>1</sup>

On the original letter is written a postscript by Sir Archibald Hope, who succeeded Sir John Moore in the command, it runs thus:—

“Send me a copy of this,

“A. Hope.”

Besides Græme of Balgowan, the hero of Barossa, Robert Graham had a warm admirer in one who (though in a humbler walk of life) was even more celebrated, Robert Burns, Scotland's greatest poet; Mr Graham had been a kind friend to Burns rendering him some assistance, and the poet never forgot it.

The Grahams of Fintry possess in the first vol. of Burns' Poems (the 1793 edition) the following dedication in his handwriting:—

<sup>1</sup> Family Papers.

## TO MRS GRAHAM OF FINTRY.

Dedication  
from the  
Poet Burns,  
1793.

It is probable, Madam, that this page may be read when the hand that now writes it, is mouldering in the dust.—May it then bear witness, that I present you these volumes, as a tribute of gratitude, on my part, ardent & sincere; as your & Mr Graham's goodness to me has been generous & noble!—May every child of yours, in the hour of need, find such a FRIEND, as I shall teach every child of mine that their father found in YOU!

Robt. Burns.

Burns wrote many letters to his benefactors and sent them several of his MS. poems; amongst these are "Tam o' Shanter" and "The Whistle."

Robert, twelfth laird, died at Balgowan, 1812; he left a numerous family by his wife, Miss Mylne.

Younger  
children.

Robert, their eldest son, H.E.I. Company's Service, was assassinated through the treachery of a native chief at Benares in 1799. John, who succeeded. Thomas, entered the Royal Navy, in which service he became a captain; he married Maria, daughter of Admiral Dundas of Dundas Manor, and died at Valparaiso in command of the *Doris*, 9th April 1882. He left no children. David *d.s.p.*; James Scott died at Broughty Ferry, 1804; of Mr Robert Graham's daughters seven (married) died young. Anne married 6th September 1809, General, the Honble. J. Brodrick, son of George, third Viscount Middleton (she had by him a son who died unmarried, and three daughters; Anne, married in 1846 to Rev. William Pennefather, Rector of Callan (son of the Right Honble. Edward Pennefather); Mary Elizabeth, married 1858 Right Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, D.D., Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand; and Mary Albinia, married in 1851 to William James Dundas Cloete, Esq.; Elizabeth, married to James Keay of Snaigow;<sup>1</sup> Helen, who married Judge Cloete, Cape of Good Hope; Jemima, married to General Dundas of the Royal Artillery (brother of Mrs Thomas Graham); Catherine, who married Colonel Briggs of the Indian Army; and lastly, Caroline, married Morton Carr, Esq., of the family of Esholt and Hyton Hall, Northumberland.

## JOHN GRAHAM, THIRTEENTH OF FINTRY,

served for many years in the 90th and 93rd Regiments; he was afterwards employed in the wars against the Kaffirs at the Cape; he was born 24th of April 1778; he entered the 90th when only sixteen years of age, and was present with the Expedition to the Isle de Dun in 1795. In 1797 he

<sup>1</sup> Snaigow was left by Mrs Keay in 1873 to Robert, fourteenth of Fintry, he sold it in 1874 to H. Cox, Esq., of Snaigow.







John Graham, Lt.-Colonel,  
13th of Fintry.

joined Colonel Græme of Balgowan, who was aide-de-camp to the Earl of Chatham, and proceeded with him to Holland in 1799.

Raising 100 men for the 93rd (Balgowan's "Grey Breeks") he obtained a majority, and acted with that regiment in capturing the Cape of Good Hope in 1806; he held the command of the Rifle Corps at the Cape till 1812, when he went home on leave of absence, and joining Balgowan (then Lord Lynedoch) went with him to Holland as aide-de-camp and private military secretary in 1813. Resuming his command at the Cape in 1815 he was employed against the Kaffirs, a duty in which he gained the greatest distinction, so much so, that the capital of the Eastern Provinces of the Cape Colony is named after him (Grahamstown). Below is the order directing this from the Cape Government.

John, 13th  
of Fintry,  
founder of  
Grahamstown,  
S. Africa,  
1812.

#### Governt. Advertisement.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify and direct that the present Headquarter Cantonment of the Cape Regiment situated on the Zuurevelt, where is also to be the future Residence of the Deputy Landrost of Uitenhage, shall be henceforward designated and duly acknowledged by the name of Grahamstown—in testimony of His Excellency's respect for the services of Lieut.-Colonel Graham, through whose able exertions the Caffre Tribes have been expelled from that valuable district.

Castle of Good Hope, 14 August 1812.

by command of His Excellency the Governor.

H. Alexander,  
Secretary.

He also was made Commandant of Simonstown.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham's life closed all too early; he died on the 17th March 1821 at the age of forty-two from over-fatigue, brought on by his untiring exertions in the service of the Colony. He married on the 24th July 1812, Joanna Cloete of Westerford, Cape of Good Hope, leaving a son Robert and three daughters, Johanna and Margaret; the third, Isabella, married Sebastian Vanrenen of High Constantia.

## ROBERT GRAHAM, FOURTEENTH OF FINTRY,

Robert Graham, 14th of Fintry, Commander of Graham's Horse, 1851-2. was for many years in the Government service at the Cape of Good Hope ; in the Kaffir War of 1851-52, Colonel Graham raised a troop known as "Graham's Horse," for this he received a medal.<sup>1</sup> He had married in 1846 Eliza Ann Gray ; her ancestor was Dr George Gray of Halkerton, who married Lady Jean Erskine, daughter of James, Earl of Buchan (an old branch of Lord Gray in Angus) ; their grandson, George Gray of Huntingdon, married Isabella Graham, grand-daughter of James Graham of Monorgan and Fintry<sup>2</sup> (a grand-daughter of this marriage—Isabella Mylne—married Robert, twelfth of Fintry) ; Mr George Gray married secondly, Miss Elizabeth Baird ; their son was Colonel Charles Gray, he commanded the 75th Regiment in Guzerat, where he died of fever ; his son, Colonel Charles George Gray of the Rifle Brigade, married Jane (daughter of Colonel Grogan of Seafield), and their daughter, Eliza Anne, became the wife of Robert Graham, fourteenth of Fintry.

They had a large family : John, their eldest son, we will take last ; their second son, Charles, died unmarried in 1876, as did their fourth son, Reginald Lawrence, in 1878 ; Robert Dundas died in 1894, he married Eliza, daughter of J. Vigue, Esq., and has left a daughter, Elysoon Douglas Graham ; Mr and Mrs Graham's daughters, Elizabeth Key and Violet Emily, both died young ; their third surviving daughter Roberta, married in 1892 Edward Chamley-Turner, Lieutenant of the 1st Royal Scots, he died in September of the same year leaving no issue ; the youngest daughter, Albinia Ellen, is unmarried. The remaining children of Colonel Graham, fourteenth of Fintry, and Eliza Anne his wife, are—Francis George Cathcart, second surviving son of Robert, fourteenth of Fintry, was born in 1853 ; he is Civil Commissioner and Magistrate of Grahamstown (named so after his grandfather) ; Francis G. C. Graham married in 1892 Alice, daughter of J. Flashman, Esq., and has Kenneth Douglas, Reginald Moray, Dorothy Cathcart, Iris Lovell, Winifred Edith.

Younger children of Robert, 14th of Fintry. The Honble. Thomas Lynedoch, third surviving son of Robert, fourteenth of Fintry, Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, K.C. and M.L.C., is the present (1903) Attorney-General of Cape Colony ; he was born in 1860, and married in 1891 Annye Ismena, daughter of the Rev. J. Gavin, Chaplain to the Forces in Bengal ; their children are : Robert Lynedoch, Gray Gavin Lynedoch, and Ruth Annye.

Malcolm David, the fourth surviving son of Robert, fourteenth of Fintry, was born in 1865 ; is a captain in the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment ; he married Helen,

<sup>1</sup> He was greatly beloved by his men. One of the last survivors of the troop meeting the present Mr Graham of Fintry, C.B., embraced him with ardour on hearing he was the son of his beloved Colonel!

<sup>2</sup> Family pedigree.

daughter of Dr Abercrombie ; Mrs Malcolm Graham died January 1903, their only child, John Alexander, was born 1898.

Mary Cathcart, the eldest surviving daughter of Robert Graham, fourteenth of Fintry, married, in 1874, Hercules Tennant, Barrister-at-Law, and has issue : David Graham Tennant, Reginald Dundas Tennant, Violet Letitia Tennant, Beatrix Graham Tennant, Marjorie Katherine Tennant. Jane Leith Hay, second surviving daughter of Robert Graham, fourteenth of Fintry, married, in 1882, Lieutenant-Colonel Wihon, C.B., of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders ; their children are Alexander Graham Wihon and Elizabeth E. A. Graham-Wihon.

Helen Liliass, the fourth surviving daughter of Robert, fourteenth of Fintry, married in 1889 Andrew Aytoun, Major in the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders ; Major Aytoun descends from that ancient and honourable family the Aytouns of Inchdairnie, and is eleventh in line from that house ; his grandmother was the daughter of Sinclair of Balgrygie, cadet of the Earls of Orkney ; his great-grandmother was a daughter of Lord Rollo of Duncrub ; his great-great-grandmother, Euphemia, was a daughter of Sir J. Ramsey of Whitehill ; space forbids carrying on the line further here, but other mention of the Aytouns will be found in Sketch XXXV. ; Mr and Mrs Aytoun have an only son, Robert Martin Graham Aytoun.

Margaret Elizabeth Keay, the fifth surviving daughter of Robert Graham, fourteenth of Fintry, married, in 1893, Major J. Scott, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and has issue : Margaret Graham Scott and Violet Albinia Scott.

Caroline Isabella, the sixth surviving daughter of Robert Graham, fourteenth of Fintry, married, in 1895, Major L. H. Orde, East Yorkshire Regiment, and has surviving issue : Dorothy Violet Orde and Leonard Roden Orde.

Mr Robert Graham of Fintry, father of the above was Deputy-Governor of British Kaffraria from 1864 to 1867, he died in 1887, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

#### JOHN JAMES GRAHAM, FIFTEENTH OF FINTRY.

Mr Graham was born in 1847, is C.M.G., C.B., he holds the appointment of Secretary to the Law Department in the Attorney-General's Office, Cape Town, South Africa ; he married in 1873 Anne, daughter of James Murison, Esq., and has issue :

Mr Graham,  
C.M.G., 15th  
of Fintry.

Robert, born 1877, Cape Civil Service ; James Mackay, born 1879 ; Malise Patrick, born 1885 ; Cosmo Moray, born 1887, is in the Royal Navy ; Ronald David, born 1892 ; his surviving daughters are Ethel Jane and Marion Kinloch.

Mr Graham represents the honourable branch of Graham of Fintry descended from Montrose before that family was ennobled ; is fifteenth in line male of Fintry and twenty-sixth in line male from William Græme of

Abercorn : Mr Graham shares this distinction of male descent throughout, with the House of, Græme of Garvock, and with the House of, Græme of Inchbrakie.

CADETS OF THE HOUSE OF MONTROSE THROUGH ROBERT,  
FIRST GRAHAM OF FINTRY.

CLAVERHOUSE.

Clavers  
descended  
of Fintry.

Robert, the first of Fintry, had a second son John who was given the lands of Balargus, County Forfar ; his son John became of Claverhouse ; his great-grandson George, left a son William Grahame of Claver's, as these lands are commonly called ; he married Lady Jean Carnegie, daughter of the first Earl of Northesk ; their eldest son was John Grahame, the famous Viscount Dundee. Napier's "Life" records all interesting matter of the hero of Killiecrankie, while young readers may be referred to Aytoun's famous "Burial March of Dundee" with its interesting notes.

The Historical MSS. Commission Report states that there are numerous letters in the Monteith muniments written by Claver's "which far excel in force of expression and classical allusion, the style of ordinary correspondents." Sir Walter Scott's hasty condemnation that Claver's spelling would disgrace a chambermaid, is thus for ever refuted, Claver's had more than the ordinary education of the day.

After his death at Killiecrankie, the widowed Viscountess Dundee married Alexander Livingstone Kilsyth (called Viscount Kilsyth) and with her infant son met a tragical fate in Holland : a Mr Stewart writes that the chamber above the room in which the Viscountess was sitting in the Castle of Antwerp at Utrecht, was stored with peat for fuel to 300 tons' weight and that the joists of her chamber suddenly gave way ; the Viscountess with her infant son and maid were buried in the ruins ; her husband was injured and so was Mr Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, but not fatally ;<sup>1</sup> another letter states the bodies were embalmed<sup>2</sup> ; this accident occurred on 16th October 1695 ; one hundred years later they were discovered in the family vault of Kilsyth in remarkable preservation ;<sup>3</sup> "Bonnie Dundee's" only son had died in infancy, 1689.

<sup>1</sup> Hist. MSS. Com. XII. Report, Part 8, also p. 610, this vol.

<sup>2</sup> From the Edmonstones of Duntreath. Privately printed, 1875.

<sup>3</sup> See page 610.

## GRAHAMS OF DUNTRUNE.

These are a branch from Claverhouse and claimed the title of Viscount Dundee, which lies dormant, attained in 1746.

Graham of  
Duntroun,  
Cadet of  
Fintry.

In the indices of this volume (page 662) will be found the will of Graham of Duntroun, son of James Graham "sometime chamberlayne" to Claverhouse; the last heir-male, Alex. Graham of Duntrune, died between 1802-1804.

He was succeeded by his four sisters; Anna and Alison died unmarried; Clementina married Gavin Drummond (twelfth child of James Drummond, second Laird of Keltie, by his wife Christian Hally of Kennedder) a captain in the 42nd Regiment, and left an only daughter Clementina Drummond;<sup>1</sup> the fourth and youngest sister, Amelia, married Patrick Stirling, merchant; they left three children—I. William Stirling-Graham, which latter he assumed on succeeding to Duntrune, he died without issue on 19th December 1844. II. Clementina Stirling-Graham, who succeeded to Duntrune, and was the author of "Mystifications." III. Jean, who married John Mortlock Lacon, lieutenant 72nd Highlanders, son of Sir Ed. Lacon, first Baronet; their eldest son, John Edmund Lacon, succeeded to Duntrune on the death of his aunt Clementina Stirling-Graham in 1877, and by his marriage with Miss L. M. Sherwell, left an only son, Frederick Graham-Lacon, he married Miss Anne M. Hopper and died in 1875. Captain Graham-Lacon died 1894. Duntrune is now represented through the distaff by the only child of Frederick Graham-Lacon, Ida Clementina, who married James A. Wigan of Oakwood, Maidstone.

## CADETS OF VARIOUS HOUSES.

It has been already stated that the Grahams of Pottento, Gogar and Claypots and Creekie were cadets of Fintry. The family of the Grahams of Methie were also descended from Fintry; many notices of this family have come to the author's knowledge and various other cadets bear the arms and motto of Fintry, Inckbrakie, and Balgowan.

Fintry's other  
Cadets.

<sup>1</sup> See Malcolm's "House of Drummond."

Among those holding the Fintry Arms I may mention a Patrick Graham who settled in Ireland early in 1700-10; his son held a small property named Clough and had a son William born in 1809. A doctor of Theology of the University of Tütringen and member of the Royal Irish Academy, a learned Hebrew and Arabic scholar, as well as a noted and eloquent preacher; he held a pastoral charge in Dundonald, Belfast. He married, 1839, Annabella Fynn, daughter of John Fynn, Esq., J.P., Ballymagihon, Cong. County Mayo, but eventually became a missionary to the Jews at Damascus and Bonn on Rhine. He was the author of "The Jordan and the Rhine," with other works. He left three sons:

2. William J. F. Graham, Major in the Prussian Guards, Berlin, married Florence, only daughter of Francis Kellor, Esq., Imperial German Consul at Southampton. Their children are: William F. Graham, born 1886; Francis H. F. Graham, born 1889; John C. Graham, born 1893; Frederick G. Graham, born 1896; Charles Graham, born 1898, and a daughter.

3. William John Campbell Graham, M.D. of Bonn and F. R. Coll. of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He married Mary Jessie, daughter of Stephen Ponder, Esq. (seventh in direct line) of Elm Lodge, Hampton-on-Thames. He was president of the Thames Conservancy and a great mover of the endeavour to restore salmon to that river. They have a son, John Victor Fynn Graham, and four daughters. Dr Graham is a physician in Medan, Sumatra.

Mr William Graham and Miss Fynn's eldest son is the Rev. Francis Graham, M.A., Oxon., Ex-scholar of Lincoln Coll., Oxon., late Rector of Stanningfield, married to Hester, eldest daughter of Philip Johnston, Esq. of Dalriada, Belfast, descended of the Johnstons of Annandale. The Rev. Francis Graham bears the arms of Graham of Fintry.<sup>1</sup>

The bookplate of a Thomas Græme shows the Inchbrakie arms, the new grant of 1650 giving the broken wall, with the arms of Blenman of Croscombe, Somerset, impaled. Jonathan Blenman, Esq., was H.M. Attorney-General for Barbadoes in the eighteenth century.<sup>2</sup> It is possible he may have been of the Drynie branch from Inchbrakie. One of these commanded a regiment in the West Indies (see page 543).

<sup>1</sup> Communicated.

<sup>2</sup> The author would be glad of any communication clearing the descent of this Thomas Græme descended of Græme of Inchbrakie apparently.



THE GRAHAMES OR GRÆMES OF KNOCDOLIAN, PANHOLES, CRAGIE,  
ARE ALL CADETS OF THE NOBLE HOUSE OF MONTROSE.

On the Grahams descended from Malise first Earl of Menteith it is impossible to touch on a volume of this space ; they form a numerous clan of many houses. Grahams of Menteith.

With deep regret I have turned from the story of the Southern Grahams of Esk, of Netherby, of Norton-Conyers, and of Kirkwall, etc. ; this must be told by some worthier voice than mine, who can better sing the history of that borderland, where every billowing hill unfolds a story, and every "keep" its tales of love and hate ! The Great Border Grahams.

And lastly the Irish Grahams,<sup>1</sup> a clan as free and bold as wide and large as any, must claim an historian whose pen can search deep into the history of that ancient race ; to all and each we must bid adieu with the motto that will surely stir within us a throb of kinship : The Irish Grahams.

" I COME OF THE GRÆMES : A PEOPLE OF ANCIENT AND HOT BLOOD." <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Vicissitudes of Families," Sir Bernard Burke.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Walter Scott.



## Appendices and Index



## Appendix I

Docketed a note of his Maties suffering servants within the Shire of Perth for adhering to Montrosse in the Royall service 1662. Given in by Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie (Black Pate)

THE names of those who were engaged in the late Maties service under the conduct of the late Marquess of Montrosse standing in a near relation and friendship with Inchbrakie.

Græme of Inchbrakie hade his estate sequestrat, his wife and children put to beg ther breade, him selfe severall tymes imprisoned and by the church excommunicat.

Græme of Gorthie had his estate forfeald (which does still so continow) his wife and children reduced to great extremities, himself imprisoned and by the church excommunicat.

Græme of Monzie had his estat sequestrat, his wife and children reduced to great extremities, his house garisoned and spoiled, and himself killed at Phillopshaugh.

Græme of Carnie had his estate sequestrat, his wife and children put to beg ther bread and his house destroyed.

Drummond, Lord Mathertie, suffered long imprisonment in the Castle of Edinburgh, his estate destroyed, and his ladie and children put to most miserable exigents.

The Drummonds of Balloch acted and suffered most nobly for his Maties interests.

Tossach of Monivard hade his estate sequestrat, and his wife and children put to great extremities.

Mr George Oliphant of Newtoun hade himselfe first cast into prison and thereafter his estate goods and peapers violentie seased upon without any ordour of law or forme of Justis, and was long kept prisoner both by Scots and Englishe.

Baine of Findall had his estate sequestrat, his wife and children put to beg ther bread.

The Countrie of Atholl consisting for the most part of Stewarts and Robert-sounes especialie the families following, viz. :—

The familie of Mr John Stewart who was beheaded at Edinburgh for manifesting Argyll's treacheries against his late Ma<sup>tie</sup> of most blessed memorie.

Stewart of Shyreglass whose wisdome and experience conduced much to the king's service in that warr.

Stewart of Balnakilie a verie judicious and loyall subject.

John Stewart, a brother of Fosse, did acquit himselfe valiantlie and faithfulli for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> interest.

Stewart of Fincastle did acquite himselfe with great approbation.

Stewart of Orchard did the like.

The Stewarts of Duntarlithe was alwisie constant and faithfull in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> service.

Robertsoune, tutor of Struan, this case is given verbatim, p. 130.

Robertsoune of Invarr, a man singularie qualified both for wisdom and valour hede the keeping of the Castle of Blair in Atholl, and did manfullie mantine the same against all opposition, and discharged that trust with very great approbation.

Robertsoune of Acklick did acquite himselfe most couragiously and faithfullie to do his Ma<sup>tie</sup> service.

Duncan Robertsoune, ane uther uncle of the laird of Stroan did acquit himself with great approbation.

James Robertsoune in Gaye did acquite himself as became ane house and stout subject for his prince.

The Flemmings of Moness continued constantlie loyall and active in the king's service.

Barron Fergsoun with rest of his name ther did acquits themselves loyallie for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> interest.

The Robertsounes of Gillichangre was never wanting when they were called to doe his Ma<sup>ties</sup> service.

Robertsoune—ennondrie (?) did still acquits himselfe loyallie and was killed by the Englishe at the intaking of the toun of Sanct Johnstowne.<sup>1</sup>

And generallie the wholl countrie of Atholl (a few being excepted) did expresse themselves al faithfull and loeving subjects to ther king as ever lived under any prince and was evident for ther constant activitie and fidelitie during all thes trubles, dispysing all losses and dangers whatsomever in compitition of ther princes service, notwithstanding that ther wholl countrie haes been divers tymes burnt, ther whol goodes plundered, and all the mischife done them that ther enemies could invent.

The Laird of Macknab being a neighbour unto Atholl did joyne with them

<sup>1</sup> Perth.

upon all occasions with all his kindrede, and following he was a most dewtifull and loyall subject, who notwithstanding the oppression of the Campbells who tyrannised over him and has taken possession of his estate he was constantlie present in all expeditions undertaken in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> behalfe untill he was killed be the Englishe valiantly fighting for his king and countrie.

The Laird of Mackgrigeur and his friends did sometymes joyn with Atholl and wars kindlie friends to all the kings partie.<sup>1</sup>

## Appendix II

### Notices of various Græmes, Grahams and Grahames

- A. D.
1644. John Graham, Minister, Auchterarder; member of the Glasgow Assembly, 1638. Deposed by that Assembly, 1644, for "having once spoken" to the Great Marquis of Montrose! He was reinstated in 1645, but again deposed 1649.<sup>2</sup>
1683. John Graham admitted helper to the parish of Meigle; deprived of that position by the Privy Council in 1683 for adherence to the Stuart Cause; he had refused to read the Proclamation of the Estates, did not pray for King William and Queen Mary, but prayed for King James that God would give him the necks of his enemies! He also entertained Claverhouse.<sup>2</sup>
1644. James Graham, Minister of Madderty at the Revolution, and was deprived by the Privy Council.<sup>2</sup>
1649. James Graham, Minister of Comrie, was suspended, 1649, for having "sub-scryvet" the unlawful engagement; on his repentance, 1650, he was reinstated.
1654. John Grahame, Provost of Glasgow; summoned by the English Commissioners for not condescending to them.

Cromwell appointed him public preacher in Glasgow, 1654.<sup>3</sup> In 1655 a proclamation is issued calling all officers who were in the "Hollanderis" to appear in Edinburgh in three score days; if not appearing they were to be denounced rebels and goods forfeited, the Hollanderis being our enemies. This John Grahame was denounced rebel, as giving council to the Hollanderis.

<sup>1</sup> Inchbrakie Papers.

<sup>2</sup> "Historic Scenes in Perthshire," W. Marshall, D.D.

<sup>3</sup> Transactions of Scotland, Nicholl's Diary, 1650-67.

A.D.

1686. Baillie James Grahame in Edinburgh. This baillie was father of James Graham of Airth, Advocate.<sup>1</sup>
1689. Attached to the Great Seal of the document granting their first Parliament to William and Mary is the signature of John Grahame, Dpt., 5th June. The same is attached to Commission appointing Sir John Dalrymple to be H.M. Advocate.<sup>2</sup>
- 1750-72. James Græme, Poet; he wrote for amusement, but the poems meeting with approbation from gentlemen of acknowledged taste he was in the act of publishing them when he was seized with a consumption and died, 26th July 1722. The small volume was printed 1753.<sup>3</sup>
1518. Robert Grahame. In legal profession.
1698. James Grahame, son to James Graham, Baillie, of Edinburgh; died before 1756.
1756. William Graham, died 1775.
1795. James Graham, W.S., born 1765, W.S. 1791. Curate of Shipton, Gloucester, of Sedgheill, Durham; author of "The Sabbath"; died 14 Sept. 1811.<sup>4</sup>
1805. Robert Græme, eldest son to James Græme, Clerk to the Signet, 14 Dec. 1805; died 1859.
1825. Thomas Grahame, son of the late James Grahame, Esq., Advocate,<sup>5</sup> 17 Dec. 1825; died 1838. "General Graham, Notices of his campaigns, 1779-1801." Had a son, James Graham, who wrote above memoir and the "Art of War."
1605. Edward Graham, son and heir of the late John Graham, portioner of Arbenny with consent of Margaret Drummond his spouse, and Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie, John Graham of Balgowan and Andrew Graham, Burgess of Perth, brother to Arbenny; sells Arbenny to Lawrence Graham, tutor of Callender; a witness is Jac. Graham in Drumsade, N.P.<sup>6</sup>
1590. Caution by William Grahame of Pannhollis for John, Earl of Montrois, in £1000.<sup>7</sup>
1591. Caution by the same in £1000 for Alexander Bishop of Brechin, that he does not harm Lord Ogilvie or his son the Master.<sup>7</sup>
1590. Cristane Graham, mentioned as spouse to John Purdie of Libbertoun.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lord Fountainhall's Diary.<sup>2</sup> Acts of the Parliament of Scotland.<sup>3</sup> "Poems," James Græme, Edinburgh.<sup>4</sup> In a volume of poems entitled "Home," a MS. note states they were written by Margaret Cullen, daughter of the celebrated Dr Cullen; she died 1840. The verses on page 166 refer to Miss Grahame, sister of the author of "The Sabbath," which family spent their summer at a villa on banks of the "Cart," Glasgow.<sup>5</sup> From entries in Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.<sup>6</sup> Registrum Magni Sigilli.<sup>7</sup> Register Privy Council.



A.D.

1594. James Graham in Bardell, a Notary.<sup>1</sup>
1607. Lawrence Graham, Tutor in Callender, and his brothers David, Robert and Alex. Graham.<sup>1</sup>
1609. Action by John Graham of Killerne as assignee to Sir Robert Graham of Innernay.<sup>1</sup>
1611. Charter mentioning Robert Graham of Panhoillis, William Graham of Callender, David Grahame, Robert Grahame, Wilm Graham of Geddachie.<sup>2</sup>
- 1644-45. The Petition of Lt.-Col. Graham and his brother Thomas to remove the tax from the inhabitants of Henley on Thames, March 18th.<sup>3</sup>
1647. From General Middleton's list of Passes,<sup>3</sup> Robert Graham of Cairnie. John Graham of Catter, Robert Graham.
1646. A supplication from Elizabeth Grahame, spouse to Robert Grahame.<sup>3</sup>
1647. James Graham, Secretary to the Marquis of Montrois, sent prisoner to Edinburgh.<sup>3</sup>
1685. George Graham of Grahamstown, Commissioner of the Peace for Orkney.<sup>1</sup>
1689. Various Commissions issued and signed under the Great Seal by John Grahame, Dpt.<sup>1</sup>
1689. James Graham of Leith, Merchant, is called on to pay his taxes.<sup>1</sup>
1689. Minute Letter to Earl Mar, directing him to put Mr Graham, Sheriff Dpt. of Stirling, under bail to appear before the Estates.<sup>1</sup>
1701. Darien Petitions signed by A. Græme of Jordanstown.<sup>1</sup>
1701. Others who sign Darien Petition are James Graham, Lawrence Grahame, John Graham, James Grahame, James Graham and John Graham for Glasgow.
1703. Mr James Grahame, mentioned as Senior Advocate, also Mr James Graham, late Baillie of Edinburgh.
1793. James Graham, one of the eight principall tackmen this year and responsible for non-payment.
1704. James Graham, Merchant in Edinburgh, cited with others to appear as concerned with the public accounts.
1704. Mr Archibald Graham, late Bishop of the Isles.
1707. Mr James Graham, Advocate in Defence, also styled James Græme.
1704. Graham of Potento, Commissioner; John Graham of Reidford; Mr John Graham of Buchwhapple; Walter Graham of Drunkie.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Chronicles and Memorials of Scotland," vols. v., vi. and vii.

<sup>2</sup> Register, Privy Council.

<sup>3</sup> Calendar of State Papers.

<sup>4</sup> The preceding are from "Chronicles and Memorials" (later vols.).

Appendix II—*continued.*

- A.D.  
 1595. Daniel Graham in Dingwall, pursuivant, who gives a discharge for Sir D. Lindsay Lyon.<sup>1</sup>
1788. The Marquis de Valady has an introduction to Dr Graham of Edinburgh, he writes Lord Monboddo that Dr Graham is no longer a Pythagorean (this refers to Lord N——'s book Pythagorus), but a "print of the New Jerusalem Church," and that he refused to converse on Philosophy.<sup>2</sup>
1782. Letters from Sir Henry Clinton, N.Y., to Lord George Germain desiring that Lt.-Gov. Graham may be appointed Deputy-Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Southern District, enclose two Letters of Recommendation from Sir James Wright, Savannah in Georgia, and one from the Council of the Province of Georgia.<sup>3</sup>
1782. Alexander Graham (letter from), British Consul of Fazal Affairs in S. America.<sup>3</sup>
1727. The Queen with H.M.'s (George III.) permission has sent to France Mr Thomas Graham, gentleman of her suite, to visit the King her brother, Her Majesty being unwell, also to offer her condolence to the Duke of Orleans on the death of the Duchess.<sup>4</sup>
1778. Edward Harrison to Lord Townshend, "Greyham ye apothecary has been dangerously ill, but I am told he is on the recovery."<sup>5</sup>
1753. A metzotinto of George Graham, clock and watchmaker, Is. Sayer.
1752. The Cumberland man "Mr George Graham, clock and watchmaker, born in 1675, Member of the Royal Society," the notice states he was the best mechanician of his time. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.
1755. At London, Dr Glen, brother to James Glen, Esq., Governor of South Carolina, to the relict of James Graham, Esq., late Chief Justice of that Province.
1767. July.<sup>6</sup> Mr James Graham, late of Savannah in Georgia, merchant ; largely concerned in supplying goods for the Indian trade, to Miss Sally Stuart, eldest daughter of John Stuart, Esq., His Majesty's Superintendent for Indian Affairs in the Southern Department.
1776. July 29th, at Savannah in Georgia, William Graham, Esq., Member of the Assembly and late Attorney-General of that Province.
1777. At Allston, Thomas Graham of Carlisle, Esq., to Miss Whitfield of Clairgill, with a fortune of £70,000.

<sup>1</sup> Lennox Charters, Hist. MS. Commission.<sup>2</sup> Marquis of Lansdown, Hist. MS. Com.<sup>3</sup> All the following entries are from the *Scots Magazine*.<sup>6</sup> The following notices are from the *Scots Magazine*.<sup>2</sup> Monboddo MSS.<sup>4</sup> H. D. Skrines, Hist. MS. Com.

A. D.

1782. May 29th, at Dundee, Charles Grahame, Esq., late of the Island of Jamaica, to Miss Janet Zeaman, second daughter of the late J. Zeaman, Esq., of Auchinleck.
1787. At Carlisle, Dr Graham of Clargo in Cumberland, a gentleman of considerable eminence as a Physician, but possessed of a very eccentric disposition. In compliance with his last instructions his body was put into a coffin and privately conveyed in a cart to Kirkhill in the Parish of Kirkclinton, where at three o'clock in the morning of the 21st August it was placed upright, about three feet below the surface of the ground and between two trees, in a part of the paternal estate. No mourning to be worn.
1791. April 11th, at Paisley, Mr James Grahame, merchant, to Miss J. Maxwell, daughter of the late Charles Maxwell, Esq., of Merksworth.
1792. Whitehall, Feby. 11th, the King has been pleased to appoint Mr John Græme to be Commissary Clerk of the Commissariat of Edinburgh.
1794. At Edin., Dr Graham the famous Physician, well-known for his celebrated Temple of Health and curious Lectures.
1758. At his seat of Pickhill, Yorkshire, Col. Metcalf Graham, formerly Adjutant-General to the Duke of Marlbro'.
1737. The Earl of Darnley, Grandmaster of the Free Masons, has appointed . . . and Dr Graham, Junior Warden.
1747. At Edin., Mr John Graham, younger of Dougalston, Advocate, to Miss Margaret Campbell of Shirvane.
1752. At Dougalston House, William Muir of Caldwell, Renfrewshire, to Miss Katie Graham, daughter of James Graham of Easdale, one of the Lords of Session, deceased.
1793. June 25th, at London, the Lady of Thomas Graham, Esq., of Gower St., a son and heir.
1749. At his country seat, John Graham of Dougalston, Esq.
1793. Sept. 28th, near London, Mrs Graham, spouse of W. Graham, Esq., late of the 42nd Regt., and the daughter of the deceased James Abernethie of Maben.
1794. July 15th, Mr David Lang, Writer in Glasgow, to Miss Marion Graham, daughter of the deceased Mr Archibald Graham, late Factor in Islay.
1795. Nov. 27th, the Rev. Archibald Proven, minister of Cadder, to Miss Jean Graham, daughter of the late John Graham, portioner of Mugdock.
1802. Jany., at Antrim, Captain Graham of the Dumbarton Fencibles, to the daughter of the Rev. Dr Macartney.
1802. At Charleston, South Carolina, James Graham, Esq., formerly of H. Majesty's 64th Foot.

A. D.

1804. At Belibuss in the Island of Islay, Alexander Graham, Esq., younger of Craighet, to Miss Eleanor Crawford.
1804. At Edin. 14th Aug., Brigadier-General Samuel Graham, 27th Regt., to Miss Ferrier, eldest daughter of James Ferrier, Esq., one of the Principal Clerks of Sessions.
1768. Feby. 12th, at the Hot Wells near Bristol, Mrs Margaret Graham, wife of John Graham of Dougalston.
1778. At Leicester, the celebrated historian Mrs Catherine Macauley to the brother of the no less celebrated Dr Graham.
1813. At Queen St., Miss Martha Graham, fourth daughter of the late John Graham, Esq. of Dougalston, died.
1793. The daughter of Thomas Lynn to Thomas Graham, Esq. of Forvey in the Royal Cornwall Militia.

## Appendix III

### Notices of Various Families mentioned in "Or and Sable"

#### MINUTE BOOK OF SASINES,

Perth, Nov. 1, 1660, to Dec. 7th, 1704.

First Minute Book in above.	Ref. No.
James Graham of a a'rent on lands of Ardbinie . . . . .	380
Third Minute Book, 1665-68.	
Donnal Robertson of lands, Tulliebelton . . . . .	133
Renuc. Christene Doig to David Grahame . . . . .	135
David Graham of the lands Nether offers Ardity and others . . . . .	164
May 1666. David Toscheoch, land of Whitbank . . . . .	270
July 1666. J. Graham of Balgowan, certain lands Wadsett to him by Mar <sup>ts</sup> Montroise . . . . .	295
1666. Mungo Graham of the lands of Kincardine . . . . .	296
Dec. 1666. Esk Rever <sup>s</sup> in favor of John Graham, Balgowan . . . . .	250
Jan. 1667. John Graham of lands over Pitcairns . . . . .	361

# Appendix

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	Ref. No.
Third Minute Book, 1665-68.	
Nov. 1671. Daniel Bryce of Cassen of the half of the five merks land of Easter Cassen, on a charter from Mungo Haldane, Gleneagles . . . . .	144
April 1671. John Graham, sone to late George Graham, fiar of Glemie of the five merks land of Netherglenie on a charter proceeding from Sir Colin Campbell, Aberuchill . . . . .	7
May 1671. James Erle of Perth, and some of the lands of Pittenzie, Duchlan and Pittachar (Crieff) proceeding on a disposition by David Toshach of Pittenzie . . . . .	46
June 1672. Barbra Grahame spous to Pat. Blair of Littleblair, and sixth pairt land, Weltoune of Blair, her husband (no number, it is between . . . . .)	253, 254
Sept. 1672. Lilius Oliphant, daughter to Sir Laurence Oliphant of Gask in lyfrent of the lands of Orchill, lands of Wester and middle Raternes Milne and Milne lands thereof, and fishings on Allen Water disposed to her be James Graham of Orchill . . . . .	296
May 1673. Renuc. be Katherine Grahame, relict of James Bayn of Findoll, in parish of Multhill . . . . .	375
Renuc. be David Toshach of Monzievauid, in favour of James Campbell of Clathick, of ane a'rent of 120 lb. furth cumend out of the lands of Clathick and Buanachar parish, Monzievauid, which land pertains to James Campbell, 27th February 1674 . . . . .	3
Ninian Grahame, writer in Edinburgh, a'rent of 80 lib to be lifted out of lands of Provost Manes and Waltoune parish of Abernethie, by Harriet Pitcairne of Lcestown, 29th Apr. . . . .	52
April 1675. John Drummond, eldest son to Sir James Drummond, Machany, of the lands of Middle Drumnaquhonce, parish of Muthil, proceeding on a Charter by Sir William Grahame of Braco, April 26th, 1675 . . . . .	256
Margaret and Joane Nairne, daughters of the late Master John Nairne of Muckarsie of lands of Over Nether and Middle Bonthill and Milne, and fishings thereof sometime lying within the Barony of Kinoull, proceeding on a precept out of the Chancellory, 25th Oct. 1675 . . . . .	359
Finlay McNab, son to Umquhill John McNab in Bocwachane in fie, and Katherine M'Farland his mother, in life-rent of lands of Inchewane and Bowachke, proceeding on a disposition by John Campbell of Glenurquachie, Mch. 28th, 1676 . . . . .	427
Anna Graham, daughter to the Umquhill Robert Graham, "Robert of Drumsad," and upon certain lands, houses, yards, and others lying within and about the Burgh of Auchterarder as assigned to her by her said Umquhill father, Nov. 8th, 1676 . . . . .	33

Third Minute Book, 1665-68.	Ref. No.
Anna Graham, niece to Umquhill Master James Graham, minister of Glendevon, of a 40 <sup>s</sup> land of Drumsied within the Barony of Kincardine proceeding on a precept of Clair Constant by Sir William Graham of Braco and others, as factors to the Marquiss of Montrose, 12th June 1677 . . . . .	104
Renuc. Be Anna Graham, niece to the Umquhill Master James Graham, minister of Glendevon, with consent of the Maister Mungo Graham, her husband, in favour of James Graham of Orchill of an a'rent of £32 out of the lands of Rahalloch within Blackford parish, Dec. 29th, 1682 . . . . .	404
Allexander Robertson of Fascallie of the Aikenwoods of Inchmagranock, with the haill houses built thereon within parish of Little Dunkeld, proceeding on a Charter the Gilbert Stewart Com. Clerk, Dunkeld, Sept. 19th, 1677 . . . . .	128
Beatrix Locheath spous to Andrew Graham of Damiakellies of a life rent lifted out of said lands in parish Blackford, May 30th, 1678 . . . . .	205
To David Murray, apothecary, Perth, receives an a'rent 80 lib off lands of provost manes and haltoun, parish of Abernethy, be Ninian Graham, writer in Edin., August 1678 . . . . .	225
To Ninian Graham of Cairney, October 1678 . . . . .	237
Robert Graham, brother to Ninian Graham of Cairney, of lands of over Boneath, Baroni Ogilvie on a clare constant be Sir R. Murray, Abercairny, January 1679 . . . . .	262
To Margaret and Joann Nairne, daughters to Umquhill John Nairne, Muckersie, annual rent of 1220 merks of lands and barony on a right be Robert, Lord Nairne, April 8th, 1681 . . . . .	119
John McNab, son to Archibald McNab of Muling within the barony of Strathord, proceeding on a precept of sasines by his said father to him, August 23rd, 1681 . . . . .	172
John, brother to Umquhill Patrick Cairney of Tulchane, of land of Whitbank and Cand Witham in barony of Monzievaird by David Toshach of Monzievaird, May 22nd, 1682 . . . . .	307
David Toshach of Monzievaird, of ane Gleib called Ibert and Dalbrach of Monzievaird within the stewardry of Strathearn, on a precept of clare Constant be Mr G. Mitchell of Monzievaird, Feb. 1684 . . . . .	122
Charles Graham in Methven, of an annual rent of £8 to be lifted out of three tenements lying in Methven pertaining to David Moncrieff, August 1684 . . . . .	203
Anabel, Lilius, Dorothy and Agnes Graham, daughters to the Umquhill	

	Ref. No.
Third Minute Book, 1665-68. Robert Graham of Cairney, of lands of over Bankheath in barony of Ogilvy, proceeding on a clare constant of Sir Robert Moray, Abercairny, Sept. 1684 . . . . .	292
Helen Graham, daughter of Sir John Graham ane of the clerks of the Chancellory, of ane yearly rent to be lifted out of the lands of Dullaries, Cultrannich, and ane Croft called Croft Werk, with ane house in Crieff proceeding on a right be Patrick Murray of Dollarie, January 1686 . . . . .	
To Mr John Grahame and his spouse, of lands in Cairney, September 1694	
Mr John Grahame, Minister of Maddertie, of small lands of Broomfold and Lenny and two days of turf out of the Moor of Innerpeffry lying in the Barony of Cairdney, by Lord Strathallan, October 1697	
William Grahame, certain portions and parcells of lands and houses about Auchterarder bought in manner mentioned, proceeding on a Charter of fee from the Marquiss of Montrose, 4th June 1703 . . . . .	314
John Grahame, of lands of Woodend in Kincardine by Marquiss of Montrose, 16th July 1703 . . . . .	
Catherine Grahame, spouse to James Rutherford of Broadheadfold, in life-rent of 100 merks and various loads of coals, peat and pastury out of her contract of marriage of those lands lying in Dunning, 3rd April 1706 . . . . .	
Robert Grahame, Town Clerk, of town and lands of Woodside of Kincardine, with Woodend and Pendicle called Balcalk with houses, diggings, yards, etc., lying in parish of Auchterarder, contract of Feu Farm betwixt him and James, Marquiss of Montrose, 7th Oct. 1706 . . . . .	

The following list of students at the University of St Andrews in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were sent me by the kindness of J. Maitland Anderson, Esq., Librarian of that University :—

Johannes Gramus, 1583.	Georgius Grahamus, 1587.
Georgius Grahame, 1605.	Georgius Grahamus, 1608.
Jacobus Grahamus, 1610.	Guilielmus Grahamus, 1611.
Jacobus Grahame, 1620.	Johannes Grahamus, 1620.
Alexander Grahame, 1628.	Patricius Grahamus, 1630.
Georgius Grahamus, 1630.	Robertus Grahame, 1635.
Carolus Grahamus, 1636.	Jacobus Grahame, 1643.

George Graham, M.A., of 1587, was a student of St Leonard's College, where he entered in 1583.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Bishop of Dunblane and Orkney.

## Appendix IV

## Various Registers of Births and Marriages

## FROM THE EDINBURGH REGISTER OF BIRTHS.

- 14 July 1671. Ninian Grahame, Writer, Anna Murray, a son named Rob. Witnesses, Alex. Douglas, Lawrence Oliphant and George Drummond, Writer, Thomas Cambell, Merchant.
- 16 May 1672. James Graham, Merchant, Junior, and Mary Home, a son named Augustine, one of the Witnesses Mr R. Gordon, Bro<sup>t</sup> Ger<sup>n</sup>. to Sr. Ludovic Gordon of Gordonstoun.
- 27 Dec. 1672. Ninian Graham, Writer, Anna Murray, a son named James. Witnesses, James Rollo, Writer, and other advoc. and Writers.
- 1 Nov. 1674. John Graham, Writer, Margaret Henderson, a dau. named Margaret.

## Register of Births and Marriages from various Parishes

## AUCHTERARDER.

- 13 1661. John Patison and Margaret Grahame, their child was baptized the 19th off 1661, the child named Margaret.
- 1(?) Aug. 1661. Andro Quhyt and Margrat Graham, their child was baptized 4th Aug. 1661, names Grizel (?).
- 9 Jany. 1662. William Wilson and Janet Grahame, a son Andro, baptized January 12th, 1662.
- 20 Feb. 1662. Robert Grahame and Margrat Hay, son John baptized 27 Feb. 1662, and James, born January, baptized 27th 1668.
- 8 Apr. 1662. William Grahame and Margrat Drummond, a son named Kelgrin (?) baptized 10th April 1662, and a son William, born 20th June 1663, baptized 22nd June 1663.
- 29 Apr. 1662. James Grahame and Elspeth Seaton, a son David, baptized 6th May 1662, and son born 2nd Nov. 1663, baptized 3rd Dec 1663.
- 6 July 1662. John Graham and Isobel Gibson, a son John baptized 14th July 1662, and William born 16th June 1664, baptized 19th June 1664.
- 25 Apr. 1664. Andro Graham and Jean Whyt, a son George baptized 26th April 1664.



- 25 Dec. 1665. Thomas Drummond and Elizabeth Grahame, David, baptized January 8th, 1665.
- 20 June 1667. James and Margaret Grahame, David, baptized 27th June 1667.
- 27 Dec. 1668. James Grahame and Elspeth Seaton, a child baptized last thereof 1668, named Robert (?)
- 20 Sept. 1671. John Graham and Elspeth Seaton, a child baptized 24th Sept. 1671, name blank.
- 15 Oct. 1672. Mongo Galdan in Auchterarder and Margrat Graham, Jean baptized 17th Oct. 1672.
- 17 Jan. 1678. A marriage took place in the Church of Aberuthven (St Kattans), Henry Drummond of the Parish of Blackfoord, and Janet Cove (?) in Auchterarder.
- 7 May 1678. John Graham and his wife Christian Mailler, a daughter Margt.
- 12 Sept. 1678. John Grahame and his wife Elizabeth Patterson had two daughters baptized, Janet and Elizabeth.
- 15 Dec. 1680. John Græme and his wife Elispeth Paterson, a daughter baptized Margaret.
- 2 June 1681. Henry Dae and Christian Græme had a son John sometime before their marriage.
- 6 July 1681. John Græme had a sone called David by his spouse Elspeth Mailer.
- 10, 17 and 24 }  
Sept. 1681. } John Græme and Kathern Airth were proclaimed.
- 25 Sept., 2 }  
and 9 Oct. } George Græme and Janet Edmonston were proclaimed.  
1681.
- 2 Feb. 1682. John Græme and Katherine Airth his spouse a son John.
- 9 Oct. 1682. George Græme and Janet Edmonston had a son, Patrick.
- 9 and 16 Mch. }  
1684. } James Græme and Anna Ewen proclaimed, firstly, secondly,  
thirdly.
- 30 Mch., Ap. }  
6 and 13, 1684. } John Gloag, parish of Donging, and Jonet Alice in Auchterarder  
parich, proclaimed.
- 17 May 1684. George Græme and Janet Edmonston had a son called John baptized.
- 18 July . John Græme and Elspeth Paterson a daughter baptized called Anna.
- 17 May 1685. John Græme and K. Airth a son called Patrick.
- 27 Feb 1686. By a written warrant from the Bishop of Dunblane Thomas Græme and Margaret Alice were married.
- 1 Sept. 1687. (Here the record does not give name of wife) John Græme had a son James.

- 1 March 1688. Mungo and Anna Graham, a son baptized William.  
 18 May 1688. Thomas Graham and Margt. Alice had a son called Mungo.  
 22 July 1688. John Graham in Auchterarder parish and Elizabeth Bryce  
 (Blackfoord) were proclaimed.  
 10 Sept. 1689. John Grahme and Elyza Paterson had a son called John.  
 18 Dec. 1689. John Græme and Cath. Airth, Janet.  
 6 Apr. 1690. John Græme and Janet Smyth proclaimed.  
 27 May 1690. Thomas Græme and Margt. Alice, a son John.  
 14 July 1690. Munro Græme and Anna Græme, a daughter Anna.  
 9 July 1690. Henry Dae and Christian Græme, a son Andrew.  
 17 Ap. 1690. John Græme and Janet Smyth, Sussana.  
 9 Jan. 1692. Thomas Græme and Mary Alice, a son Robert.  
 30 Sept. 1692. John Græme and Eliza Patison, a daughter Christian.  
 17 Feb. 1694. Thomas Græme and Margaret Alice, a daughter Elizabeth.  
 11 Feb. 1695. Thomas Græme and Margt. Alice, a daughter Christian.  
 20 Apr. 1695. Andrew Græme and Janet Key, daughter, Margaret.  
 10 May 1696. Mr James Græme in Auchd. parish and Grizzel Koppar in  
 Forgandeiny Par. were orderly proclaimed and married upon  
 July 1, 1696.  
 24 Jan. 1698. James Græme and Margaret Stewart, Janet.  
 29 Mch. 1698. Margaret to Mr John Græme and Isobel More.  
 29 . John to Mr James Græme and Grizzel Kippen.  
 1 Feb. 1699. Janet to Andrew Græme and Janet Key.  
 20 Mch. 1699. Robert to Mr James Græme and Grizel Kippen.  
 30 Dec. 1699. Grizell to Mr John Græme and Isobel More.  
 7 Jan. 1702. Mr James Græme and Grizel Kippen, a son named Andrew.  
 11 Feb. 1704. Mr James Græme and Grizel Kippen, a dau. Anne, also  
 22 Feb. 1705. A son Henrie, also  
 30 Aug. 1706. A dau. Hellen.  
 3 Sept. 1708. A dau. Marche, also  
 21 Dec. 1710. A son William, also  
 18 Dec. 1712. A son Robert, also  
 20 Dec. 1714. A dau. Isobell.  
 8 Oct. 1710. John and Margaret Græme in Headdyke a dau. Elizabeth.  
 18 Mch. 1711. George Graham and Isobel Hepburn, a dau. Anna.  
 16 Jan. 1712. John Græme and Margaret Hepburn in Strathy, a son Thomas.  
 5 Feb. 1712. Thomas Græme and Margaret Alice, a son David.  
 11 May 1712. David Graham and Janet Taylor, Isobel.  
 22 Nov. 1709. William Wilson in parish Ragorton and Margaret Bryce, Auchter-  
 arder, were orderly proclaimed and married.

- 1 Dec. 1709. David Graham and Janet Taylour were orderly married.  
 15 Feb. 1743. Lachlan son to John Graham in Pothill of Aberuthven.  
 30 May 1746. James George and Elizabeth Græme was married.

## CRIEFF.

- 10 Jan. 1710. Anthony, son to Anthony Murray of Dullary.  
 10 Apr. 1757. Aimilia, daughter to Mr William Key at Inchbrakie.

## DUNBLANE.

- 11 Apr. 1659. Baptized, Thomas Grahame son to John Grahame in Crombie.  
 Witness Jon Serlandis (?) yo<sup>r</sup> and others.  
 13 Aug. 1697. Anna, daughter to William Graham, baptized 22nd August. Mr  
 Michael Potter in the Kirk of Dunblane.  
 1698 . Margaret, daughter to James Graham in Cromlix baptized 18th  
 September by Mr Michael Potter in Kirk of Dunblane.

## Appendix V

## ABBREVIATO RETOURS.

- March 10th 1603. Robertus Grahame hæres Willielmi Grahame de Panhoillis  
 patris.  
 April 21st 1642. Joannes Grahame de Panhoillis, hæres Roberti Grahame de  
 Panhoillis, patris (Bla. 12 furd).  
 Dec. 23rd 1673. Jeanna Grahame spousa Willielmi Newtoun in Lonington,  
 (859) hæres Jonetæ Grahame sororis in aunuo reddito 401 de  
 Terris de Ovir et Nethir Unschenoches, infra senescall atum  
 de Monteith. xxxi. 279.  
 Feb. 6th 1634. Alex. Grahame heir Rob. Grahame, Filie xix. 311.  
 (2028)  
 Oct. 27th 1637. Jeanna Graham spousa T. Burse in reremure heir W. G. filie  
 (2333) legitimi Walteri Grahame in Begræ fratris, xv. 264.  
 Nov. 17th 1646. Andreas Grahame, heir Mars<sup>t</sup> G. filæ legitimæ Davidi G.  
 (3204) neptis patris.  
 Dec. 3rd 1653. Issobell G. Hier of Laurence G. in LangsBell her Father, xxi.  
 864) 310.

## INDICES TO THE SERVICES OF HEIRS IN SCOTLAND.

SIGNET LIBRARY, EDINBURGH.

- Marion Græme (or Donaldson) in Laveroch to her Brother, James Donaldson, son of James Donaldson, Portioner of Birdston, Heir Gen<sup>l</sup> 12 Jan. 1715 . . . . . Jan. 26th 1715
- Hugh Grahame, to his Father George Grahame, Writer, at Fortrose who died 2 Jan. 1718, Heir Male special in Houses and portions of ground in the Burge of Fortrose, Ross-shire, 17 Feb. 1719 . . . . . 28th Nov. 1720
- John Grahame, Sec. Royal Bank Scotland, to his Grandfather John Grahame, Com. Clerk of Dunblane who died Dec. 1700, Heir Special in tenements, with a Garden in Dunblane, Perthshire, 19 Aug. 1738 . . . . . 5th Oct. 1738
- David Græme, Wigmaker in Edin., to his Uncle Robert, son of Laurence Oliphant, W.S., co-heir of Prov. Gen<sup>l</sup> cum ben Invent. . . . . 14th Apr. 1741
- Katherine Grahame to her Father, James Grahame of Easdale, one of the Senators of the Coll. of Justice who died 1750, Heir Gen<sup>l</sup> 20 Feb. 1751 (she married W. Muir of Caldwell, Advocate) . . . . . 27th Feb. 1751
- Robert Grahame, Capt. in Sir R. Rich's Regt. of Dragoons, to his Grandfather, Walter Grahame of Glasschyle, Heir of Prov. Spl. in Drunkines and in Dormond, Norris, etc., Perthshire, 15 Mar. 1754 . . . . . 2nd Apr. 1754
- Agnes Graham, wife of John Simpson of Brunton, to her father, James Graham, W.S., Hr. Portr. Gl. c. b. Invent., 6 March 1764 . . . . . 8th Mch. 1764
- Ann Graham to her Mother, Mary Thomas, wife of John Grahame of Inchirie, H. Por. Gen<sup>l</sup> 2 Sept. 1763 . . . . . 22nd Mch. 1763
- Bethia Graham to her Father James Graham, W.S., Heir Por. Gen. cum ben Invent. 6th Mch. 1764 . . . . . 8th Mch. 1764
- John Graham, son of D. Graham of Whitehill, to his Uncle, Patrick Graham of Readfoord, once Surgeon, Crieff, Hr. of Line and Cong<sup>t</sup>. Gl. . . . . 25th Mch. 1761
- Nicolas Grahame of Gartmore, to his brother Thomas Grahame of Buchlyvie, Druggist to the King in London, Heir Gen. 22nd Mch. 1764 . . . . . 23rd Mch. 1764
- John Grahame, Capt., of Deuchry, to his brother Colonel Thomas

- Grahame of Deuchry, Stirlingshire; and in Easter and Wester Rodnoch, etc., Perthshire, 22nd March 1774 . 20th Apr. 1774
- Robert Grahame (now Bontine) of Ardoch, son of Nicolas Grahame of Gartmore, to W. Bontine of Ardoch, Hr. of Line and Provn. Genl. 1st April 1773 . . . . . 3rd Apl. 1773
- Agnes Graham to her Father, Duncan Graham, at Edin., previously of Jamaica, H. Por. Genl. 23rd May 1787 . . 24th May 1787
- Charles Graham, Lt.-Col. 42 Foot, to his Father, Gordon Graham, Lt.-Col. 42 Foot, Heir Genl. 2nd June 1784 . . . June 8th 1784
- Elizabeth Graham (or Baxter), wife of Lachlan Baxter, Founder at Carran, to her Grandfather Mungo Graham at Holm in Orkney, who died 1750, Heir Spl. in Gorsness and Nistahon in Parish of Beddall, Orkney, 9th March 1786 . . 3rd May 1786
- Isabella (or Abernethie), wife of Lieut. William Graham, 42 Ft., to her brother, James Abernethie of Mayen, who died April 1785, Hr. Por<sup>th</sup> Spl. in Mayen, and Quoir with Manor p<sup>l</sup> and in Boghead, Sunnybrae, etc., Banffshire, 4th Oct. 1785 16th Nov. 1785
- John Graham (Campbell) of Shirwan, Lieut. 82 Regt. Foot to his brother, A. Graham-Campbell of Shirwan, who died 1780, Hr. Male of Line in, etc., Argyllshire, 25th April 1781 . 31st May 1781
- Also to his Mother, Margaret Campbell, wife of John Graham of Dougaldston, H. G. 1787 . . . . . 16th Jun. 1787
- Charles Graham, Lieut.-Col. 42 Ft. to his father, Gordon Graham, Lt.-Col. 42 Ft., Heir Genl. 17th December 1792 . . 6th Jan. 1793
- Charles Graham of Drynie, Merchant, London, to his brother, Colin Graham of Drynie, H. of Provn. Genl. 4th November 1799 . . . . . 12th Nov. 1799
- Walter Graham at Glennie, Lieut., to his Brother, William Graham of Glennie, once in Antigua, Hr. of Line and Prov. Gen., 6th March 1792 . . . . . 14th Mch. 1792
- George Graham, Soldier, Stirlingshire Militia, to his Uncle James Graham, Feuair in Buchlyvie, H. of Cong<sup>t</sup> Genl. 23rd May 1804 . . . . . 7th July 1804
- William Graham in Baltimore, America, to his Brother Simon Graham of Glaisters, Heir of Line Genl. 22nd January 1803 29th Jan. 1803
- Grace Græme to her sister, Christina Græme, widow of John Rice, Rector of Waldonia, Kent, Heir of Line and Cong<sup>t</sup> General 14th June 1813 . . . . . 2nd July 1813
- Robert Græme, Advocate, to his father John Græme of Eskbank, W.S., H. G. V. H. Male G., 25th March 1816 . . . 30th Mch. 1816

- Alexander Graham (Stirling) of Duchray and Auchyle Lt.-Gen., to  
his Brother R. Graham, W.S., H<sup>r</sup> G<sup>l</sup> 22nd February 1819 4th Mch. 1819
- Isabella Graham (or Farquhar), wife of Lt.-Col. H. Graham in  
Duddingston, to her father George Farquhar, writer in  
Edin. H. G. 5th Aug. 1816 . . . . . 21st Aug. 1816
- Margaret Graham, Dau. of Capt. John Graham, 42 F<sup>t</sup> to her cousin  
John Graham of Gartur, who died 28th April 1818, H. Spl.  
to etc., etc. . . . . 5th Apl. 1819
- Alexander Graham (Stirling) of Duchray and Auchyle, Lt.-Gen., to  
his Brother Robert Graham, W.S., who died 27th August  
1818 . . . . . 22nd Apl. 1824
- Alexander Graham (Stirling) above designed to his son Alexander  
Graham, Lieut. Royal Scots, who died 28th June 1825 .
- John Graham at Bannachran, to his father, John G. of Nether  
Glenny, once Lt. 70 Foot H. Male of Prov. Genl. 27th  
August 1828 . . . . . 10th Sept. 1828

## Appendix VI

### The Wills and Testaments of various Grahams and Grahames with those of other Families mentioned in "Or and Sable"

#### FROM EDINBURGH COMMISSARIAT OF WILLS.

- 26 Nov. 1576. Margaret Grahame, daughter to Robert Grahame of Gartmore,  
administered by her Aunt Christian Grahame, Lady Kilsyth and  
her husband Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth.
- 19 Oct. 1582. Will of Alexander Graham, Dundee, given up by his bairns,  
William, Grizell, and Jonet.
- 10 March 1592. Will of Margaret Grahame, spouse to J<sup>h</sup> Stirling of Craigharnet  
for their bairnes, William, Ed., Henro, Andro, Louie, Margt.,  
John, ? and Elspeth Stirling.
- 22 July 1595. Geillis Caw, relict of William Graham of Claverhouse, Parish  
Moness Forfar angus. (Long letter will.)
- 19 Dec. 1595. Will of Robert Murray of Abercairny, "ane right honorable  
man" who deceist 29th Sept. 1594, given up be Nicowen (or  
Nicholas) Murray his spouse.

- 4 Feb. 1595. Will of Helen Millar, spouse of James Graham, Merc<sup>t</sup> Burges of Edinburgh, given up by her husband James Grahame for their children for James Pat<sup>k</sup> Marion and John Grahame. (There is a very long lists of debts and "soumes" of money and many names, but the above appear to be all the Grahams mentioned.)
- 11 March 1597. Will of Helen Grahame, spouse to Robert Watson Mylne of Aberuthven, who died in the month April 1596. Letter will made at Milne of Aberuthven, seven March 1597, when sick in body but whole in spirit. In the first, the said Helen leaves to John Graham in Folewe (?), her brother ane hundred merks to John Grahame, sone to the Umquhile Robert Graham; to William Grahame, sone to Umquhile Patrick Grahame, to Jonet Grahame, daughter of Umquhile Pat. Grahame, her brother, to Hellen Grahame her sister to Hellen Grahame dogt. to Robert Grahame, to Mary Grahame, doghters of Umquhile Patrick Grahame to each ane of them. To Robert Grahame, son to Robert Grahame in Strathuboure to James Grahame sone to James Grahame in Conwie?

To Andro, sone to the said John, her brother, and for the better payment of the said soumes left, be the said Helen, the twa hundred lying on land in the hands of John Grahame of Balgown.

This is a long letter will and she seems to have had no children of her own. (L. G. G.)

- 27 May 1624. Will of James Grahame, Merc<sup>t</sup> Burgess of Edinburgh, who deceast (month omitted) 1623, faithfully made and given up by himself on 7 July 1623, given up by Jonet Law his relict, and be John Grahame, brother to the said James, Tutors Testament to Jonet Graham's minoritie lawful dochter to the defunct. See March 18th, 1642.

(A very long inventory follows, curious from its contents.) Hat band of gold and silver; "Gartannes pearlet with silver, twenty merks a pair." Long lists of monies owing to him by the gentry many Grahames mentioned, Fintray, Claverhouse, etc., but none directly connected with this work. Small column of debts of his own. His letter will is very long; he nominates his only lawful dochter Jonet Grahame his heir, and Jonet Winlaw (?), my spouse, and John Grahame, my brother his ex<sup>ors</sup>. beyond a sister Nicholas Grahame, no other relation appears to be mentioned.

- 26 Jan. 1642. Will of John Grahame, Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh, died July 1641. Will made and given up himself and Inventorie after his death by Jonet Hill his relict. In his letter will, his loving spouse Jonet Hill is sole Ex. for James, Jonet and Euphemia Graham his lawful bairnes, mentions a David Graham, Merchant Burgess in Edinburgh, and speaks of his late Umquhile brother James Grahame.
- His wife, Jonet Hill's will is given up on 7 Feb. 1643 by William Graham of Hilltoun to the same children mentioned above.
- 22 Apr. 1665. Will of George Graham, servitor to the Marquiss of Montrose, given up by his sister Isobell Graham.
- 26 Dec. 1699. Will dative of James, lawful son to deceist James Graham, sometime Chamberlayne to Claverhouse, he died in England in March 1694, faithfully made and given up by Christiane Graham spous to Rob (?) Graham, younger of Duntroon, sister Germane to the deceist. Debts due from persons at Durham. David Graham of Duntroon, Mr George Graham, minister Innerarity, John Graham, late baillie of Dundee, and Mr Pat. Graham of , curator to and in name of the said Um<sup>ah</sup> James Grahame and Xtian Graham, his sister.
- 15 Apr. 1700. Will of Dame Grizell Graham, spouse to Sir James Keith, Powburn, Ex<sup>tr</sup> Margaret and Lillias Graham, her sole exs. and lawful daughters.
- 27 May 1700. Will of Henrie Graham, Writer to the Signet, given up by his relict spouse Marion Hamilton, their marriage contract date 22nd Feb. 1677.
- 26 Sept. 1705. Will of Mr James Grahame, Merc<sup>t</sup> in Edinburgh, given up by James Graham, Advocate, eldest lawful son to deceist. Reall insight and plenishing of his dwelling house. Inventaried and valued by knowing persons £1157 Scots. His three shares in the Bank of Scotland, £360 Scots and profits thairof.
- 18 June 1718. Thomas Grahame, Surgeon in Edinburgh, Jonet Milne his wife; date of contract of marriage 18th April 1716, no children. The Eik 1726 speaks of debts Walter Graham in Glen Lyon, Walter Graham Park head Monteith, Wlm. Graham, Driver in Couall and Thomas Graham of Dale.
- 25 March 1720. Will of Dame Helen Graham, relict of Sir Alex. Falconer of Glenfarquhar, Will made by her in September 1718, given up by Lieut. George *Grame* of the Marquiss of Montrose's late Regt. designed in the letter will as lawful son to the deceast



Robert Græme of Craigie brother Germane to the said Miss Helen Græme. Plenishing and furniture of her dwelling house in Edin. and house in Montrose, her books valued at 20-33 Golden Guineas, one-half seven Carolus, half a Jacobis, a Moydore, a quarter Moydore, three Pistoles, a Portugese Noce and some silver coins, a Cornelian broken ring, Coral neclace; The Great Marquiss Picture sett in a small gold frame, one pair of gold buttons, some curiosities and medals of small value £84, repeating gold watch seall and chain 30 lb. Strlg. a breast Jewel, a Diamond ring and the Pretender's picture set in a small silver frame gilt £12 sterlg. Pearl neclace, 2 Diamond rings, small gold watch seal and chain, various other articles and a ring sett with the Pretender's hair and 3 small diamonds.

There was owed crops of Powburn and Scotstoun in the parroch of Conwath and shire of Kincardine besides crops off Glenfarquhar.

The letter will is very long, appoints her nephew George Græme of Craigie Ex<sup>t</sup> and following legacies to Mrs Helen Graham her niece daughter of decest Rob. Graham of Craigie, to my niece Mrs Lilius Graham, to her nephew Alex. Graham Ensign, and lastly to Alex. Gordon lawfull son to Capt. Charles Gordon of Abergeldy my grandnephew.

The repeating gold watch and seal, the Diamond ring with 13 stones, ane brest jewell with Diamonds and the King's picture to her said nephew George. The gold watch and other jewellery amongst her nieces. (No further mention is made of the Great Marquiss' picture.)

- 27 April 1720. Will of Elizabeth Graham sister to Colonel W. Graham of Bowhaple and Marion Graham relict of Boyle.
- 16 Oct. 1733. The Testament Dative of William Grahame second lawfull son of the decest W. Grahame, Merchant, Esq. who d. in the month of 27 years, given up by James Grahame, Writter in Edin., son lawfull to the said deceased W. Grahame for himself and also having power from Elizabeth, Mary and Margaret Grahame's his sisters Germane and Alexander Brownlie, Watchmaker in Edin., Husband to Marg<sup>t</sup> Dated 27 Jan. 1729. Alexander Grahame Merch<sup>t</sup> in Edinburgh, formerly Tutor in law to them.
- 3 Feb. 1738. Ensign Alexander Grahame's Testament Dative of Colonel Nassau late Regt. of Foot (with 2 Eiks the second dated 26 June 1740)

- deceased November 1737, given up by—Grahame Relict of deceased and David Scot, Advocat. His sister Germane Eupham Graham the only ex. and nearest of kine. (A good many clothes are left and two Bibles in Octavo, 1 prayer book, etc. which goods were valued by Margt. Cockburn, wife of the servant of Lieut. George Grahame brother to the defunct. Silver valued by Lawrence Oliphant, Goldsmith in Edin. £141. Amongst his debts he owed money to James Grahame, Writer in Edin. His half pay that was due was paid to his sister E. Grahame.)
- 23 Mch. 1738. Testament Dative of Andrew Grahame, Writer in Edin. and also of Mary Chalmers his wife; given up by Mungo Grahame, Writer in Edin. their lawfull son and nearest of kin . . . Mary Chalmers, daughter of late Patrick Chalmers Wright, burgess in Edin. Causioner William Grahame, Senior Merchant in Edin. James Graham of Braco owed them money.
- 23 July 1755. Testament Dative of Lieut. George Græme, Residenter in Edin. given up by James Guild, Writer in Edin. only Ex. dative qua Creditor decerned to the said Lieut. G. Graham who owed him some money, arrears were due to Lieut. George Græme of half pay from George Ross, Esq. at the rate of 2s. 4d. per day.
- 12 Mch. 1776. Testament Dative of Peter Grahame, Overseer in Windser Plantation, Jamaica, on behalf of Margaret Graham, sister Germane, married to Alexander Buchannan Ferment in Port-nellor in Strathgartmay, who had best knowledge (*i.e.* A.B. so he gives up the will).

## COMMISSARIAT OF PERTH AND DUNBLANE WILLS.

Confirmed

- Will of Thomas Grahame in Innerdame (?) with in the parish of Port (?) com. of Dunblane tyme of his deceas July 1672 given up by thair M<sup>c</sup>Farlane his relict in name of Baldwin Rob., Wm., Thomas, Isobell, and Grizel Grahams his lawful bairns . . . . . 14 Aug. 1673
- Will of a Magdalen Graham relict of Will Ker, beltmaker.  
(Very curious and detailed Inventory of Cuts of Linen, Harn cloth, Broad cloath, Blankets, Linen sheets, Feather beds, light blue bolster, covering of Divers colors, a Double Playd, etc. etc., and numerous utensils.)

	Confirmed
James Stirling of Keir, John Grahame of Glendoig, etc. etc. all owed her money . . . . .	9 Apr. 1729
The Testament dative and Inventory of the goods, gear, Habilliments and others which belonged to the deceased Lieutenant James Graham of the Royal Regt. of the North British Pheusileers who died within the parish of Aberfoyle in 172— years made and given in by Patrick Graham of Badavow (?) as debtor for defunct's funeral, etc. . . . .	6 Mch. 1729
Testament of Capt. John Grahame, Uncle to Laird of Gartur, d. June 1712, given up by John Graham of Mackeanstoune, his nephew having right of assignation from John Ramsay of Ochertyre, Margaret Ramsay his sister, wife to James Paterson portioner of Corntoune with consent for his interest Hugh Paterson, Writer, and Isobel Paterson, his sister Agnes Grahame, spouse to John Campbell of Ferrie all brothers and sisters, children to the deceist. Inventor. The defunct had no goods or gier except some arms with a horse, furniture and the abulyements of his own bodie with silver plate and buttons.	
But payments for a number of lands were owing to him . . . . .	28 Aug. 1712
Will of Andrew Beane of Findell, given up by Agnes Graham his spouse for their children John, Margt., Jeane and Agnes.	
Debts were owed him by several persons of good standing. Adam Bishop of Dunblane, etc. and the cautioner for his wife's intromission is John Grahame her brother, burgess of Odil (?) . . . . .	22 Feb. 1620
George Graham of Balwhopple's Will. Many children. . . . .	30 Oct. 1620
Will of David Grahame in Monzievairst, died July 1684, his Inventor given up by Patrick Robertson his nearest of kin, sister's son to the deceist . . . . .	30 July 1685
Will of Lawrence, eldest lawful son to the deceist Mr Lawrence Oliphant of Gask died Feb. 1684. given up by ? (James) Oliphant now of Gask, his brother Germane . . . . .	17 Dec. 1685
Will of George Oliphant of Gask died Nov. 1684, given up be W. Olyphant now of Gask. He leaves debts owing to Joan his only lawful dau. to George Olyphant and Mistress Joan Balfour his second spous; Anna and Catherine Olyphant his sisters . . . . .	17 Dec. 1685
Will of Wim. Lord Strathallan died March 1688. Inventorie by	

Confirmed

- his son Wlm. now Lord Strathallan 13 pairs of horses.  
Owed money by a large number of Drummonds and other  
Lairds, Maxtone of Cultoquhey and Sr. Robert Morai of  
Abercairney amongst them. . . . . 13 Sept. 1688
- Will of Lawrence Oliphant of the Orchard Milne of Gask died  
May 1688, appoints his wife Catherine Moray Ex. leaves  
money to Lillias and Margaret Oliphant daus. of first  
marriage and Will Oliphant of Gask and Wlm. Stewart in  
Methven "my son in law" to be advisers to his spouse.  
Witnesses, Wlm. Oliphant of Gask, James Oliphant of  
Williamstoun . . . . .
- Will of Erle Monteith to John Graham of Gartmore, his Ex. and  
air to the deceist Sir John Grahame of Gartmore. John  
Grahame of Duchray is mentioned, also Bucquapple . . . . . 2nd Feb. 1695
- Will of William Cunninghame of Coull, given up be his son John  
Cunningham of Cooll. Nothing but various items of dress  
mentioned . . . . . 7th Nov. 1728
- Will of James Oliphant of Gask, died April 1732, by his eldest  
lawful son Lawrence Oliphant now of Gask.  
Follows an Inventory of all the furniture and silver—  
a large Dividing spoon.  
18 broth spoons.  
18 Silver halfed knives.  
18 Silver forks.  
6 Silver salts and spoons.  
2 „ salvers and a small one.  
1 Silver Tankars.  
Silver Posset.  
3 Silver Casters.  
2 Silver jugs 2 dram jugs.  
Then a list of napery.  
9 Horses 3 Mare. Live stock.  
Large number of small sums owed by tenants, and he  
was owed money by James, Duke of Atholl, Berthia Oli-  
phant, dau. to deceased Oliphant of Condie, James Grahame  
of Braco. He kept a large number of servants as shown  
by wages due, man cook, butler, etc. . . . . 25th July 1734

*Note* by L. G. G.—This was the father of the "Jacobite  
Laird Mr Brown," the Oliphants were very wealthy,  
and the inventory of silver is unusually large.

Confirmed

- Will of Andrew Graham, Gartmore, faithfully given up be John McQueen in Gartmore, for the interest of Agnes Graham only discerned dau. and nearest of kin to her father Andrew . . . . . 13 Jan. 1737
- Will of Grizel Grahame, relict of deceased Robert Stewart of Inverdunning, made and given up by Robert Graham of Garvock, ex. Dat., for payment to him of lib. 73 odd for medecines to the defunct during her sickness, and cost of her funeral 13 Aug. 1741
- Note.*—Mrs Grizel may have been Robert Græme's aunt or sister (L. G. G.).
- Will of Thomas Grahame, ffeuar in Buchlyvie, given up by his dau. Mary Grahame as nearest of will. Small estate . . . . . 10 Dec. 1741
- Will of John Grahame of Drunkie, his will granted to Dougal Graham in Downan, in name of his spouse Katherine Graham, and to Alex. Buchanan in Garrchome (?) in name of Margaret Grahame, his spouse, which Kath<sup>n</sup> and Marg<sup>t</sup> are discerned only nearest of kin . . . . . 20 Feb. 1755
- Will of Mrs Mary Drummond, daughter of dec<sup>d</sup> David Drummond, brother Germane to Colquhalzie, who resided and died at Gorthie, given by Mrs Grizel Drummond, sister Germane to deceased and relict of Duncan Stewart, brother Germane to Alex. Stewart of Glenbuckie . . . . . 3 Feb. 1774
- Will of Lt. Wlm. Grahame, 79th Regt. in Parrish of Callander, given up by Robert, John, and James Grahame, his brothers Germane and nearest of kin . . . . . 5 July 1800

## INDICES OF THE DUNBLANE AND PERTH COURT OF WILLS.

1545-1679.

4. Katherina Grahame.
6. Robertus Grahame.
7. Alexander Grahame.
11. Margreta Grahame.
19. Willimus Grahame.
21. Patricius Grahame.
24. Margareton Grahame. 14 July 154-
- Agneta Grahame apud Boldhill . . . . . 15 Jan. 1546
- Cristina Grahame apud Rosse . . . . . 13 Apr. 1554

Margrat Graham, spouse to Ninian Caddell . . . . .	16 Apr. 1606
George Grahame in Dounance . . . . .	3 Feb. 1618
Harie Grahame in Arthey . . . . .	23 Mar. 1618
William Grahame in Parkzett . . . . .	1620
George Grahame of Baquhoppell . . . . .	20 Oct. 1620
Ane honorable Dame Marie Grahame, Lady Buchanan, elder . . . . .	21 Aug. 1621
Marjorie Graham, relict of John Morisone in Kincardin . . . . .	14 Feb. 1623
Jonet Grahame, spous to John Ker, Bridgend of Dunblane . . . . .	7 Apr. 1629
Rosina Grahame, relict of John Drummond of Kirkhill . . . . .	
Elizabeth Maksloune, spous to Finla Sherar in Abercarnie . . . . .	1 June 1630
David Graham in Rednoch . . . . .	8 Sept. 1631
William Graham, maltman, Auchterarder . . . . .	10 Dec. 1632
William Graham in Dunning . . . . .	23 Nov. 1661
James Graham, buyers in Auchterarder . . . . .	17 Dec. 1661
Helini Scobie, spous to John Maxtone, Cultoquhey . . . . .	12 Feb. 1663
James Grahame in Calziemuck . . . . .	13 May 1663
James Pierson of Kippenross . . . . .	18 June 1663
Dame Helen Bruce, Lady Abercairny . . . . .	20 Aug. 1663
Annas Grahame, spous to John Chrystisom in Spittall . . . . .	25 Feb. 1664
James Grahame, indweller in Dunblane . . . . .	
Andrew Angus in Moore of Duncrub, Marion Graham, his spouse . . . . .	17 Mar. 1664
Isobell Graham, spous to Alex. Robertson of Inwar, par. Foulis . . . . .	28 Apr. 1664
Anna Buchanan, spouse to Alex. Graham of Druncie, par. of Port . . . . .	5 May 1664
Marione Graham in Glashort-Aberfoyle . . . . .	5 May 1664
John Grahame in Cromlex . . . . .	18 Aug. 1664
Margaret McAra, spous to John Maxtoun in Cultoquhey . . . . .	3 Nov. 1664
Cristan Annand, spous to Ninian Grahame in Baldinnes Donying . . . . .	10 Nov. 1664
George Graham, fiar of Glenny Port . . . . .	16 Mar. 1665
Andrew Toschcoch of Monievaire . . . . .	20 Apr. 1665
Grizel Sterling, spouse to Walter Graham of Glenny-port . . . . .	11 May 1665
John Graham of Urchill . . . . .	Feb. 1666
Katherine Grahame, spous to John Graham in Overonnans, Blackford . . . . .	22 Mar. 1666
Margeret Graham, spous to Andre Whyte in Bedhill . . . . .	17 May 1666
Malcome Grahame in Mijar, par. of Strowean . . . . .	18 Oct. 1666
Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre, and Mary Morray his spouse . . . . .	2 Apr. 1668
Andrew Rollo, minister at Duning . . . . .	22 Oct. 1668
Mungo Graham of Gorthie . . . . .	1 June 1671
Patrick Graham, his brother . . . . .	2 Nov. 1671
Duncan Grahame in Mijor Comrie . . . . .	28 Nov. 1672

Margeret Graham in Milltown (Auch)	. . . . .	14 Aug. 1673
Janet Mitchell and Harry Graham, par. of Kincardine	. . . . .	11 Oct. 1677
Laurence Oliphant, Orchard Milne of Gask	. . . . .	8 Nov. 1688
James Grahame in Eldie, and Catherine Pierson, his spouse	. . . . .	8 Nov. 1688
Sir W. Graham, Gartmore	. . . . .	4 Apr. 1689
John Graham, Clerk in Chancellory	. . . . .	May 1702
Mary, his relict	. . . . .	10 Jan. 1706
John G., Alias Gregor Roy McGregor in Calichran, par. Callender	. . . . .	20 Sept. 1716
William Cunningham, lawfull son of C. of Coull	. . . . .	7 Nov. 1720
James Oliphant of Gask	. . . . .	25 July 1734
John Grahame, Cloak at Milne Gask	. . . . .	26 Feb. 1736
Andrew Græme, Gartmore	. . . . .	13 Jan. 1737
Grizell Graham, relict of Robert Stewart of Inverdunning	. . . . .	13 Aug. 1741
Thomas Graham in Buchlivie	. . . . .	10 Dec. 1741
Mrs Æmilia Murray, Lady Strowan, parish of Lecroft	. . . . .	20 July 1741
John Graham of Drunkie	. . . . .	20 Feb. 1755
Mungo Graham, Auchterarder	. . . . .	23 Apr. 1766
Mrs Mary Drummond, daughter of late Mr Drummond, brother Germane to Colquhalzie, who received a Gorthy Fouls	. . . . .	3 Feb. 1774
David Graham in Auchterarder	. . . . .	25 Sept. 1780
Thomas	„ „ . . . . .	14 Dec. 1780
James	„ „ . . . . .	31 Jan. 1781
John	„ „ . . . . .	31 June 1781
Isobel	„ „ . . . . .	23 May 1781
Alex. Graham, sometime in Easter Lundie then in Dunblane	. . . . .	7 Nov. 1793
William Graham of London, residing at Banks, parish of Lecroft	. . . . .	26 Nov. 1794
John Graham, merchant at Dunblane, late of Parish Logie	. . . . .	20 Oct. 1798
Lieutenant William Graham, 79 Regiment, in parish of Callender	. . . . .	5 July 1800
David Graham, residing in Frein (?) parish of Kilmadock	. . . . .	1 May 1815
Mrs Euphemia Drummond of Keltie	. . . . .	26 May 1817

## COMMISSARIAT OF THE ORKNEY AND ZETLAND WILLS.

REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH, 1611-1684.

Marcome Graham, spouse to Andro Tailycor in Stromness, within the parochin of Quhytnes in Zetland, vol. 3 of Tests	. . . . .	12 Sept. 1629
Marion Creightoun, spous to ane reverend fater in god, George Bischope of Orkney & Zetland, vol. 3	. . . . .	26 Apr. 1633
Robert Smyth, son larfull to Patrick Smyth of Braco, Orknay, vol. 7-2	. . . . .	22 Feb. 1665





David Graham, Merch. in Stirling . . . . .	. 13 Oct. 1753
John Græme, Farmer in Abbotshaugh, in the par. of Falkirk . . . . .	. 7 Feb. 1764
Mrs Jean Graham, relict of the deceased John Don of Seabeys, in par. & Com. Stirling . . . . .	. 3 Mar. 1771
John Graham, resider in Stenhouse-muir, within Com. Stirling . . . . .	. 13 Feb. 1781
Ann Grahame, resider in Stirling . . . . .	. 19 Jan. 1792
William Graham, resider in Airth . . . . .	. 15 June 1813

COMMISSARIAT OF ST ANDREWS,  
REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

David Grahame, Cinis Cinitatis sanctiandreve (par.) Sanctandros . . . . .	. 25 Apr. 1551
Mergaret Grahame in Steryne, within the par. of Kilmanie & Shonfd. of Fyff . . . . .	. 26 July 1599
Andro Smyth in Kiddynnie, within the par. of Fortiviot & Sherif. of Perth . . . . .	. 30 Jan. 1607
Jane Toschek in Balgown, within par. of Methven & Sh. of Perth . . . . .	. 12 Aug. 1614
Elizabeth Grahame, relict of Johnne Aberthnot of Mondynes, within par. of Fordoun & Sh. of Kincardin . . . . .	. 25 Aug. 1614



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NOTE.—*It has not been thought necessary to index the list of names in the Appendices.*

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## E R R A T A

- Page xxii—Paragraph 3, line 4, for "tenth," read "eleventh Laird.
- „ xxxvi—Line 19, for "Note 5," read "Note 6."
- „ xxxvi—Line 25, for "Note 6," read "Note 5."
- „ 5—3rd line from foot, for "Margaret," read "Jonet."
- „ 13—Note 1, for "Scots," read "Scott's."
- „ 19—Last paragraph, for "to them," read "in them."
- „ 20—Note 2, for "Domminum," read "Dominum."
- „ 24—Paragraph 1, line 8, for "show," read "shows."
- „ 55—Paragraph 5, line 1, for "Græmehall," read "Skail."
- „ 72—Last paragraph, for "Sir John Sandilands," read "Sir James."
- „ 79—Note 1, for "Sigillum," read "Sigilli."
- „ 81—Side-note, for "Madertie's letter," read "Master of Madertie's letter."
- „ 93—Paragraph 3, line 2, for "William Drummond," read "William Murray."
- „ 103—Note 1, for "The daughter of the next Laird (Patrick's son) George M. Lude," read "The daughter of the next Laird (George) married Lude."
- „ 112—Paragraph 1, line 2, for "Cultoquhey's father-in-law is Curator," read "he and Cultoquhey are Curators."
- „ 131—Paragraph 1, line 5, for "1790," read "1690."
- „ 131—Paragraph 1, last line, for "singular one man," read "singular man."
- „ 131—Last paragraph, line 3, for "1741," read "1749."
- „ 156—Paragraph 2, line 8, for "1645," read "1646."
- „ 163—Paragraph 4, line 4, for "Lord of Aldie," read "laird of."
- „ 173—Paragraph 2, line 3, for "Sir William," read "Sir Walter."
- „ 231—Paragraph 3, line 1, for "brother to Smythe of," read "cousin to Smythe."
- „ 246—Paragraph 6, line 3, for "George Græme," read "Patrick Græme."
- „ 253—Paragraph 3, line 3, for "Amelia," read "Margaret."
- „ 255—Paragraph 3, line 1, for "1605," read "1600."
- „ 260—Paragraph 2, line 7, for "William," read "Alexander."
- „ 260—Last paragraph, line 1, for "William," read "Alexander."
- „ 263—Paragraph 1, line 7, for "this James," read "this Andrew."
- „ 263—Paragraph 1, line 2, for "he married," read "his son James married."
- „ 299—Line 7, for "the younger Gask," read "the elder Gask."
- „ 340—Paragraph 2, line 5, for "eighth laird," read "ninth laird."
- „ 340—Paragraph 2, line 10, for "ninth laird," read "tenth laird."
- „ 404—Last paragraph, line 14, for "Colonel Charles Drummond Moray," read "Charles G. H. Drummond Moray."
- „ 405—First paragraph, line 2, for "Drummond Moray," read "Home Drummond Murray."
- „ 414—Last paragraph, line 1, for "1334," read "1634."
- „ 470—Paragraph 3, line 1, for "Kannes," read "Kames."
- „ 470—Notes, for "Note 2," read "Note 3"; for "Note 3," read "Note 2."
- „ 475—2nd heading, large type, for "second," read "third baronet."
- „ 476—Paragraph 3, line 5, for "when he is," read "for when Sir James is."
- „ 480—Last line but one, for "Conglaton," read "Congleton."
- „ 498—Paragraph 4, lines 1 and 2, for "younger," read "third"; and for "youngest," read "third."
- „ 502—Paragraph 1, line 5, for "twenty-nine years," read "nineteen."
- „ 546—The 2nd and 3rd lines, large type headings, for "eighth," read "seventh"; for "ninth," read "eighth."
- „ 567—8th line, for "Kier," read "Keir."
- „ 574—1st line, for "Marjorie," read "Nicholas."
- „ 604—2nd paragraph, last line, for "a fashionable quarter," read "an official quarter."

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